Mr Foot in renewed effort to keep Labour's dissidents

Westminster last night over levelopments in the Labour Party after Mr Foot held talks with the so-called "gang of three" to try to keep them within the party. Our

There was renewed speculation at Political Staff write, however, that Mrs Williams may resign from the national executive this week. In another move, Mr Wedgwood Benn joined the left-wing Tribune Group of MPs.

Mr Benn joins Tribune Group

By George Clark and Michael Hattield

While Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, was working to prevent a serious split inside the party, involving discussions with the so-called gang of three", it was any pounced last night that Mr Wedgwood Bean had joined the left-wing Tribune Group of Labour MPs.

Those two developments led to renewed speculation at Westof the partial of the recutive committee, Dr David owen, former Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr William Rodgers, who recently resigned from the Shadow Cabinet.

Although neither side would islk about the meeting in Mr Foot's room, which lasted an hour, it is understood that Mr benis Healey, deputy leader of the parry, argued a convincing case for the "gang of three" not to resign as party members. According to close friends of Mrs Williams, the attempt by Mr Foot and Mr Healey to persuade her to remain a member of the national executive is not likely to be successful and she nay announce her resignation

his week.
She herself declared on sunday night that she would give a werdict after she had een Mr Foot but she wants a ew days to discuss the position ith her social democrat colle-

It is probable that she will ive her decision when the suncil for Social Democracy mounces the list of people om all sections of society who

ipport their aims.
If Mrs Williams were to sign from the national execure she would be succeeded by re she would be succeeded by re betty Boothroyd, MP for est Bromwich, West. Mr Tomadley, MP for Leicester, East, nother member of the NEC to supports the Council for

Peter Evans

Serious weaknesses in secu-

ity at Briston Prison allowed be escape of Gerard Tuite, who

s charged with involvement in rovisional IRA bombing, and wo other prisoners in Decem-ier, Mr. William Whitelaw, fome Secretary, told the House

f Commons in a statement

A new governor, Mr Anthony earson, now at Gartree high ecurity prison, has been

ppointed to remedy the weak-esses. Mr Michael Selby, his

post in the prison service

gional office organization. one other members of the off have been transferred.

Mr Tuite has still not been

scaptured and a widespread ablicity campaign, including se posting of his photograph

1 hoardings, indicates how riously Scotland Yard views

Mr Whitelaw said that he had

en advised by Sir Michael avers, QC, the Attorney peral, that it would not be

ight for the report of an liquity into the escape to be willished at present because of immal proceedings in contain with it. Nor did Mr. hiteless so its death of how

hitelaw go into details of how

e escape took place. The main conclusion of the

port, by Mr Gordon Fowler, puty director general of the ison service, is that the

Tape was made possible by man error, specifically by tious weaknesses at all levels the prison in the application

redecessor, has been moved to

Brixton governor is

noved after escape

At yesterday's talks with Mr Foot and Mr Healey the main criticism of the dissidents was apparently about the weak stand made by the parliamentary party leaders at the Wembley conference a week

They questioned whether the final decision, giving the unions 40 per cent of the vote, and the parliamentary party and the constituency parties 30 per cent, in an electoral college was valid, in view of party rules about the union block

Mr Benu's decision to join the Tribune Group, after being an MP for 30 years, shook Labour backbenchers, but it coincides with a battle taking place inside the group between the so-called legitimate left and the far left.

A minority of Tribunites, led by Mr Reg Race, MP for Haringey, Wood Green, wants to move the group away from its concentration on constituspaces of the trade union movement in order to gain greater, support for the left-wing economic strategy.

The move has been resisted so far because the traditional Tribunite left does not want to embarrass Mr Foot any further, at a time when the party is facing a crisis.

Mr Benn's first appearance at the Tribune meeting in West-minster, surprised most of the long-serving members. The first intimation that Mr John Tilley (Lambeth Central), the group treasurer, had of Mr Benn's intentions was when he received a cheque for £50, the member-ship fee, earlier in the day, with

down of Category A prisoners (those held in top security

accommodation).
Mr Fowler decided that there was no evidence to suggest that

Social Democracy, is not likely to resign. He prefers to stay on and work with Mr Healey and others who want to stop the leftward drift of the party.

Mr Healey's contribution came at a time when it is known that the left wing would like to put up Mr Benn as a rival contender for the deputy leadership in October.

At vesterday's talks with Mr.

a letter stating that Mr Benn proposed to join.

Mr Benn turned up at the regular Monday night meeting. Some left wing MPs said they thought that Mr Benn had joined because he felt somethate during the present dispute inside the party. Nonetheless they said they were surprised at his appearance be-Nonethaless they said they were: surprised at his appearance be-cause at a parliamentary party meeting the previous week Mr Benn had suggested that he was not in favour of joining groups. The Tribune Group, loyal to Mr Foot, have so far resisted attempts to create schisms in their own ranks and create diftheir own ranks and create dis-ficulties for the party leader-ship. Last week and last night the majority has headed off proposals that the group should back the special party confer-ence for the election of the party leader.

But many Tribunites feel, with anger, that there is a serious attempt to push the group further than it would like to go. Their mood is based upon-a-paper submitted by-Mr Race which has so far, been

Moderating

influence of

Mr Walesa

ends strike

Warsaw, Feb 2-Mr Lech

Walesa intervened personally today to end a general strike in southern Poland, confirming his

moderate line and appearing to strengthen his position in Solidarity by negotiations with

State radio said Mr Walesa went to the province of Bielsko-Biala, near the Czechoslovak

border, to persuade workers to

call off a seven-day general strike which has brought indus-

try and public transport to a standstill. They are demanding the dismissal of local officials

whom they accuse of corruption and illicit financial dealings.

Solidarity, whose national leaders voted overwhelmingly last night to call off a one-hour general strike planned for to-

morrow says it wants to dis-courage local branches from

stop these anti-corruption strikes, otherwise the whole country would have to go on strike one Solidarity official

Another national Solidarity leader, Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, flew to the south-eastern city of Rzeszow to take part in

negotiations between a govern-ment delegation and striking

farmers who are campaigning for the right to establish their own independent union, a move

which the Government until now resolutely opposed.

There were signs that the Government might be prepared to change its mind. Solidarity

said it was calling off the strike because Mr Andrzej Kácala, the deputy Agriculture Minister,

had begun talks with farmers.

The issue of a rural Soli-darity, which could develop into another powerful organiza-

tion outside Communist Party

control, was one of three which

created a near crisis in labour

The other two, free Saturdays

and Solidarity's demands for access to the mass media, were resolved for the time being during 12-hour negotiations

between the Government and

the union last Friday and Sat-

A group of farmers continued

relations last month.

Race which has so far been rejected.

He suggested that the Tribune Group should Join with the Labour Coordinating Committee, and the Rauk and File Mobilizing Committee, both of whom are identified with Mr Benn.

Mr Race's other proposals were that the Tribune Group should consider a rank and file trade union conference, postrade union conference, possibly centring on the alterna-tive economic strategy; consultations with senior trade union leaders over the shape of the next wage round; and advertising the availability of Tribune speakers to trades councils and trade union practices.

branches. Mr John Roper, the moderate Labour MP for Farnworth, who has openly expressed support for the Council for Social for the Council for Social Democracy, said yesterday it was highly unlikely? that he would be offering himself for-selection in his constituency at the next general election. Labour poll, page 2

rioting
From Patricia Clough Bonn, Feb 2 About 30 police and an

there was any conspiracy or collusion in the escape by mem-bers of the staff of Brixton unknown number of demon-strators were injured in street battles in Hamburg tonight. The violence errupted as prison. The prison was one of the worst examples of the inadequacies of the many worm out and antiquated prisons, but the physical fabric was not in itself a principal factor in the It had to be acknowledged, however, that "when we con-tain high risk prisoners in far

from ideal, though not insecure conditions we increase the weight of responsibility on the staff concerned", Mr Whitelaw said.

Mr Fowler also reported that with a senior officer and seven officers responsible for supervising 15 Category A prisoners in the maximum security wing, and one officer responsible for their surveillance ar night, the staffing level was entirely adequate.

Industrial action being taken by prison officers did not impinge on security at the prison and staffing levels in the wing were unaffected by it.

Nor did he find that the security procedures themselves security procedures themselves were defective."

Mr Fowler's clear view was that the failure to prevent the escape was caused by sperific human weaknesses occurring over a period of time at all levels of the staff concerned. Continued on page 2, col 7

30 police hurt in Hamburg

12,000 demonstrators marched through the cit yeentre to pro-test against the controversial Brokdorf nuclear power station, while the city's ruling Social-Democrat Party debated whether the station should be

Groups of extremists throw paving stones at the police, smashed shop and hotel windows was estimated at several million marks. About 35 people were

The demonstration, organized by Socialist Party youth, was intended to be peaceful. Never-theless police scaled off the trade union headquarters where the debate was being held and brought in 2,500 men, many from other towns. Police for bade a simultaneous demonstration by groups who were sus-pected of wanting to cause

a week-old hunger strike in a church at the south-western town of Swidnica to back de-mands for the recognition of a tural Solidarity, union sources in Wrocław near by said today. The Hamburg Socialists are They said two of the demonstrators had to be taken to hospital last night but that the others were doing well. "We deeply divided over Brokdorf and the issue has turned into an internal party struggle bet-ween those who support Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancelare starving ourselves so that Poles might never be faced with lor, in the view that nuclear energy is sometimes necessary energy is sometimes necessary and those who reject it outright.

Photograph, page 4 strikers said Reuter.

TUC urges £6,200m boost for economy

The TUC will press the Prime Minister tomorrow for a pub-licly funded 56,200m injection into the economy as the mini-mum to ensure that there is no

further decline in output dur-ing 1981.

The reflationary proposal, which is the central short-term demand in the TUC economic Review, published yesterday, is based on what Congress House believes would allow a reasonable prospect of a modes 1; per cent growth in the economy

The review proposes that two thirds of the sum should be met from direct expenditure auq the other third by reversing and the other third by reversing the troin diet.

The targets for spending would include £400m for £501ic. sector construction projects, £600m for raising cash limits for nationalized industries to fund modernization, £710m for fur-ther expansion of minpower against provincial E1,450m for increased pensions, other benefits and for the health service, an extra £1,000m on education and £250m in aid

to industry. The TUC argues that the 3 per cent stimulus which they are seeking is the only way for the economy to break out of the "strait-jacket in which the Government has imprisoned

While the measures would mean an immediate increase in public borrowing in the short term, the compensating gains in higher tax revenues and reduced benefits would mean that the medium-term net cost would be "considerably" less than

£6.200m. Launching the review, which argues that the alternative to the policies outlined in it is one million more people unemployed in the coming year", Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that the prospect at the moment was that by 1985 the real level of unemployment (on "unchanged assumptions) would reach five million. "That is a sombre and

serious assessment. He was disappointed that Mrs Thatcher, who expressed strong resistance at the weekend in a television interview to any call for .: reflationary

should have "pre-empted" romorrow's meeting of the National Economic. Development Council. The Prime Minister will be in the chair. "We hope that more and more people will accept that this is the right way to go and put pressure on the Conserva-tive Government, but if a Conservative Government cannot recognize the right way for the nation to go, my advice is to get out and let in someone who does recognize what is right for

the nation.
"I do not want to be slarm ist but I am alarmed at the complacency of ministers. It is as if they were completely ignorant of the terrible scars that unemployment has caused in Merseyside, Consett, South Wales, Northern Ireland, and the many many the unem-ployment black spots."

The review repeats the argument that taking into account the unregistered unemployed and allowing for those on temp-orary schemes and on short-time working "the total job

Publication of the review was brought forward by a month that the forthcoming Budget should not contain any further tax increases or expenditure cuts. "That would push the economy still further into a nose dive."

The Government had failed to respond to the Brandt Com-mission proposals for a transfer of resources from developed countries to the Third World. Such a policy would boost demand for manufactured pro-ducts from industrialized coun-

Again on familiar territory, the TUC argues that the Gov-ernment is "failing to use North Sea oil revenues to bene-fit the economy". If oil and gas revenues were used correctly they would provide an opportunity for the United ingdom to break out of the victous spiral of declining output and unemployment which government policles are

Plan For Growth, The Economic, Alternative. (TUC Economic Review 1981.) TUC Publications Department, Congress House, Great Russell Street (£1.20). Alternative for recovery

page 12 Leading article, page 13

Postal strike is settled

The postal strike in Man-chester was called off last night after eight days when a mass meeting of 2,000 members of the Union of Communication Workers voted overwhelmingly to accept a nine-point formula drawn up after 54 hours of negotiations.

The union won the right to

prior consultation before the

tional's retained but start of

season put back three weeks; Rugby Union: England party has three changes

implementation of changes in toncede cuts in tea breaks
The Post Office today starts
the task of clearing the backlog of 150,000 parcels and one million letters stockpiled throughout Manchester and a further 150,000 parcels and two million letters held up all over

Would you like ME

to you ?

to read The News

The underarm action that was condemned as underhand: Trevor Chappell, of Australia, delivering the last ball to McKechnie, of New Zealand, in Melbourne. Report, page 10. **Convert Jew** appointed

of Paris From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Feb 2

Archbishop

If a few years ago, the Parks clergy and laity had been told that their new archbishop would be a converted Jew of Polish origin, they would not have believed it. Yet that is the Parks chairs for the metropolis Pope's choice for the metropoli-tan see, made public today after a spate of leaks and

rumours.

The choice of Mgr Jean-Marie
Lustiger, aged 54, who has only
been Bishop of Orleans for 14 months, to be the one hundred and thirty-ninth Archbishop of Paris is surprising in all re-

Apart from the fact that he is the first French hishon not to have been born in a Christ ian family—he became a con-vert to Catholicism at the age of 14—Mgr Lustiger is also the first former vicar of a Paris parish to have been put in charge of the archdiocese since

the 1516 concordat.

There is a sort of tradition in the French Church that hishops are not appointed to sees where they have lived and worked as priests for any length of time. This helps to avoid difficult problems of authority.

It is also extremely unusual for a bishop to be moved to a new see so soon after his appointment to another. A bishop is regarded as wedded to his diocese, unlike a prefect, who usually moves on after three years. In the case of

Continued on page 6, cel 1

£9m mystery of the missing fight promoter

Europa: Britain's

Lord Carrington

priorities by

From Michael Leapman New York, Feb 2 One of the country's leading boxing promoters has disappeared with his family, and so has an official from his bank, from which \$20m (£9m) has apparently disappeared.

The missing man is Mr Harold Smith, aged 37, head of Muhammad Ali Professional Sports, the newest of the handful of big boxing promotion outlits. Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight champion, has no formal con-nexion with the company but receives a fee for the use of his name.

Mr Smith's biggest promotion, the one that was to have established him among the leaders in the field, is scheduled for February 23 at Madison Square Garden in New York It was to have included York. It was to have included at least two world title fights as well as a heavyweight match between two leading title con-tenders, Ken Norton and Gerry

The title fights were to involve the welterweights Thomas Hearns and Wilfred Benitez, and the light heavyweights Eddie Mustafa Muhammad. The purses for all the boxers would have amounted to \$10m.

Whether the card will be staged as planned is perhaps the least intriguing question. The big mystery is the whereabouts of Mr Smith, who vanished after hosting a party in Puerto Rico last Wednesday.

Today's New York Post suggests that he may have been murdered, but produces no evimurdered, but produces no evidence to support this supposi-tion. He was due in Los Angeles last week for a meet-ing with Muhammad Ali but did nor turn up. There is a report that he told a friend he wanted to go to Australia.

The company has promoted a series of expensive and well-publicized fights at Madison Square Garden but has appa-rently lost several million dollars on them. But the source of the money which finances the fights is unknown.

Last week, two days after Mr Smith disappeared, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said they were looking into the apparent disappearance of \$20m from the Beverly Hills branch of the Wells Fargo Bank, account. The bank announced that the company's account had been frozen.

is Benjamin Lewis, the official at the bank who handled the company's account, is also missing: Mr Lewis was on the company's board of directors. Muhammad Ali, who is said to have earned about \$1m last year for letting the firm use himself from the company until

the situation is clarified. Professional boxing has never been able to rid itself of its tainted image, and if the FBI's suspicions about this latest incident prove founded the sport will find it even more difficult to beat the count.

Girl murdered

A girl aged 18 was found murdered yesterday in a field off the Exeter by-pass, 400 yards from the Middlemore headquarters of the Devon and Cornwall policy.

A new deal for business passengers flying via the world's No.1 airport*

In addition to all the other advantages of flying via Amsterdam Airport, voted by readers of Business Traveller to be the world's No. 1 airport, full fare paying passengers travelling KLM Royal Class or Business Class to intercontinental destinations now have an exclusive opportunity to Stay on the Way in Amsterdam, at no extra cost. Moreover, this facility is available on either your outward or your return journey.

You can stay overnight at a deluxe hotel (dinner and breakfast included) or have a room for the day at an airport hotel, all with the compliments of the Holland Fromotion Foundation. The choice is yours.

So give yourself a break on those far-ranging business trips abroad. Take a few hours off in Amsterdam before you take off for that far-off conference.

All you have to do is to mention to your Travel Agent that you would like to include a Stay on the Way on your next long-haul Imp. And you can still start your journey from

any one of the 22 regional airports in the UK and Ireland which have direct flights to Amsterdam International Airport Is it a deal? <u>କଳ୍</u>ତକ Note: Stay on the Wav plan is not available to passengers to and from USA and Canada

2m surcharge nove on pay deal

Councillors to fight

bour councillors in the London Borough of moen are to fight a move by the District, direct a court declaration that a pay settleint for council manual workers during the irry jobs " dispute two years ago was unful. The councillors could face a surful tree of nearly £2m, and be disqualified from ice, if the move succeeds

Page 4 mden are to fight a move by the District

rench in Pacific dispute matu, the newly independent Pacific island

which was an Anglo-French condominium all last year, is expelling the French bassadur today. A dispute with Paris follows expulsion from the neighbouring French and of New Caleston. nds of New Caledonia of a Vanuatu minister had gone to address the local independence

Recession 'end in sight'

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, said the end of the world recession was in sight. Economies would start growing again some time this year, but he thought the recovery might be slow Page 15

Mao nephew 'to be tried

Mr Mao Yuanzin, aged 41 and a nephew of the late Mao Tse-tung, is to be tried for "towering crimes against the party and the people", according to a Chinese newspaper. The paper said 12 former military officers would also be tried for plotting to kill Chairman Mao Page 7 "Times " negotiations : Mr Rupert Murdoch's team to be given counter-proposals by printing

Oslo: Norway's new Prime Minister, to be announced today, is expected to be a woman 4 Film for TV: The BBC has won the right to screen Gone With the Wind

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 22, 24; Legal appointments, 21; Other appointments, 22; Salerooms and antiques, 22

Leader page, 13 Leader page, 13
Letters: On a centre party, from
Professor J. E. Meade, FBA, and
others: "Haigspeak", from Miss
S. F. Hagan, and others
Leading articles: Poland; TUC
Budget advice; El Salvador
Features, pages 7, 12
The alternative strategy, by Lcn
Murray; Bernard Levin on Mr
Sainsbury's indecency Bill; Suzy
Menkes assesses Yves Saint
Laurent

Arts, page 9
John Russell Taylor on the Danmier show at the Royal Academy, and other new exhibitions; William Mann and Noel tions; William Mann and Noel Goodwin on the RPO and LSO at the Festival Hall; Stanley Sadie on Teresa Berganza at Covent

Sport, pages 10, 11 Cricket: Vivian Richards misses first international against Eng-land; Football: Home interna-

Book review Bridge Business Church

Home News ' 2-4

European News 4.

Appointments

Obitoary, page 14 Mr René Hague, The Rev J. H. Business News, pages 15-20 Stock markets: Hopes of cut in MLR in next Budget saw renewed demand for gilts and the exhaustion of the two short. "tops". Equides found support and the FT index closed 3.5 higher at

olitical arena; timing the cut on nterest rates . Business features: Hugh Stephen-son on why the Chancellor should look again at indexation; Frank Vogi reports on the national debt problems inherited by Mr Reagan; Ronald Faux examines the forof the tartan textile

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12 | Parliament Engagements 14: Sale Room Features 7, 12 Science Law Report 2: Snow report Letters 13, 16 Sport Oblivary 14

TV & Radio Theatres, etc 25 Years Ago Weather

RIPPONI

DROPPEL

000

of a breakdown. The two sides New Printing House Square:

re to meet again next Monday. "I am rather more hopeful, Four main issues stand in the but we have still a long long

new manning arrangements able". Mr Keys said. Printing continue today with the electory workers are covered by a wage

private Bill would abolish rates

By Our Labour Editor

are to meet again next Monday.

way of an agreement for a

smooth transfer of ownership before February 12, the dead-

line set by the present owners, Thomson British Holdings.

Meanwhile, talks at chapel

(union office branch) level on

By George Clark Political Correspondent

action as vet been taken.

He frankly admits that, with the limited time allotted to private membeds' Bills, his

hopes to concentrate the minds of Conservative ministers on

Rates are manifestly unfair:

that is the main proposition of Mr Murphy and the Tories who support him. It is wrong they

The strike by 440 Ford lorry drivers which has forced the

company to lay off 15,000 pro-

duction workers is to continue after a failure to reach agree-ment at talks yesterday between union and management offi-

Production losses at Ford's

United Kingdom plants since last Thursday are estimated at 2,250 Cortinas and Fiestas and 500 Transit vans, with a combined value of £11.5m.

By Edward Townsend

initiative cannot get very in legislative terms, but

the subject.

cials.

Abolition of the domestic

ents at election time, no

By Paul Routledge

that introduces a new concept BR will insist on an offer as of built in linkage to producti- low as 5 per cent.

The plan taking shape ahead of negotiations for the 1981 settlement, due in April, is designed to lock the three rail umons into a programme of work rostering.

BR has decided on this tough line after the failure of its fough softly, softly approach to productivity bargaining adopted over the past year. That has failed to produce the required breakthrough in union atti-

tudes.
If the unions are ready to give firm guarantees, then a settlement of about 8 per cent available, despite British Rail's continuing financial crisis. Freight operations recorded a £70m loss in 1980 after breaking even in the pre-

defence

cash limit

Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence will overspend its cash limits on

new equipment by more than £250m this financial year, Sir Frank Cooper, the ministry's

permanent under-secretary, told MPs last night.

He blamed a variety of forces

which had made it impossible to control spending with indus-try for the second year in suc-

Sir Frank, in evidence to the Committee of Public Accounts,

insisted that his department

was trying to make the cash limits system work not to wreck it. But it could not do

so in the present industrial situation. He also criticized the 1979-80 cash limits proposed by the Treasury as "quite unrealistic".

Companies affected by the

recession were now doing more

work on defence contracts than

at any time since the Second World War. As a result, equip-ment and bills were being delivered more quickly than

Significant economies bad been made during the last two

years, with the cooperation of the Chiefs of Staff, in travel, spare parts and short-term

in the equipment budget was very limited, with only 10 per-

cent of the money uncommitted

at the start of the financial

year, and even less by the autumn. The rest of the budget

full flow,", and to touch them

would mean cutting back on

Migh-level talks were being conducted with industry as the migistry tried to switch to a

A study of the difficulties was also being made by outside

accountants, who were due to

deliver their report by the end of March. Bur Sir Frank said

it would be extremely difficult

for his department to emerge every year with "a bang on" 3 per cent growth in spending,

He was also worried by what might happen after the recession. "We do not want to go back to the normal pattern,

because industry used to deliver equipment so late", he

Oxford Area Health Authority,

which has been breaking national agreements on doctors'

terms and conditions of service,

may now escape being black-listed by the British Medical

Association.

However, an outline agreement reached yesterday with the BMA could mean a reduction in the number of family planning operations from next April

Representatives of the BMA

and the area health authority

yesterday reached "a large measure of agreement" over disputes involving family

planning fees, payment for study leave and removal expenses, and provision of

locums for doctors on leave. The agreement has to be put in writing and ratified by the

BMA's executive tomorrow.

The health authority has agreed to abide by the national agreements, including negotiating with the doctors over the number of fees it will pay next

year for family planning opera-

Hospital doctors are entitled

to between £20 and £40 for

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Oxford health authority

may escape blacklist

as demanded by Nato.

By Nicholas Timmins

system of monthly payments.

important items.

committed to contracts "in

But the room for manoeuvre

By. Henry Stanbone

Labour Editor into a binding agreement enabling the planned introduction of "Continental" rosters and trains operated by one man,

And even if the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Loco-motive Engineers and Firemen, and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association do agree to the linkage of pay and produc-tivity in the agreement, some of the money is likely to be held back until later to ensure that the unions deliver.

That would involve a twostage wage agreement of a kind successfully resisted by the rail unions last year when faced with a less sharply focused

choice. The changes in working conditions being proposed by British Rail would not initially generate many job reductions, but the board is to tell the unions that it is cutting short consultations on 10,000 to

imposing the closure of some marshalling yards and withdrawing from the parcels ser-

ally to have been phased in over three years but the loss of business caused by the recession has obliged the management to accelerate its rationalization

past year which the unions will be able to cite as evidence of their willingness to deliver economies is a saving of about £20m—£2m more than envisaged—through a natural wastage scheme that has cut

The saving has been achieved with the support of the unious. But that backing has fallen short of what BR regards as necessary in the crucial next step into changed work practices that could ultimately lead to higher wages in return for as many as 38,000 fewer railway

Spending on Labour 'least affected by new centre group'

£250m over

By John Roper

Most of the support for a possible social democratic party is coming not from Labour supporters but from Conservatives and Liberals, according to a poll broadcast on the Granada television programme, World in Action, last

A Market and Opinion Re-search International poll was taken in 11 constituencies where MPs have declared their allegiance to the Council for Social Democracy. It found that most Labour voters appeared to be unconcerned by the new way of electing a Labour leader and said it would make no difference to the way they would vote in the next election.

seats, the boll said.

To a question about what difference the new system of electing a Labour leader would cast in a general election, 75 per cent of Labour voters said

it would make no difference 13 per cent said they were less likely to vote Labour; and 8 per cent said they were more likely to vote Labour More than half, 56 per cent,

of Labour supporters thought that the unions should have a vote in the election of a Labour leader, but 31 per cent thought they should not But 86 per cent of union members considered that the way a union votes should be decided by a ballot

If the MPs in those 11 constituencies were to stand on their home ground as social democrats in the next election, the Liberals would get the lowest vote of 8 per cent, the Conservatives 20 per cent, and If the MPs in the 11 constituencies were to stand as still 7 per cent behind Labour. Even if no Liberal stood, the election they would lose their poll said the social democrats

would still come out the losers. The figures of potential new social democratic voters coming from the main parties were: Liberal Party 43 per cent; Con-servatives 31 per cent; and Labour 28 per cent.

a neighbouring family of five or six persons, several of them in full-time employment, should rating system has long been an pay the same rates.

Mr Murphy said last night:

"My party is committed to
abolishing domestic rates, but
the problem has always been,
what do we put in their place.

"I see these envisors a comobjective of the Conservative Party, but despite hopeful Today in the Commons Mr Christopher Murphy, Conserva-tive MP for Welwyn and Har-field, will attempt to draw his party's amention to the subject by introducing a private mem-ber's Bill to abblish rates.

yesterday between Mr Rupert said after talks lasting three Compulsory redundancies. The Murdoch's management and the printing unions, despite fears International management at ternational's insistence that if

way to go before we can say we have this thing tied up".

Murdoch management and the

A wage freeze until October, 1982. "This we find unaccept-

printing unions are:

tricians and engineering work- agreement that expires next for publication

Poll tax favoured by Tory MP whose

The four issues dividing

"I see three options: a com-pletely centralized system where the rates are obtained through income tax; a local sales tax, as used in the United States; and a poll tax, where everyone on the local electoral roll pays on a flat rate basis for the on a filet rate basis for the services provided by the local with exceptions for elderly

elderly people."

Mr Murphy favours the third method. The present system, under which one wage earner in house paid more than two or three wage earners in a smaller house, was obviously unfair.

officer of the Transport and

General Workers' Union and

the Ford unions' chief negotia-

tor, is to address the strikers

today on the outcome of the

talks, but a swift end to the

compensation because of a com-pany decision to curtail their trips across the Channel to deli-ver parts to the Ford plant at Genk, Belgium. The reduction

The strikers are demanding

ispute is not expected.

should go.

By Frances Gibb

been saved.

justices say

Magistrates favour dropping

the remand rule under which prisoners must appear before

the courts every eight days, the Commons Home Affairs Select Committee, which is in

vestigating the prison depart-ment, was told yesterday.

Mr Edgar Bradley, chairman of the Magistrates Association's legal committee, said that where that rule had been dropped in

a high security court at Lam-

beth, London, considerable staff time and public money had

been saved.

He was replying to Mr
Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for
York, who said the Home
Office was considering whether
the rule could be suspended in
the long term because it had
not been fully operated during
the prison officers dispute.

Mr Bradley said that although
the association had no precise

the association had no precise statistics about how the suspen-

sion was working, in Camber-well Magistrates Court, where he sat, large numbers of pri-soners were not being produced.

Dr Douglas Acres, chairman of the association's committee

on sentencing of offenders, said that in his area, between Southend and Basildon, he esti-

mated that about half the bearings were taking place

Peace talks fail in Ford drivers' strike

say, that an elderly widow and ation is that the adoption of a poil tax would increase the element of local accountability", he said. "Councillors do not like the idea of control passing away from them to paymasters who are remote from the area." Other Conservative support-

Four main issues stand in the way of an agreement before the deadline of February 12

takeover of Times Newspapers continued on an even keel yesterday between Mr Rupert and Allied Trades, said after talks basing these series of the Society of

1982. This we find unaccept out to contract printing by able", Mr Keys said. Printing March 15, the day after Thom-

follow.

Murdoch team to study proposals from 'Times' unions

ternational e insistence that if .

tary redundancy then com-

pulsory redundancies will

Removal of printing of the

three "Times" supplements from London Murdoch manage

ment want the titles to be put

son relinquishes responsibility

the required level of demanning and they are meeting on Friday

cannot be achieved by volunt to draw up jointly agreed

ers of the Bill include: Mr Richard Alexander (Newark), Mr Timouby Brinton (Graves-end), Mr Denshore Dover (Chorley), Mr Peter Griffiths (Coories), Mr Peter Griffins (Portsmouth) North), Mr Jain-Mills (Meriden), Mr David Bevan (Birmingham, Yardley), Mr John Carkisle (Luton, West), Mr Robert Dunn (Dart-ford), Mr Warren Hawksley (The Wrekin), and Mr James Pawsey (Rugby).

the drivers' chances of buying

duty-free goods.
Mr Todd yesterday denied

that the "perks" issue was

central to the dispute and

alleged that the company had

failed to honour an agreement.

'talking to

By Our Labour Staff

of industrial action.

another line'

The two sides in the seamen's

dispute remained deadlocked

last night with about 200 ships

of about 1,200 in the British

merchant fleet held up because

The National Union of Sea-

men, which has reached a settlement with one group; Canadian Pacific, and says it

has settled with two other small

companies, asserted last night

that it had begun negotiations with another well known name in British shipping with

a view to a separate settlement. Mr John Whitworth, deputy

Mrs Margaret Thatcher who, when the Tories were in opposition often argued for a new rating system, will not that all the spousors of the Bill were

Mr Ronald Todd, national in foreign visits has meant a

Remand rule Seamen are

New governor is to tighten jail security

acceptance of their proposals, general secretary.

"In the circumstances the governor, Mr Selby, must himself accept, and very properly does accept, the principal responsibility." Bur the responsibility for the escape could not be laid only at Mr Selby's door.

object to "punitive clauses" in the News International formula,

Mr John Collier, one of the

Murdoch negotiators, said yes-

terday's talks went "reasonably well". He added: "The unions

will put up counter-proposals and we will look at them sen-

Murdoch management had

not expected an automatic

counter-proposals

sibly and rationally."

"The weaknesses and errors in performance of all members of staff concerned have been brough home to them; where appropriate they have been transferred to other establishments of their contents." ments, or other duties within the establishment" Any wider lessons for the prison service would be followed up.

Mr Whitelaw has asked Mr

William Pearce, the new Chief Inspector of Prisons, to inspect the prison later this year to see that the recommendations of the report have been effectively put into operation.

Two men have been re-manded on charges connected with the escape. Stanley Thompson, aged 35, of Rainham, London, was charged with escaping and with conspiring to effect the escape of prisoners from Brixton. Richard Thomas Moody, aged

40, a plumber, of Rosendaie Gardens, West Dulwich, London, was accused of conspiring with James Moody, his jailed brother, to effect the escape of his brother, Mr Tuite, and Mr Thompson. He was also charged with siding his brother to The company said yesterday that if the strike by drivers is prolonged, the rest of the workforce of 56,000 might be affected. with aiding his brother to escape by giving him hacksaw blades, masonry drills, and

screwdrivers.
Mr Whitelaw said yesterday Mr Whitelaw said yesterday that the record of Brixton, including that of Mr Selby and his staff, had previously been one of real achievement in difficult circumstances.

For Mr Selby, who was regarded as a rising star within the prison service, the Brixton episode is a great misfortune.

episode is a great misfortune. He has a firm belief in the traditions of the service and ruled with old-style panache, which forged a firm partner-ship with his chief officer.

optimistic about the prospects for reaching a deal, and Mr Owen O'Brien, general secre-

tary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel; said the

unions might seek an extension

of the deadline from Thomson

New chapel leader: Mr Pan

Routledge, Labour Editor, was

yesterday elected as father

(chairman) of the National

Union of Journalists' (NUJ) chapel at The Times in success

sion to Mr Jacob Ecclestone (a

Staff Reporter writes). M.

Ecclestone is shortly to take up

his appointment as NUJ depury

British Holdings

Mr Pearson: Move from



Mr Selby: Accepts mais responsibility.

But he combined that will an imaginative interest in some of the more progressive idea spawned by penal reformers. With his zest for life, which includes the game of squasi and a fascination with hombs one of the more obscure be complicated card games, he car he expected to bounce back. Parliamentary report, page

TV staff 'outrage' at loss of Southern franchise

By a Staff Reporter Southern Television, deprived of its franchise by the Inde-pendent Broadcasting Authority in December, has protested to the authority about its "sum-mary dismissal without pre-vious warning or complaint", something, it said, that had never happened in the history of independent relevision.
Mr David Wilson, chairman
of Southern, said in a letter

first, heavy in places, becoming brighter with sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, gale or severe gale, veering NW and moderating; max temp 11°C (52°F); becoming

N Wales, Central N, NW England: Rain soon clearing, sunny intervals and showers, possibly wintry on hills, later; wind W to NW, fresh or strong, locally gale at first; max temp 9°C (48°F), becoming colder.

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and showers, wintry in places later, especially on hills, wind W to NW, Strong to gale underging.

strong to gale, moderating; may temp 7°C (45°F), becoming

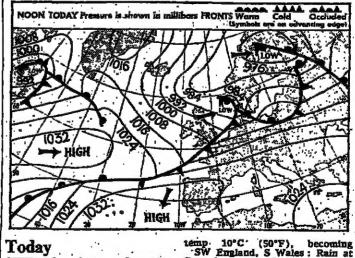
Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and squally showers, turn-

Cept of natural justice.

He expressed the sense of astonishment, ourrage and it justice" felt by the staff an said they had not at the tim made any derogatory comment about the other applicants.

"Perhaps we should hav done. Perhaps we should hav

director general of the General Council of British Shipping, said last nighte "The NUS know very well, that we are more than willing to talk to expressed some professions doubts about a promise to pri duce regularly a total of 1,50 them about any restructuring of our 12 per cent offer." to Lord Thomson of Monifieth, hours a year, far more than an the IBA's new chairman, that ITV company has ever done. Weather forecast and recordings



Today

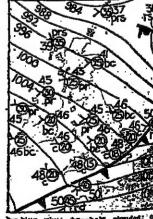
4.54 pm 7.36 am Moon rises: Moon sets: 3.22 pm
New Moon: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 5.24 pm to 7.04 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12.24
am. 6.4m; 12.53 pm. 5.4m, Avonmouth, 6.03 am, 12.0m; 6.24 pm,
12.2m. Dover, 9.55 am, 6.m; 10.20
pm. 6.2m. Hull, 5.15 am, 6.6m;
5.30 pm, 6.9m. Liverpool, 10.13
am, 8.6m; 10.35 pm, 8.6m.
1m=3.2808ft Moon rises: Moon sets:

A vigorous depression will move away E across the North Sea, fol-lowed by a colder NW airstream.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, Central S England,
Channel Islands: Rain, heavy in
places, brighter by afternoon with
sunny periods and isolated
showers; wind SW, strong to gale,
veering NW, moderating; max
temp f1°C (52°F):
East Anglia, Midlands, E England: Rain at first, heavy in
places, becoming brighter with
sunny periods and scattered
showers; wind SW, strong to gale,
veering NW, moderating; max

ing to sleet or snow moderate snowfalls in places later, with considerable drifting; wind mainly W. strong or gale; max temp 5°, 7°C (41° 45°F), colder later. Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Sunny intervals and

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.



prolonged in N and E widering; cold with night frost. Sea passages: S North Set Wind SW, gale to storm, verification of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong severe gale, perhaps storm later sea very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Set Wind SW, gale to storm, went NW, strong; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to pm, 11°C (52°F); min 6 pm, 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humiday, 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humiday, 6 am, 10°C (10°C). Humiday, 10°C (10°C).

the terms of existing junior contracts.

needed.

those operations but this year's £35,000 allocation was spent by

The authority stopped all such payments, since when doctors have either ceased performing the operations or have done them free of charge.

A spokesman for the health

authority conceded that because

of the need to reduce pro-jected overspending of £500,000

on medical staffing, the num-ber of fees to be paid from

April might be restricted.

April might be restricted.

Mr Michael Lowe, head of the BMA's hospitals division, said: "It will be up to individual consultants whether they are prepared to do the pro-

cedures and not be paid.
"If insufficient funds are

allocated and these operations are not performed, the health

authority should make clear to the public that the Government

is not allocating sufficient funds to carry out all the work

On the issue of locums, the health authority still intends to

reduce the number it employs

but will not attempt to change

last October

Dispute halts newspaper

The Derby Evening Telegraph failed to appear yesterday after five process workers refused to start operating modern equipment at the newspaper's new

premises. The management said that publication was impossible because the five workers, mem-bers of the Society of Litho-graphic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers, were in dispute over pay and

Detective involved in fraud conspiracy, court is told A robbery squad detective

was arrested in his office at Scotland Yard as he negotiated a £45,000 swindle, Mr Michael Worsley, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Anthony Ridley, managing director of the London Underground,

talking at Gloucester Road station to one of the staff carrying out a

Mr Worsley said Det Sergeant Alexander McCallum took part in a plot to obtain the money from Mr David Sullivan, who was accused of brothel keeping and living off immoral earnings. In return, Mr Sullivan was told, a police officer would give perjured evidence that would result in his acquittal.

When Mr. Sullivan's predica-When Mr. Sinivan's predica-ment became known, Mr. Worsley added, Sergeant Mc. Callum and three other men hatched a plot in which they all pretended they were senior police officers with power to help him by bringing perjured

of the men were police officers, which they were not.

tern Avenue, Busney, Heritordshire, has denied conspiring to
defraud Mr Sullivan and dishonestly obtaining £5,000.
Gary Reynolds, of New
Quebec Street, Marylebone,
Joseph Ross, of Grosvenor
Crescent, Pimlico, both London,
and Cecil Kasmai, of no settled

The hearing continues today, offences

Mr Sullivan was suspicious and wanted assurance that two

Mr Sullivan was still not satisfied and employed a pri-vate detective, who uncovered

Sergeant McCallum, of Chil-tern Avenue, Bushey, Herrford-

survey of 500,000 passengers throughout the system, to help planning.

The conspirators, counsel said, arranged for Sergeant Mc-Callum to answer telephone calls from Mr Sullivan at Scotland Yard prefending to be a chief superintendent.

address, charges.

have denied similar

without the prisoners' presence. Dr Acres added that there was a danger that if prisoners were not present less interest would be taken in the progress-of their cases. "What we need is an effective monitoring machinery; on the system to ensure that cases are proceeding. But the fruitless journeys

from prisons to courts that have been going throughout the land are not in fact needed."

He said that the basic right He said that the basic right of the people to come before the cours if they wished should remain. "But if the ball-custody decision has been fully explored and they are legally represented, and there is nothing more to be said at that stage and their case is going ahead as rapidly as possible, I see no point in their being produced."

The association also supports the use of detoxification centres the use of detoxification centre with alcohol-related

BA fights rivals' cheap fares plan

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent

licensed on its routes on a case-by-case basis, the Civil Aviation Authority was told in London yesterday.

The authority was hearing applications from Laker Airways and British Caledonian Airways, two independent Garwick-based airlines, for licences to fly at cheap fares between Britain and Australia. British Airways and the Australian airline, Quantas, are the main operators on the route. Laker is proposing single fares ranging from £490 to £232, and British Caledonian single fares from £1,020 to £199, com-

British Airways would suffer BA said that if the authority the death of a thousand cuts " threw open the Australia route if other British airlines were to other British airlines it would lead to a decline of the United Kingdom as one of the leading nations in international air transport.

A competitive battle among British airlines would be set in motion, which would drain their resources and make them less able to compete effectively with foreign airlines. The ability of a large airline

to make the most of Britain's share of world airline traffic and so aid its overseas earnings was a crucial weapon in any government's armoury in the battle for economic sur-

pared with BA's highest single fare of £1,439.

BA said that if the authority threw open the Australia route

BA said that the Laker and Caledonian applications represented a significant point of decision for the authority. The licensing of either airline would mean that the authority was prepared, as a matter of policy, to countenance a significant reduction in the size of BA The Australia route was the

backbone of BA's route struc-ture to the Middle East, southern Asia and beyond. The introduction of additional British airlines on the route must be at the expense of BA must be at the expense of BA. If BA was directed to reduce its capacity to make way for a second or third British airline, BA would have to attempt to get rid of, or employ elsewhere, the surplus assets. That would

هكذا من الأصل

هَكُذُا مِن الأصل

es Unionote to fight pit closures with strikes

Yorkshire miners have voted Yorkshire miners have voted erwhelmingly to give their called for February 10 to disaders permission to call for cuss the future of the industry. dustrial action, including rike action if necessary to he a wide-ranging review, with the colliery closures for the aim, almost inevitably, of asons other than exhaustion reducing levels of output next

coal seams.
Of the 66,000 miners in the orkshire area. 52,171 took part the ballot and 44,674, or 85.6 for cent, voted in favour of periods. ission being granted and 7,497 ned against, a result Mr meral secretary, said was mer than expected.

Announcing the result from Electoral Reform Society, ir Briscoe said it showed the gh feeling about the threat miners' jobs. He emphasized at the last thing the Yorkshire council wanted rea council wanted was to actite the mandate given. "We
to not want strikes or industrial
tion", he said.
The National Coal Board has
losed a number of pits in Yorkwhire and has constantly under ea council wanted was to acti-

short life" pits.

It is talking with the unions bout the closure of Orgreave colliery, South Yorkshire. It is talk no formal list of pits he closed be closed.
The recession had caused a decline in the market for coal and a meeting between the The board said there would

"What form hat will take we cannot speculate on. The industry is back in the melting pot. Our efforts in the Plan for Coal in the early 1970s are beginning to pay off and we are betting better rates of productivity and production. The trouble is, nobody wants the coal", the board said.

Coal import ban : A ban on coal imports was urged yesterday by the executive committee of Scotland's solliery craftsmen's union, who decided to oppose and redundancies oit closures and redundancies (our Shotts Correspondent arites)

After a meeting in Glasgow Mr Frank Gormill, general sec-retary of the Scottish Colliery Enginemen, Boilermen and Tradesmen's Association, aid: million tonnes of coal this year.
At the same time the National Coal Board will be stockpiling six million tonnes because of the recession."

Mailfor video | In brief pirates Hemanded

n y Kenneth Gosling

Video piracy should be eated as their and brought rithin the criminal law and frenders should face a maxi-num penalty of 14 years' mgrisonment.

That is one of the aims of he Video Copyright Protection inciery, set up by the BBC, the independent Television Com-cames Association and the Society of Film Distributors, which have combined to deal oth a growing abuse that costs he film and television indus-les hundreds of thousands of ounds a year.

Video piracy, the taping and ubsequent sale of film and levision material without thority, was defined at a case conference in London sterday by Mr Peter Lord, ief executive of the society. pinching someone clse's sative work and making mey out of it."

Piracy could not be stopped ogether, he said, but what d brought it into the lime-bt was the advent of the feo-recorder; at the end of 30 there were about half a Ilion machines in Britain ne and it was estimated that the next five years that ... ure would multiply eight-

s not primarily the person it the pirate. What we are ter is the person who records

really to sell on.
"It has become a considerate export trade. In those untries that use the PAL 625 stem, London has become the ntre for pirate recordings.

nny Hill and Faulty Towers

ye turned up in many places "In the United States alone is a business worth \$650m a par. In this country five milon cassettes are floating eing used to record things ithout paving the people who

The need was to tidy up the w, which to some extent had an overtaken by technology; ere was a copyright, Mr Lord id, in all films and all broad-

Last summer a firm in Southa had more than 450 cassettes ipounded and had to pay .000 in costs. Injunctions and mages had been awarded pinst others.

In a statement the society pealed to the public to ensure at the cassette recordings bought were legitimate bought were legitimate, Mr Barrie Heads, the society's sirman, said that people were ming to Britain, setting themves up with copying machinand returning to all parts the world with British

/ Hugh Clayton 3riculture Correspondent

Doorstep delivery of milk was

on easy for the inefficient d too profitable for the effient". Sir John Sainsbury, airman of the J. Sainsbury

permarket group, said yester-

He said that dairymen perated a price ring which

reed British householders to by the highest milk prices in

EEC while British farmers

Sir John said at a farmers'

in Our Correspondent

uropean ports may face a

rmen's blockade this month

there is not a quick settle-

of the dispute over the C common fisheries policy.

rade unions representing termen in the EEC plan to

Ministers meeting in

comes after a meeting

ic an ultimatum to the Coun-

issels on February 9 urging

he decision to go for direct

to settle the matter

thief fined £100 A student was fined £100 by magistrates at Hendon, north London, yesterday, for stealing a £1.30 bar of chocolate from a

Chocolate bar

Arhanasios Kouskos, aged 29, of Hodford Road, Golders Green, who was said to have put the chocolate in his pocket and left the shop without pay-ing, agreed that he was sent £650 every two months by his family in Athens. He was ordered to pay £40 immediately and the balance of the fine

within seven days. Stab charge remand

Gary Stokes, aged 18, of Ellerby Green, Middlesbrough, was remanded in custody for a week by Teesside magistrates yesterday, accused of stabbing Mr Gregory Brown, aged 21, a Crystal Palace supporter, in an incident near the Middlesbrough football ground on Saturday.

Lakes supermarket

A £1m redevelopment scheme by British Rail and E. H. Booth and Co to build a supermarket on the site of Windermere station was approved yesterday by the Lake District Special Planning Board development control committee. It will include the renovation of the

Plane's tail found

Coastguards have found the tail section of the Dutch Atlantique maritime reconnaissance aircraft which crashed off the Scottish coast with the loss of three crewmen last month. It was found on Sandray Island, in the Western Isles.

£30.000 castle raid.

Burglars who raided the sixteenth-century Grimsthorpe Castle, pear Bourne, Lincolnshire, took paintings and silver-ware valued at more than £30,000 belonging to Lord Ancaster. They cut 10 oil paint-ings from their frames.

Arsonist strikes

A family of six in Milton Road, Rotherham, south Yorkshire, were taken to hospital yesterday after someone started a fire in a shop below their rooms. Mr Liquat Ali, his wife and four children were treated for minor burns.

Bargain homes

of other foods.

sering at Sparsholt, Hamp-the founder of his company, is had show if c: "I do not think either a marketing adviser to Mr. of pot producer or the consumer Peter Walker, Minister of Agri-graded.

Clockade of EEC ports

hreatened by fishermen

Twenty three-bedroom, semi-detached houses at Baglan, South Wales, have been sold for prices as low as £3,500. Building societies refused mortbecause of subsidence but surveyors later cleared the houses.

Price ring' blamed for high cost of milk

milk bargains while the prices

of milk rose faster than those

retail price index rise of 90 per cent. The price of milk today is

23 per cent higher than a year ago, while current food prices, excluding milk, are only 7 per

cent up ". Sir John, a great-grandson of

last week in Brussels of union

representatives from seven

countries represented on the

EEC's joint committee on social

Yesterday Scottish fishermen

at the white fish port of Fraserburgh, who blocked fish

landings from the Icelandic cargo boat, Baeparfoss, decided to continue their action until

Macfisheries, the local proces-

sing firm, agreed not to take

any more foreign caught white

concerted action.

problems in sea fishing.

"I would estimate that in the last five years milk delivery costs have increased by about 120 per cent, compared with a

is getting a good deal." Grocers culture, Fisheries and Food. were prevented from offering J. Sainsbury is one of the few milk bargains while the prices grocery chains that have man-

system

hero' wins citizen award

By David Nicholson-Lord

The ceremony was televised and will be broadcast next month by the BBC.
Stuart Bell, then aged eight, was playing hide-and-seek with his sister Julie, aged two, last September when fire broke out in their mothers. in their mother's bedroom.

then ran for help to neighbours. Afterwards he earned the title of "pint-size hero" from local newspapers by filling a milk bottle with water and try-ing to put the fire out.

large for Stoke Mandeville hospital, Buckinghamshire.

Vivien Martin, aged 15, won

School meal criticism misguided'

From John Chartres Manchester

The chairman of Lancashire County Council's education committee replied yesterday to an allegation by Mr Jack Straw, Labour MP for Blackburn, that children in his constituency's primary schools were served worse meals than those eaten by workhouse vagrants fifty

years ago.
Councillor Michael Fitz-herbert-Brockholes said: "I am appalled at Mr Straw's unin-formed criticism of Lancashire school meals. Our meals in prischools are nutritious good value, and enjoyed by the children who eat them.

"Parents have been given full details of the menu for 'simpler meals."
The meal which has been criticized consisted of a hot dog

(a sausage with onion in a roll) and a cornflake tart, which is a pastry tart with jam and a filling of cornflakes and syrup.

"Misguided criticism of the sort made by Mr Straw can only weaken the confidence of

parents in our service and demoralize the staff." Mr Straw alleged at the weekend that the meau for a primary school last Thursday

primary school last Thursday
consisted of one sausage, two
slices of bread, a cornflake
cake and a glass of water.
The workhouse menu in
Blackburn 50 years ago, he
said, comprised eight ounces of
bread, two ounces of cooked or meat, two ounces ounces cheese. four

potatoes, and fruit. Nutritional benefit : A nutrition expert yesterday said school meal was school meal was probably better than the traditional meat and two vegetables (the Press Association reports).
Professor Arnold

head of the nutrition depart ment at Queen Elizabeth College, London, said the meat provided 760 calories.

aged to sell milk at less than the doorstep delivery price. Sir John's comments are likely to reflect the views of the min-

ister, who is negotiating with dairymen a reform of the

He also criticized the statu

tory Potato Marketing Board, which is responsible for maintaining supplies and quality of

potatoes at reasonable prices.

survey by government advisers had shown that only 24 per cent

of potatoes were correctly

EXIT committal

against two members of EXIT the society campaigning for legalized euthanasia, will start

on April 14, magistrates at Hendon, north London, said yesterday. Nicholas Reed, aged

33, general secretary of EXIT, and Mark Lyons, aged 69, face

various charges of belging suicides, and Mr Lyons also

faces a charge of murder. Mr Reed was allowed bail and Mr

Lyons was remanded in custody until Monday

Students from Oak Hill Theo-

logical College, Southgate, north

London, demonstrated outside

date is fixed

Committal

'Pint-size

A school boy agd nine who helped to rescue his disabled mother and baby sister from their blazing home was yester-day named joint youngest Citizen of the Year for his courage and coolness.

Stuart Bell, of Swindon, Wiltshire, was one of 50 people aged between nine and eighteen who shared in awards and com-mendations under the Caxton Young Citizens' Awards scheme, run by Caxton Publications and the Ross McWhirter Founda-

Presentations in the second year of the scheme were made at the Mansion House, London, by Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, the Lord Mayor, and by several judges, including Mr Angus Ogilvy, Dame Anna Neagle and Miss Joanna Lumley, the actresses, and Mrs Rosemary McWhirter, Mr McWhirter's

He telephoned he fire brigade, found his sister up-stairs and "piggy-backed" her outside, helped his mother, who has an artificial leg, outside and

The other joint winner in the youngest category, for those aged between nine and eleven, was Jason Kilby, aged 11, who has been an "ambassador at

The winner in the 12-14 age group was Hayley West, of Ipswich, who suffered from bone cancer and has had a leg amputated but has raised more than £12,000 towards an X-ray

The seat of honour yesterday for Stuart Bell, aged nine, and his rescued sister Julie. in the senior age group for ber work with handicapped people sored swims and bicycle rides. Described as "astoundingly cheerful aithough he has been paralysed from the waist down since he was two, he has raised A special team award was won by two disabled young people: Sandra Rirchie, aged 16, who suffers from Down's

thousands of pounds for the hospital The winners, chosen from syndrome, and Sharon Dyer, aged 14, who is confined to a cheelchair with hemiplegia and more than 250 nominations, received an expenses-paid, threehas had both legs and haxds amoutated. The girls, both from day trip to London, a £150 cheque and a set of encyclo-Berkshire, bave raised more than £4,000 for charity by sponpaedias, as well as a silver

Whitehall brief: Thinking through the unthinkable

Facing disorder without a riot Act

There are more cheerful ways he thinks civil breakdown is unof spending a murky winter's likely in Britain, it is at least day on Mersevside than in con- possible in the next 70 years. templating the role of the He is concerned to preserve Armed Forces should civil dis. Western democracy "to which order afflict the mainland of I am addicted" by ensuring order afflict the mainland of the United Kingdom in anythe United Kingdom in any that society can protect itself thing like the manner it blights from internal terrorist or sublife in Northern Ireland.

The group of policemen, soldiers, civil servants and scholars who mustered last week under the auspices of the law faculty of Liverpool University could have been better occupied, some might argue, in not thinking the unthinkable and adding to the plentiful stock of national But the prospect of the coun-

try slithering into its first national water strike, plus the still-green memory of the Commons Select Committee on Welsh Affairs warning the Government that serious social disorder could occur in Wales if ministers failed to ameliorate unemployment, gave the con-ference at least a mild sense of timeliness.

A contribution of considerable practical value was made by Colonel Robin Evelegh,

former commander of the 3rd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets, who has served two tours in Northern Ireland. He spent a year as a defence fel-low at Oxford University thinking about it and left the Army in 1977 in order to publish his results which alarmed ministers and which the Minidifference had, he says, decided to suppress.

Colonel Evelegh, now a director of an international trading

and transport company, is con-vinced of the need for the law to be looked at in quiet times,

versive minorities without recourse to a "strong man", detention without trial, and "legalized violence", as he describes hanging and flogging. Those, should they materialize, would lead to the end of

domestic liberty.

The Army, he says, would only get sucked in if the police. became discredited in the eyes of a substantial section of the population in a particular loca-lity after a very serious race riot or large scale industrial disturbance. His book on the Northern

Ireland experience lists a number of technical and legal provisions to strengthen the Army's hand without bringing tyranny in tow. One of those provisions, the value of a modern equivalent of the Riot Act, 1714, repealed in 1967, he believes is of relevance ro possible trouble on the main-land. "In effect, we have no law

in the area of the control of rioting. This is very dangerous." He would like the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs to look at it, because only a clear set of stages; easily understood by both troops and mob, has, he believes, any chance of dispersing a severe street disorder without broken Colonel Evelegh made clear

sfeer the conference that in addition to his not foreseeing



Colonel Robin Against "legalized violence"

serious disorder requiring mili-tary involvement, the British Army was singularly free of "caged Cromwells" just itching for a coup d'etat.

During the miners' strike of 1974, when such talk was being floated in the newspapers, he asked his sergeants to inquire among the men, many of whom were from mining areas, what they thought about the subject. Of 100 " squaddies " questioned. only two knew there was a strike on at all.

"I could be happy that the Army was politically inert". Colonel Evelegh recalled with a cheerful smile.

Peace-Keeping in a Democratic Society. The Lessons of Northern Ireland. C. Hurst and Company (1-2 Henrietta WC2E 8PS.£9.)

Arsonists attack another cottage in Wales

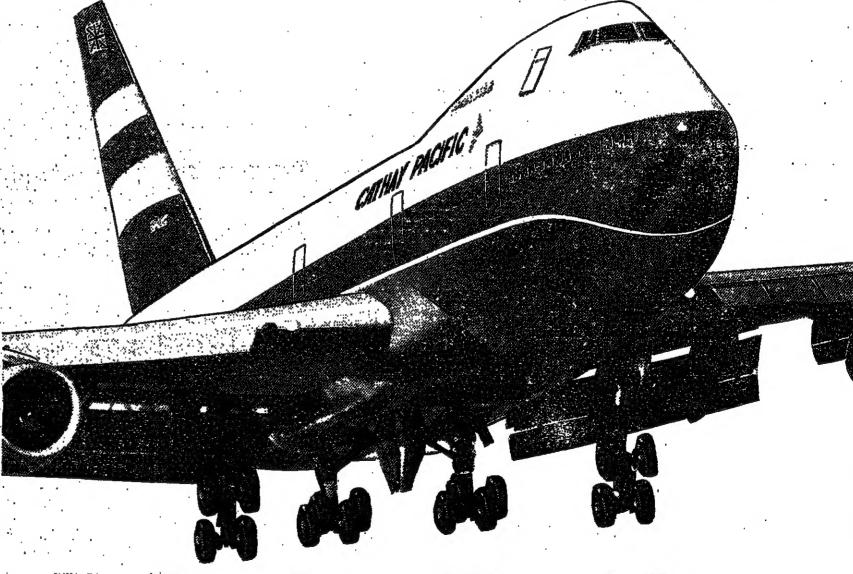
From Our Correspondent

Llandudno
An Englishman's cottage
An Englishman's cottage An Englishman's cottage which is not a holiday home has been attacked by arsonists in the village of Waunfawr. near Caernarion. There have been more than forty incidents since the campaign against holiday homes began The cottage is owned by Mr education authority, and that Richard Bird, originally from that could be behind the inci-

for Gwynedd County Council.
Intruders climbed through a
back window during the weekend when Mr Bird, his wife and three children were away.

A villager said it was believed
Mr Bird was unhappy about
aspects of the county's bilingual

London, who is supervisor of the Dutch elm disease project of T am not anti-Welsh, and for Gwynedd County Council. Intruders climbed through a back window during the week-Meanwhile, at Capel Garmon, near Llanrwst, police were last night awairing the arrival of forensic scientists to examine an incendiary device. It was found in the bedroom of a holi-



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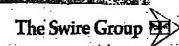
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Labour councillors to fight surcharge move over pay deal

By Christopher Warman Local Government

A single vote majority at a Labour councillors on Camden Council, in London, could be surcharged thousands of pounds each for approving an "unlaw-ful" pay settlement two years

In a report into payments to manual workers during the dirty jobs dispute which were above those set by national negotiations, the District Auditor has decided to refer the matter to the courts and ask for a declaration that the courts and ask for a declaration that the extra payments authorized by the council were unlawful. The report, by Mr I. M. Pickwell, due to be published today, is understood to state that the councillors acted beyond their powers, and therefore illegally, in settling for a guaranteed minimum of £60 a week for the

council's manual workers.

Estimates of the cost vary,
but councillors could be liable for up to perhaps £60,000 each, nearly £2m in total, and liable to disqualification from office if it is decided that their action was unlawful.

The councillors will consider

their response at a meeting to-morrow, but have already de-cided to fight the case in the courts. Mr Andrew Bethell, who as chairman of the staff committee helped to make the deal, said yesterday that such a huge bill could have a catastrophic effect on members. "I do not think all of us together are worth £2m. It could mean

bankruptcy."

They would be defending their action because they hard also believed it was lawful and also because it was a reasonable decision to make in the circum-stances. He was concerned at the prospects for individual councillors.

three thieves

A judge at Beverley Crown

Court, Humberside, watched a videotape recording of a £31,000 robbery on a jeweller's shop and

told the three raiders yester-day: "You played your parts

Judge Michael Barker was told that it was a carefully executed robbery, but police immediately identified the three when they watched the record-

Mr Paul Holfman for the pro-secution said 20 rings had been

Leslie Clark, aged 20, of Halewood, Liverpool, and Paul Granite, aged 27, of Horbury, Wakefield, were each jailed for two years and Anthony McMull two years and Anthony McMullen, aged 22, also of Halewood, was jailed for three years after admitting robbing the shop, in Bridlington, Hum-

the shop, in Bridlington, Hum-

Michael Mooney, aged 31, of Walkworth Court, Ellesmere

Port, Cheshire, was given a nine-

month suspended sentence and

fined £500 for receiving two of

traps

Even though we have a good Labour group meeting led to defence, nobody is regarding it the possibility that about thirty as a foregone conclusion that we shall win, or that this is something to treat lightly."

An important consideration, if the councillors are found to have exceeded their powers, to whether they are liable only for the financial year 1978-79 or for the whole period since the

Camden has 33 Labour councillors, but it is believed that only 28 or 29 voted for the action in the full council. Although at the previous group meeting the decision was won by only one vote, its opponents fell into line for the full council vote.

The Labour councillors face another difficulty, whether to recommend a rise in council rents. They are under criticism for the council's failure to raise rents sufficiently in the past, and they have now been advised that if they do not increase rents by £3.25—the Government's guideline, that issue, too, could go to court. could go to court.

There have been occasional

where councillors have been surcharged comparatively small amounts, in hundreds of pounds; but the last time a sur-charge of such magnitude was imposed was when 11 Labour members of Clay Cross council refused to raise council house refused to raise council house reuts in accordance with the Housing Finance Act, 1972. They were surcharged f63,000, disqualified from holding public office and, in 1975, made bankrupt.

Six of the former councillors were discharged from bankrupt last year after Chester.

ruptcy last year after Chester-field County Court heard that only about F400 had been paid by three councillors. The rest of the debt had been recovered from a levy on rents and rates.

Video record Strong union support

By Our Local Government

Council workers in Lambeth.

London, where ratepayers have received an average £50 supplementary rate demand, yesterday began a "week of action" which will leave the dustbins unemptied and the streets un-

In addition the council's

direct labour force has gone on strike for the week, and the

libraries are closed, while hou-sing and consumer advice cen-

tres, are operating work-ins

The action is to demonstrate

total opposition to the Govern-ment's policy of cuts in local government spending, and is to

reach its climax with a demon-

stration and rally tomorrow. Representatives of the manual

unions said the response was almost 100 per cent, and the "white collar" union, the National and Local Government

Officers' Association, claimed that about half their 4,000

The action has the whole-hearted support of Mr Ted Knight, the council leader, and

members would be involved.

without pay.

for Lambeth protest



Cardinal Hume: "I want

Lack of wife is felt by cardinal

of Westminster, spoke vester-day about the difficulties of his life of celibacy. "There are times and occasions when it would be marvellous to have a wife", he said.

The cardinal added that he believed celibacy to be essential for Roman Catholic priests so that they could devote their lives to serving God, but he would sometimes like to have a wife "to support and to help and to whom one could talk confidentially and in intimacy about what was a worry, what was an anxiety and what was burdening ".

His comments came in an independent television film, previewed in London, about his life. The film will be shown on

February 24.
Cardinal Hume, who is aged
57, said he has had at last to
give up sport. He has been an
all-round sportsman all his life, bur is suffering from hip trouble caused by arthritis. He added that he hoped to retire at 65 to find "peace and solitude".

the other Labour councillors. Mr Knight commented: "The council and the workers are

under attack from all angles.
This action shows the people care very much about the services they provide."

He said he sympathized with the anger of the ratepayers at

having to pay more. " Of course, we do not like to pay extra

what would happen if services

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secre-

tary of State for the Environ-

ment, had wanted a reduction

of a quarter in the council's budget. If that had been done

services would not exist, Mr

Mr Michael Wailer, branch secretary of Nalgo, told a press conference: "We are trying to persuade the Government to

have a total change in policy.

The way the Government has squeezed the council means that

unless the trade unions in this borough are successful we can

see quite disastrous conse-

quences in terms of cuts in ser-vices and redundancies."

were taken away altogether."

Ulster Unionists' fears are rekindled by Thatcher reticence on Dublin summit

Deep suspicion held by the Unionists over the summit talks in Dublin last December was kindled again yesterday when Mrs Margaret Thatcher repeated the nature of the joint studies which will provide the basis for her next round of talks with Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister of the Irish

Mrs Thatcher said that the studies had started, but otherwise her Commons written reply went not much farther than the Dublin communique. It was the brevity of her reply that angered the Democratic. Unionist Party. It claimed she had "something to hide".

The Prime Minister reiterated that the studies concerned

"possible new institutional structures, citizenship rights, scurity matters, economic co-operation and measures to encourage mutual understand-ing". Progress would be re-ported to ministers before she met Mr Haughey in May or

June.

Mr Peter Robinson, the Democratic Unionist MP for East Belfast, who put down the question to Mrs Thatcher, said last night that he was even more alarmed because of the Prime Minister's refusal to give more information or debate the issue in the House. issue in the House.

trial at Lancaster Crown Court

yesterday.

Det Chief Inspector William Hacking said that a statement was made by William Kerby, aged 27, one of four men who deny murdering Mr Martin Lebestone.

Mr Hacking said that Mr Kirby told the police: "It was

horrible. There was blood all over the floor. It nearly made me sick. I had to mix it with

sand and cement to clear it

to clean up by Andrew Maher, who has pleaded guilty to the killing, which the Crown says was Mr Johnstone's punishment for cheating an international

drug syndicate. His body was found in a water-filled quarry. Cross-examined by Mr John Hugill, QC, representing Mr Kirby, Mr Hacking denied he was "willing to go as far as

necessary to get a confession out of Kirby". He denied that Mr Kirby was

d in the face, or

was threatened with a beating if he did not answer questions.

He also denied a suggestion from Mr Hugill that when Mr Kirby asked about his rights he

was told: "You have got no

rights."
The trial continues today.

Mr Kirby said he was asked

used in the Dublin communiqué. which must mean that Northern Ireland's constitutional position was being discussed, he said. His party would go ahead with the campaign to make it clear to the people what was being done behind their backs. "We will do everything to thwart a campaign from Dublin which is obviously leading to an all-Ireland republic."

Mr James Molyneaux, MP for Antrim. South, and leader of the Official Unionists, said the supervision of the studies by senior officials was not good enough; it should be done by Cabinet ministers.

UDA under study: Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is

studying remarks made by Mr Andrew Tyrie, chauman of the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association, to decide whether the organization should be

In a radio interview Mr Tyrie had described his "loyalist" group as a counter-terrorist organization which, he said, might have to "terrorize the terrorists" and break inter-national law by chasing them across the border. across the border.

Death penalty call: The Rev
Robert Bradford, the Official
Unionist MP for Belfast, South,
yesterday saw Mr William
Whitelaw, the Home Secretary,
to ask him to use the Treason
Act, 1351, to enable the death
penalty to be used against terrorists who murdered members There was alarm over the penalty to be used against ter-phrase "the totality of relation-ships within these islands", of the security forces.

Man's hands | Trial delay cut off appalling, judge says in garage' A killer who was "shaking and panicking" asked a friend to clear the blood from the garage where a dead man's hands had been cut off, it was stated at the "handless corpse"

A man who claimed to be Britain's longest serving remand prisoner had waited in custody more than 19 months for his case to come to the Central Criminal Court, a judge there was told yesterday.

John Eidemack, aged 41, a Danish-born businessman, was jailed for two years after admit-ting fraud in running a mail order cassette and tape com-

Judge Buzzard said that the delay in bringing the case to trial was "appailing". Most of was probably due to the length of committal proceedings, at which Mr Eidemack was represented by counsel. Fifty days seems an incredible time.

Mr Nigel Cockburn, for the defence, said: "He has been in custody over 19 months and has been told in prison that that is an English record except for one prisoner who was involved in a series of trials. But that prisoner did not have to wait 19 months for his first.

Mr Brian Higgs, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Eidemack had been managing director of Dindy Marketing (London) Ltd, which owed £550,000 when it was wound up in 1977. From the end of 1976 until August, 1977, three types of fraud were

Mr Eidemack pleaded guilty to 11 counts involving evasion of debts by fraud, obtaining goods by fraud, and one count of carrying on the business with intent to defraud credi-

His plea of not guilty to a second count of carrying on the business fraudulently over a different period was accepted, as were his not guilty pleas to 18 counts on a second fraud indictment relating to the affairs of Chorelyon, a direct

mail company.

Mr Eidemack was arrested the day after an item about him appeared in the That's Life BBC television programme. He had also been the subject of investigation by the Checkpoint inquiry programme on BBC

Picket line halts patients' holiday

A week's seaside holiday for three elderly hospital patients was cancelled yesterday after, pickets turned away a bus which was to pick them up. Staff have been occupying Longworth hos-pital, Oxfordshire, for more than two months in protest against plans to shut one of the

The pickets, all members of the Confederation of Health Services Employees, said, they feared that if the patients were allowed to go they would not

Warming up in the battle for Sunday readers newspaper the Evening Times,

and about 50 extra jobs are to be provided. It will allow Outram to broaden the company's revenue base and to use more of the high capacity in its new head-quarters in Albion Street. Converting the building, once

used by the Express group, in-stalling new technology and high wage settlements have put heavy financial pressure on the company, which is budgeting for a loss this year of about £2m. Last year, profit was about £250,000 per month.

The company calculates that as the recession turns and productivity from new technology increases, the financial picture will change swiftly, enhancing the future for all three publications.

proved to be attacking the already well subscribed middle market in Scotland, and does not attract top class readership and advertising, The Scotsman may still decide to launch a

Calvo Sotelo warning to the party rebels

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Feb 2

Spain's political crisis deepened today making life more uncomfortable for Spaniards. Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo,

WEST EUROPE

the outgoing deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs. mer at his home here today with leaders of the rebel rightwing faction within the majority party, the Centre Democratic Union (UCD), in an effort to reunite the party after the resignation last Thursday of Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime.

Señor Calvo Sotelo, nominated as Prime Minister candidate in a party caucus in Madrid last Friday, subject to recommendation by King Juan Carlos and approval by Parliament, reportedly told dissident elements with the party that he would within the party that he would withdraw his candidacy unless he got unanimous support from

the party's executive committee. While Señor Suárez' lame duck government continued in office, awaiting the appointment of a new leader, the nation was enguised in a flood of problems.

Police looking after a wounded colleague during the violendemonstration in Hamburg last night against a nuclear power station

Transport was in chaos, with surport ground crews on an intermittent strike all over the country and railway workers on a stop-and-go strike combined with a work-to-rule action; air traffic controllers disrupted transport last week with a goslow. Steelworkers and ship-yard workers also struck in protest against gowernment plans to reorganize those in-dustries and to authorize the eventual dismissal of thousands.

Tens of thousands of Spanish fishermen were idle today also. as a result of the simultaneous termination last Saturday of fishing agreements with the EEC, Morocco and Portugal. The Government authorized the payment of compensation to the Canary Islands fishermen, the

Bank doors jammed with glue

From Gretel Spitzer

The door locks of about branches of West Berlin ban were jammed with glue li night. People who had tak part in squatters' demonst letters to a radio station and

the West German news agen-They said the action had be taken to allow the banks tis to think about guarantees giv to a now bankrupt construct firm involved in a scandal tilled to the resignation of t Berlin city government. Windows of banks, depa

ment stores and shops we smashed last night in orb demonstrations. Police vehic were damaged in various par of the city by groups of pent who demanded the releas of arrested or imprison squatters. As had happen during previous incidents to protesters tried to avoid dire confrontation with the police



Harlem Brundtland: Wide support in party.

Norway may get woman as Premier

Oslo, Feb 2 .- Leaders of Norway's ruling Labour Party have agreed on a successor to Mr Odvar Nordli, the Prime Mini-ster, who resigns tomorrow for health reasons after five years in office, informed sources said

The six leaders are to announce their choice to the party's central committee tomorrow.

Declarations of support for Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland, aged 42, Labour's deputy chairman and a former Environment Minister, are pouring in from local party organizations all over Norway, a party spokesman

A doctor by profession, she joined the Young Socialist movement at the age of seven. Her. father Dr Gudmund Harlem is a former Defence Minister and Social Affairs

Minister.

Mr Nordli, aged 53, announced his resignation three days ago. He said be was resigning for health reasons but political sources said criticism from within the party over Labour's declining popularity probably contributed to his decision. With general elections only eight months away, opinion polls show Labour and the Conserva-rives running neck and neck.

Communists told: Reject Stalinism Socialists refuse deal with M Marchais From Charles Hargrove

appointed first secretary of the Socialist Party, yesterday gave a striking demonstration on the radio of his qualities as a debater, and of a clear cut, downright expression of his views which contrasts with the more convoluted manner of M François Mitterrand, who handed over to him a week ago to become his party's official candidate in the presidential elections.

ln a forceful broadcast, he fielded skilfully the explosive question of the participation of Communist ministers in a future government of the left. Unlike M Mitterrand, he did not argue that this would be a question for the future government majority and not for a left-wing president if one were elected. It could be said be contemplated only if the Communists changed their present line on Afghanistan, Poland, the stationing of new American missiles in Europe, immigration, and a few other points—in other words, if they abandoned their present rigid Stalinist line.

The participation of Com-munist ministers he described as a "crude trap". If the Socialists rejected the idea, they would stand convicted of "class collaboration" with the right; if they accepted it, they would frighten away potential moderate or Gaullist voters who might rally to M Mitterrand's side in the second ballot next

May.
M Jospin refused to walk into this trap. He called it a "sum-mic of illogicality " for Communists to expect portfolios for their party members when they persisted in alleging that the Socialists were veering to the right and that a Socialist government would be worse than that of M Barrie. Even Communical militaries were communical militaries. munist militants were non-plussed by the very idea, he

There would be no bargaining with the Communists about portfolios either before the first rejected.



Election

ballot or after it, or before t end of the second ballot. T Socialists this time were n going to let themselves in the kind of last-minu patched-up arrangement withe Communists which the agreed to just before the parl mentary elections of 1978, a which made such a bad impri

sion on many Eleating voters. That question would at only in the centext of the pilamentary elections, whi would follow if M Mineral were elected. (He has always and the second of the has always and the second of the has always al said that he would dissol Parliament if he won and the electorate which had chos him to give him a majority the Assembly.)

M Jospin repeated that I Socialist strategy remain that of the Union of the L and of the gathering of "pol lar forces" in the country.
am for the Union of the Le
but I can neither forget a
cent past nor ignore the p sent . . The demand Communist ministers is for incompatible with the verpolicy of the Communist Par leadership at present to policy is the rejection of the communist policy is the rejection of the communist policy is the rejection of the community of the co tion of agreements between party organizations, the rejition of the common p gramme."

In its place, he said, the Comunists proposed union at the base. But this had no court reality, and all offers of tall

Britain is shocked by Soviet tactics From Our Correspondent offered adequate guarantees in start on the basis

Madrid, Feb 2

Mr John Wilberforce, leader of the British delegation at the European security conference, told fellow delegates here today that he was shocked by apparent Soviet attempts to make agreement to a disarmament

conference a precondition for continuing the Helsinki process. Mr Wilberforce discussed various security proposals under consideration at the conference, and pointed out that without a guarantee for verification of

offered adequate guarantees in start on the basis of permitting regard. In an obvious reference to

countries which "are more interested in talking loudly about disarmament than in accepting specific and verifiable commitments: more interested in creating a false sense of security in other peoples than in allowing their own people to know the true burden of their own armaments expenditures."

Soviet Union with one voice shouting for a process of diarmament in Europe, and will another voice refusing advance to accept the application of their europe of the practice. know the true burden of their own armaments expenditures." Referring to Soviet objections that confidence-building measures regarding troop move-ments and other military mat-ters should not apply as far east as the Urals, he said: "No security measures, no proposal ters should not apply as far could be reliable or effective. east as the Urals, he said: "No He maintained that only a propart of the European continent posal submitted by France should be exempted . . . To

exclusions of territory, a rig which could certainly not the Soviet Union, he criticized accorded to only one pow-countries which "are more would be to defeat the obje of the exercise.
"It is an extraordinary spe tacle we are witnessing, of D

territory of the practic measures to be agreed, even the first limited step of the What a precondition that i

It's a whale of a precondition and we're not going to swallo



Solent landing: The Southern Cross, first in service 38 years ago and believed to be the last British-built flying boat still airworthy, moored to a buoy after touching down in the Solent vesterday to cheers from hundreds of spectators. The four-engine Short San-

Brothers who hit

fined £200 each

injured PC

dringham had flown from co Clare, in the Irish Republic, in the final leg of a transatlantic crossing from the Virgin Islands. It was purchased by British en-thusiasts after the death of its owner. Captain Charles Blair, husband of Maureen O'Hara, the actress. They

overhauled it and flew it to Ireland via Newfoundland. Captain Ronald Gillies was at the controls yesterday and taxied the Southern Cross to a mooring off Calshot, Hampshire, accompanied by a small flotilla and

Trade unions willing, a new newspaper will whisk into life next April from the Outram presses in Glasgow, first runner in the rekindled competition for Sunday readership in Scotland. Outram, publisher of The Glasgon Hurald is appious to heat Two brothers who assaulted former Coustable Stephen Hickling, the officer who lost part of an arm in a bomb blast at a London police station, were fined £200 each and given three month suspended prison sengow Herald, is auxious to beat. The Scotsman, based in Edinburgh, which is also studying tences by the Bromley magisthe market for a quality Sunday newspaper in Scotland.

trates yesterday. Each was ordered to pay £75 costs. Reginald Nicholas Parker, Meanwhile, the Sunday Mail aged 20, of Cobden Road, Snodin Glasgow is about to increase staff and size to defend its land, Kent, and Raymond Parker, aged 26, of Nightingale Road, Woolwich, south-east London, admitted the assault. Mr Reginald Parker also ad-750,000 circulation against competition from colour supplements which are expected from the Sunday Express and the Sunday Mirror, and the possimitted assaulting Mrs Lorraine bility of a Sunday paper from Associated Newspapers, as a stablemate to the Daily Mail.

Hickling, and his brother pleaded guilty to assaulting the couple's friend, Mr Alex McCall. All those will be bound to have an impact on the Scottish market which has been losing Orpington, Kent, last November Mr Hickling approached three Sunday readers at the rate of about 100,000 a year for the men after a plastic cone had past six years. The most dramabeen thrown at his car. In a tic example was the case of the dispute that followed Mrs Hickling was hit and her husband Express group which moved uct whenever the price of and Mr McCall were punched. From Albion Street to print in London product increases.

Regional report

Ronald Faux Glasgow

Manchester. Since then the Scottish Sunday Express has lost half its circulation, which once reached 600,000 copies. The key question is whether the new Scottish newspaper will win readers from the London-based quality Sundays, which between them sell about 250,000 copies north of the border. The

target circulation for the new

Outram paper has been set at

175,000, less than the combined

readership of The Glasgow Herald and The Scatsman. Past experience has been that Scots who buy both a Scottish Sunday newspaper and a Lon-don quality, tend to economize by cancelling the Scottish product whenever the price of the

There is also an invisible division between east and west Scotland that makes the two halves fairly impenetrable to the opposition, although both The Glasgow Herald and The Scotsman can fairly claim to be national newspapers for Scotland. If the new Glasgow-based Sunday paper, as yet unnamed, bears the slightest trace of a bears the slightest trace of a western bias, it is likely to run

into that barrier.

All market research suggests there is an area of readership and advertising which is un-served and that a quality news-paper with a distinctly Scottish flavour could thrive. What must make the contenders pause is the certainty that no one has either the resources or the time to produce a newspaper of the depth, coverage and variety of The Sunday Times or The Observer, based on a Scottish

readership alone. The new Sunday newspaper has precious little time before launching day. Some staff are to be transferred from The may Glasgow Herald and its sister rival

But if the new newspape

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ANYTHING TO DO WITH MONEY, ASK BARCLAYS FIRST



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a nuclear power

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Mgr Lustiger: Converted to Catholicism at 14.

Unorthodox choice for Paris see

Continued from page 1

prising because Mgr Lustiger was appointed only 16 months after the death—by drowning— of his predecessor, Mgr Guy Riobe, a forceful and controver-sial personality who had taken a strong stand on highly politi-

Mgr Riobe had left a diffi-cult situation for his successor and Mgr Lustiger had only just began to have come to grips

In a sense his appointment to the See of Orleans would seem to indicate that the Pope already had him firmly in mind for Paris and greater things. Cardinal François Marty had reached the retiring age of 75—set for bishops by Pope Paul VI—in May, 1979. The choice of his successor was already the subject of considerable specula-tion both in Rome and Paris. Several names, though not Mgr Lustiger's were mentioned at different times as possible suc-

points clearly that it was very much the Pope's own. The fact that Mgr Lustiger was born of a family of Polish immigrants this mother died in Auschwitz concentration camp in 1943) and that he speaks Polish fluently as well as several other languages, may have been an additional point in his favour.

Mgc Lustiger is a complete contrast with his predecessor. Cardinal Marty was a devout and simple man, who had remained close to his rural origins. He was not an intellectual and did not in the opinion of many of his flock have the personality and authority to head the most prestigious French see.

But he knew what he wanted -- and got it with a mixture of archbishop is very much an intellectual and an cademic, with a host of degrees to his name. For 10 years, Mer Lustiger was chaplain to the Sorbonne students, and there is still something of the student chaplain about his appearance and manner, which bear no relation to the traditional episcopal image.

A parish priest for enother 10 years, he went in for novel forms of participation and communication. He acquired a great reputation as a preacher, and many of his Paris congregation recorded his sermons.

His manner is simple and cordial. During his brief stay

in Orleans, he impressed people with his energy and decisive-

It would be, inadequate to classify such a nonconformist personality as a conservative or a progressive. At Orleans, he refused to identify himself with some of the more advanced positions taken up by his pre-decessor, and doctrinally he is

are being eroded by evolution

the lives and liberties of milions" was given today by Mr Theo van Boven, director of

the United Nations Human

"What, for example, are the issues for human rights posed in the increasing spread of the

nuclear state?" he asked. "Do people receive frank and honest in trmation about the nuclear arms build-up and the hazards

of nuclear warfare? Is there any popular involvement in the

development of those strate-

gies?"
In opening the six-week session of the 43-nation United Nations Human Rights Com-

mission, he said growth in

resulting expansion of govern-

rights movement.
Since the Second World War, human rights violations within

Rights Division:

More accounts of brutality follow the disclosures of deliberate blindings in Bihar

Indian police 'smashed the kneecaps of detained men'

Delhi, Feb 2 Two months after disclosures with needles and acid, India is reading a new account of police savagery that is equally shocking.

Four men have said they were tied and held down in police stations while booted policemen jumped repeatedly on their knees until the bones shattered. Three had legs broken so badly, and suffered such serious gangrene infection, that they each had to have a leg ampurated. The fourth man, who also has an infection, faces the possibility of amputation.

Twelve cases of legs allegedly being broken in police stations in this manner have been uncovered. It is alleged that there have been scores of similar brutalities in the past six years. This new report deepens the sense of shame, bewilderment and helplessness that many

Indian people feel about the wash away their sins in the extra-legal activities of police Ganges. who, in some parts of the country, rule by terror and with little regard for the normal procountry, rule by terror and with four cases took place during little regard for the normal procedures of arrest, court appearance and the assembling of aged 29, is representative. He

It will also harden the demand for reform of a police service poorly equipped for its difficult task and whose reputation is bad and deteriorating.

The cases of leg breakings are documented in the maga-

zine Sunday, published in Calcutta, which, with the Indian Express, exposed the blindings by police of more than 30 men in the state of Bihar.

The four men whose cases are reported are aged between 22 and 33. They are all alleged to Somebody lifted my left leg and rotated it. I experienced stations in the city of Varanasi, searing pain, Finally, somebody 400 miles from Delhi, a holy dropped a slab of stone on my city for Hindus to which left knee." His leg had 10 be thousands make pilgramages to amputated.

The alleged assaults in these

names the police officers who he says bound him and made him lie on the floor with his legs outstretched. "Two people were standing on my thigh and stamping it. Then two caught hold of my left foot, lifting it upwards.

One kicked my knee joint, breaking the knee-cap. Then my left leg was stretched on the ground and a policeman's boots repeatedly pounded my dam-aged knee. I was asked whether I had heard the sound of the knee-cap being shattered. Somebody lifted my left leg and rotated it. I experienced searing pain. Finally, somebody dropped a slab of stone on my

viewed nine men whose legs had been broken by the police and collected evidence of a total

of 12 cases, The magazine suggests that caste animosity may be at the root of the brutalities in Varanasi. Most of the victims belong to lower castes, it says, while policemen tend to be in the upper castes and are pro-tected by politicians of their

own caste.
The Indian Express, in a leading article today, says:
"The known cases of atrocities by the keepers of law and order reveal only the cip of the ice-berg, the bulk of which lies submerged in social apathy. Callous indifference makes our they can get away with any-

India seems to be growing. come safe."

pay and better training and for higher educational standards to ensure a better kind of recruit There is a feeling that the police are not well treated by the authorities and that politicians have too much influence in the day to day working of

police forces. It is significant that after the exposure of the blindings in Bihar, police officers and some politicians said the public supported such harsh measures as an effective way of dealing with savoury characters."

In the same issue of the magazine which reports that police have broken the legs of bloodthirsty police believe that men in custody, there is, among the readers' letters condemning thing."

Nevertheless, the concern about the performance and behaviour of police forces in India sages a consensus the reader saying: "Only after the police have blinded some criminals have the roads be-

Vanuatu orders envoy to leave as break with France threatens

The lights in recently completed embassy were burning late tonight as M Yves Rodrigues, the Ambassador, packed to media 24-hour expulsion deadline 24-hour expulsion deadline cribing the deportation as "an cabinet vesterday.

Cabinet vesterday. Cabinet yesterday.

Tomorrow, five more French diplomats-half the mission's complement - have been ordered to follow him. Relations between France and the Government of the former New Hebrides condominium in the Pacific, shared with Britain until last July, now nearing complete rupture.

A £3.5m post-independence aid agreement due for signing with Paris today has been scrapped, and schools will not open until March 9 while an appeal is made to Australia for emergency budget support. Britain may also be asked to provide further aid, Mr John Beasant, a government spokes-man told The Times.

. The expulsions are retaliation for deportation from neigh-bouring French New Caledonia of Mr Barak Sope, head of the Vantatu Prime Minister's de-partment, who was attending a meeting of the Melanseian independence movement there.

pendence movement there.

Feeling among French settlers in New Coledonia runshigh against the independence movement. The remote Pacific territory may provide votes crucial for the reelection of President Giscard d'Estaing, who appears anxious not to offend the colons.

Mr Sope, who is also secretary-general of the ruling party in Vanuatu, flew to New Caledonia's capital Noumea on Saturday to address the annual congress of the territory's fiveparty Front Independiste. His visa, granted the day before by M. Rodrigues, was withdrawn soon after he landed by the rerritory's High Commissioner. M Charbonnyaud.

Prime Minister, saying the France's action had been taken "on inembassy structions from Paris".

The Vanuatu Cabinet decided after France ignored a protest Note, lodged on Sunday, des-

A. Vanuatu Government spokesman told The Times last night that France was expected to sever diplomatic relations. If the rift became complete. Vanua atu would allow the Front

Independiste to establish a government-in-exile in Port Vila. Warning from Paris: France has

bear the consequences of its decision to declare M Rodrigues persona non grata (Ian Murray writes from Paris).

It seems certain, therefore, that the cooperation agreement between the two countries, nego-itated lass November will reserve tiated last November, will not be signed as expected in the

next few days.

A statement from the French Foreign Ministry today said that the reasons given for the ex-pulsion by the government spokesman in Port Vila "do not

conform with reality".

It went on: "The French
Government consider that the completely unjustified decision to demand the departure of the French representative is explained in reality by the sudden refusal of the Government of Vanuatu to involve itself in

the type of cooperation pro-posed by Paris".

The statement said that Mr Barak Sope, acting as Foreign Minister of Vanuatu, could not properly attend a meeting of the independence movement in New Caledonia. At the same time he had been invited to meet the French authorities in Noumea to discuss matters of common interest. This meeting had taken place as arranged.

Apart from the expulsion of the Ambassador, France is resentful of the fact that it has

While Mr Sope, chaperoned been instructed to reduce its by French officials, waited for deportation on the first available aircraft. M Rodrigues delivered a diplomatic note to sees.

Russia calls on Mr Reagan to end 'hostile campaign' two absolutely different

From Michael Binyon

From Michael Briyon Moscow, Feb 2
The Russians today called on the Reagan Administration to stop its campaign against the Soviet Union over the issue of international terrorism and concentrate instead on improving relations between their two countries.

Returning for the second day and independence but simply Returning for the second day running to President Reagan's charges against the Soviet Leadership again categorically denied that it had ever supported the theory or practice of terrorism, which it said was "allen to the Soviet world outlook".

An official Tass statement, clearly authorized at the states in a list of terrorists. "That is the kind of absurdity one can be led to by one's hatred of social change."

highest level, said the Soviet leaders had taken note of the "hostile campaigns" now being unfolded in the United States, and took it seriously. Since the remarks were made by a senior Administration official, said—without naming President Reagan—they could not be ignored.

This is not a matter of some

occasional unhappy expression, but a deliberate political sub-

The statement particularly objected to the "dishonest device" of equating terrorism with the legitimate struggle of peoples for their national, economic and social emancipation. " It is only through ignorance or evil design that one can

draw a parallel between these

one's hatred of social change

To do so was to mock the aspirations of millions of people on three continents, to

assert that dozens of new states

in Africa, Asia and Latin America had emerged not as a

result of a struggle for freedom

Tass again pointed to America as the real centre of terrorism, complaining that the Americans were still sheltering two Soviet aircraft hijackers who killed a stewardess.

In a sombre warning that

appeared to be directed to Mr Reagan personally. Tass added: "Soviet leading circles would like to hope that in Washington they will give serious thought to what the continuation there of the campaign hostile to the Soviet Union will lead to, and will take measures to stop it and get down to really important matters of which there are not a few concerning the adjustment of American-Soviet relations and normalization of the international situation general."

Another hitch delays reusable space shuttle

From Our Own Correspondent New York, Feb 2

The launching of the re usable space shuttle, already three years behind the original target date, is to be delayed further, it was announced today. The provisional launch date of March 17 has been abandoned and the new date will be at least a month later. The latest delay has been caused by trouble with the in-

sulation of the external tank which provides fuel for the three main engines. Much of the previous delay

has been due to similar prob lems with the insulation of the craft itself. The lightweight tiles which will prevent it from burning up when it returns to the Earth's atmosphere proved hard to fix and did not all fir

Sex magazine interview angers preacher

From Michael Leapman

New York, Feb 2

Mr Jerry Falwell, a fundamentalist preacher and founder of Moral Majority Inc. failed today to have the latest issue of Penthouse, a magazine noted for its photographs of naked women, barred from the news The issue contains an inter-

riew with him by two British writers and, as he explained to a judge today: "Penthouse is a very poor package for the gospel of Christ." He asked the court to extend

He asked the court to extend a temporary injunction against the magazine's distribution, granted on Friday. The judge refused and the magazine went on sale today. Mr Falwell is suing Penthouse for \$10m (about £4m).

Mr Falwell claims that the two writers, Mr Andrew Durcan and Mr Sasthi Brata; did a not tell him that the interview were

not tell him that the interview would appear in Penthouse. It is especially poignant that it should have appeared in this publication because Mr Falwell had criticized Mr Jimmy Carter, the former President, for allowing himself to be interviewed for Mr.

for *Playboy*, a magazine of a similar complexion. The preacher has become an ational figure in the past year

through his televised revivalist sermons and because of his support for Mr Ronald Regand during the election campaign Mr Falwell was one of several conservative churchmen to help the new President, an action some critics felt inappropriate. Mr Falwell said that he a thought Mr Duncan was writing in a book about him and that Mr.

Brata was interviewing him for. a London newspaper. "I have never given interviews to smut, magazines, nor di I practice ; swimming in cesspools", he.

'Five years left' to avert revolution

ohannesburg, Feb 2
I(armed revolution is to be

avoided in South Africa, substantial steps towards social justice and power-sharing are needed in the next five years, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, said here today.

Corporation, said here today.

Mr Oppenheimer, who was addressing a foreign correspondents' luncheon, made it clear that, in spite of recent government actions and delays, the business community was still hopeful that significant reforms would be made to help blacks to advance. People had been looking to the new parliamentary session to see whether Mr P. W. Botha's reformist proposals would be transformed into fact, but instead an election had been called.

Much had been done already

Much had been done already towards reform by the Government and by the business world, but a great deal more had been promised. The Government had a different concept of the role of private. enterprise and thought it should play a part in carrying out Government policies. "That is not what I thought", Mr Oppenheimer

lt was most important that black people should have a large part in private enterprise. This meant they must have freedom of movement. He was "not giving up yet" on the promises the Government had made a promise the government had made on ending the pass laws and giving greater security in

urban areas to blacks. In the last 10 days there had been rapid changes, including the banning of black news-

Mr Agha Shabi, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, left here today for Tehran to discuss his coun-try's initiative to open dialogue with the Kabul regime through

the United Nations.

The Foreign Minister also intended to brief the Iranian Government on the deliberations of the recent Islamic Con-

ference summit, which Iran had

In January, Pakistan asked Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, 10 nominate his representative to

arrange trilateral calks between the Government's of Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan on the Afghan crisis arising from the

Soviet military intervention over

a year ago.
While Islamabad has repeatedly stated that it has been

encouraged to seek dialogue with Kabul under United

Nations auspices, because of an undefined flexibility lately in the Soviet attitude, Kabul and

Tehran have maintained an uneasy silence over the Paki-

between two or more nations.

Such deeds were in themselves

The United Nations must

devise procedures for respond-

ing urgently to the anguished

cries of human beings, the vic-tims of such violations in many

parts of the world.

Mr van Beven called on

delegates to extend the mandate of the five-member working

group on disappeared persons. The United Nations had not only to save children from the

scourge of war, it also had to

protect both present and future generations against "the in-humane dimensions of the horrible phenomenon of dis-appearances".

The working group's report,

the largest section in the 85-page report deals with Argen-tina.

Thrown into the water by

a violation of peace.

stani initiative.

Islamabad, Feb 2

boycotted.

papers and journalists, the Maputo raid and the calling of the general election. All this had been justified by the need for a total defence strategy to

meet a " total onslaught". Mr Oppenheimer gave a warning that such a total strategy could provoke, rather than defer, an onslaught. The bannings were nor justified and the Government's actions had increased pressure on South Africa at a time when there was relaxation of hostility in the

He shared the official view that terrorists must face the consequences of their acts, but questioned whether the Maputo raid was wise, even if it was not morally wrong. The Govern-ment had not given a satisfactory explanation.

Namibia clash: The South African Defence Force an-nounced today that it had killed 15 members of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) during follow-up operations in the operational area along the Namibian border with Angola (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The operation followed mortar attack by Swapo against Oshakati, the largest town in the Oyambo region of northern

According to Brigadler Willie
Meyer, second in command of
the South West African Territory Force, said five 122mm
rockets were fired but they did
little damage. One South
African serviceman was killed
during the follow-up operation.

According to Brigadler Willie

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Feb 2

For the third time in a little
over three years a new black
daily newspaper has appeared
on the streets in Johannesburg,

Pakistan hopes visit will persuade

Mr Shahi is clearly hoping to

seek Iran's endorsement of the

Pakistani proposal. However it

is no secret that at least some

of the Iranian rulers have on various occasions expressed

their antogonism towards the

Pakistani military Government.

attributed to Iranian revolu-tionaries, a deep resentment of

any military regime, and a belief that Pakistan has been

maintaining a tilt towards cer-tain Arab states against the

Pakistan has publicly main-

rained a non-partisan stand over the Iran-Iraq war. President Zia ul-Haq was the first foreign leader to go personally to both Iraq and Iran to try and persuade the warring Gulf countries to seek a political settlement of their dispute.

Pakistan believes that the rising tensions in the Middle East

ing tensions in the Middle East

over Iraq-Iran conflict have

interests of Iran and Libya.

The animosity is generally

there are doubts whether Furthermore the French Presi-Tebran will accept the dent's move to convene a world

Tehran to back Kabul initiative

initiative.



carries on the outspoken tradition of its forebears. Johannesburg's latest black

S African black paper launched

conference on the Afghan issue has certainly upset the authori-

The French move not only

sought to scuttle the Pakistani initiative, but aimed to keep the Afghan pot boiling to ensure that the Soviet Army was prevented from invading Poland, according to the Pakistani press.

Visit to front: Mr Shahi travelled to the southern front in the Gulf war today to meet

President Bani-Sadr of Iran

(Reuter reports from Tehran). The official Pars news agency

said last week's Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia had asked Mr

Shahi to visit Iran again to try

to find a solution to the Gulf war. Pakistani diplomats here

would not confirm, however, that Mr Shahi had come on a

peace mission.
They said his talks would

cover regional issues, including

the Pakistani initiative to nego-

riate a political settlement in

Soweto, and other parts of the Witwatersrand. The Sowetan is the direct

descendant of The Post which was closed by the Government last month, which in turn was the successor of The World, another victim of heavy-handed

The Sowetan is published by the same company as its forebears, the Argus Group and many members of the editorial

US envoy to

El Salvador

is dismissed

Mr Robert White has been

dismissed as American Ambas-sador to El Salvador by Mr

Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State. Mr White has strongly

supported the Salvadorian Government, and during the transition period he denounced some of Mr Reagan's assistants

for foreign affairs who had been highly critical of the

Mr White was summoned to

Washington for consultation immediately after Mr Haig took

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Feb 2

Carter Government.

staff were employed previously by The Post More important, the first

issue of the new paper also sounds like its forebears. A front page leading article by Mr Joe Latakgomo, the editor who was acting editor of The Post, says the paper "will fight injustices wherever they may occur. We will expose exploitation pat our people. We will exrio nof our people. We will ex-pose social, political and eco-nomic ills in our country with-out fear or favour."

Four nations discuss

Brasilia, Feb 2-Representatives of Argentina, Chile, Brazil and the United States met here today in an attempt to resolve the border conflict between Peru and Ecuador.

last week Diplomats said that they were

clearly considers Central America to be one of the areas of the world that requires his immediate attention, and one where he expects to change the policies followed by the Demo-American aid to Nicaragua

has been suspended, on the pre-text that the Nicaraguans have not yet spent the money already sent them in the manner prescribed. The Americans insisted that half of it should go to private operations. The suggestion is that more than half has gone to state by Ecuador's troops.

bodies.
The Sandinism Government in Nicaragua has been helping in Nicaragua has been helping the leftist insurgents in El Salvador. Last December, a report written by Mr Reagan's foreign policy team accused Mr White and Mr Lawrence Pazzullo, the Ambassador to Nicaragua, of being "social reformers." This was apparently considered a term of abuse, and meant that they wanted to fight communism with social reform rather than force. lies he has told."

combating international terror ism was more important than promoting human rights, because the most important of all human rights is the freedom

border war

The four countries, which have called for a ceasefire, are the guarantors of the Protocol signed in 1942 to fix the disputed border.

President Jaime Roldos of Ecuador last night ruled out direct talks with Peru on the fighting which broke out again

office. The Secretary of State trying to thrash out a settle-ment satisfactory to both Peru and Ecuador before a meeting of the Organization of American States began in Washington

Peru lest night ordered its forces to stop fighting, but President Roldos dismissed the Peruvians celebrated the re-capture of three northern border posts which the Govern-ment alleged had been occupied Quito refusal: Asked at a news conference in Quito last night

if he would accept discussions with President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru, Presi-dent Roldos replied: "I would not accept and I state that categorically. I do not believe in Belaunde's word after all the

Ecuador has denied occupy ing any Peruvian territory and has charged Peru with being the aggressor. President Roldos said that, i

the OAS did not come up with a satisfactory solution. Ecuador would consult the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assist ance, the main function of which is to find peaceful solutions to disputes between Latin American countries.—Reuter.

Kurds claim their forces Violations of rights much have taken former capital. worse in peace than war By Our Foreign Staff Fighting has flared up again Geneva, Feb 2 of human suffering far greater A warning that human rights than those caused by hostilities

between Iranian Government forces and Kurdish rebels, forces and Kurdish rebels, according to reports from Iran. A spokesman for the spiritual leader of the Iranian Kurds, Shaikh Ezzedin Husseini, told foreign correspondents by telephone that the traditional Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad, which has been in Government bands for the past six

ment hands for the past six months, had been recaptured by Kurdish guerrillas.

The spokesman said there had been hundreds of casualties on both sides, and Government

Iran's powerful revolutionary guards have issued a strong warning against "conspiracies"

to reintroduce a moderate

In the face of steadily mount-

ing rumours of growing pressure against the government of Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the

Prime Minister, the guards declared their "unsparing

support for the doctrinaire and decisive stands of the Islamic

In a dig at President Bani-

Sadr, who has blocked the appointment of three key ministers by the Government,

the guards urged the comple-tion of the Cabinet as soon as

From Tony Allaway

government in Iran.

Tehran, Feb 2

Government ".

forces were still bombarding Mahabad from positions above the town. Mahabad was the capital of the short-lived Kurdish Republic of 1946.

Kurdish Republic of 1946.

The Iranian authorities are reported recently to have offered the Kurds greater autonomy in return for Kurdish support for Iran in its war with Iraq. This offer apparently was turned down, however. The latest round of fighting is the heaviest for some time, and is reported to have spread to other towns close to the Iran-

force. Mr Haig said last week that

other towns close to the Iran-Iraq border, including Sanandaj and Saqqez. from terrorism. Revolutionary Guards warn of conspiracies against Iran

States strategy for bringing to power a moderate government" to be "exposed and discredited ". The statements, contained in a resolution issued after a three-day seminar of the revolutionary guards corps in the holy capital of Qum, were printed in the fundamentalist

newspaper Islamic Republic roday.
Political sources said today that pressure was increasing on Ayatollah Khomeini to replace the present Government because of its apparent inability to cope with the problems now facing

The president is said to have

They called for the "conurged such a move yet again in spiracies of international imperialism and the United his last meeting with the Ayatollah. Dissatisfaction with the Government among sections of Tehran's bazaar is said to be adding to the pressure. Sources said a protest closure

planned by anti-Rajai elements in the bazzar last Saturday was called off after some "assurances" were given concerning the Government. But the bazzar itself is far from united and sources say another closure may be called next Saturday by those in favour of the Government.

sources say the Bazaar moderates there are pressing for the appointment of Mr Sadeq Tabatabai, a former minister in the Bazargan government and its oil eexports to more than said by some to have played a 1,200,000 barrels a day, accord-

key role in the hostage negotia-The name of Mc Mustapha

Mir-Salim, head of the police and a moderate member of the dominant Islamic Republican Party, is also being canvassed.
Mr Mir-Salim was the last-ditch
compromise candidate put
forward for the post by the
President last year but was
rejected by Parliament in
favour of Mr Rajai. In Parliament today Mr Hoja-

toleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, flatly rejected a claim made by the President yesterday that the Parliament was bent on eliminating Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Iran has managed to increase

ing to highly informed diplomatic sources here.
One said that this figure had been maintained from mid-

this a million barrels came from the Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf and 200,000 barrels from the Lavan offshare oil field. Another source in contact with Kharg officials over the

December to mid-January. Of

past week said that they had confirmed to him exports from the terminal of "a little over a million barrels a day". This compares with just a trickle after the start of the Iran-iraq war. Iraqi bombers have attempted to destroy the Kharg terminal on a number of

ger liner Tompomas II that sank last Tuesday in the Java Sca, killing 140 people, were rescued by dolphins. the Thrown into the water by their father, a group of dolphins came and pushed the boys to a lifeboat.—Agence France-Presse.

structures of violence meant put before the commission sets strong demand for support of our what it has so far ascer-coercive public order. The tained on the fate of about resulting expansion of govern- 13,000 people who have dis-

ment measures would in all appeared over the past six probability cripple the human years in 15 countries. By far

Dolphins save ferry children

Jakarta, Feb 2.-Three child- Jakarta newspaper Berita

ren on the Indonesian passen- Buana reported.

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Warning from park its

OVERSEAS

Army prestige at its lowest ebb after Jiang Qing trial

Chinese concerned by terrorists

From David Bonavia Peking, Feb 2

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese Communist Party Vice-Chairman and the effective ruler of the country, has expressed concern over the activities of political opponents. which he said ranged from spreading rumours to arson and bombings.

In a recent talk to a highlevel meeting of party leaders, Mr Deng also listed illegal pub-lishing, divulging state secrets, spreading seditious reports, violating public order, kidnapping and plotting assassinations as other counter-revolutionary activities.

In another high-level talk, Mr. Chen Yun, a party vice-chairman who oversees. Chinese economic planning, has defended the slashing cutback on imports of foreign industrial death, suspended for two years.

year. Mr Chen said world interest rates were not favourable to buy goods on credit, and he

From Our Correspondent

Mr Samad Ismail, the promi

nent Malaysian journalist re-leased on Saturday after four

and a half years of preventive detention, today renounced his

communist beliefs and said he found great solace in "the path

Mr Samad, the former manag-

en released from deten-

ing editor of the New Straits Times group of newspapers, has

rion yet but sources said he

would be after his second public

statement had been broadcast

over the government radio and

In what he said was a volun-tary statement, he said his

statement was aimed at warning

the people of Malaysia and Singapore not to fall into the rap laid for them by the banned underground Malaysian

communist movement, of which

was a member for three

Mr Samad's first statement was made six months after bis

detention in June, 1976. His second comes harely a month

after the chairman of the Malayan Communist Party, Mr Musa Ahmad, renounced his

beliefs and defected to the

A prominent writer, he had served two years in preventive detention in 1951 for his anti-

colonial and anti-British views.

He detailed his "entrapment"

by the Communists and warned the youth of Malaysia and

Singapore not to fall into the

offers of jobs in United States universities and his family said

today he would decide on his tuture after his return home.

Fresh talks with

on Belize future

Diplomatic Correspondent

Another step towards the dependence of Belize will

taken this week, with the announcement yesterday of a further round of talks in New

York between Britain and

Guatemala remains opposed

to Britain granting independ-

has made it clear that it intends

to press ahead with a constitu-

The Foreign Office said yes-

attained independence. No date

suade Guatemala to accept the

inevitable. Although no territorial concessions are being made, it is possible that Guatemala could gain some henefits in communications and

related matters. Belize's repre-

Guatemala

By David Spanier

Guatemala.

Mr Samad, aged 57, has two

Government.

same trap.

television network tonight.

Kuala Lumpur, Feb 2

textile and light industries. The recent flurry of policy statements by the Peking authorities seems to reflect concern at a deterioration of civil order and general loss of confidence on the part of the Communist Party and government bureaucracies,

According to Chinese sources, the recent trial of Jiang Qing, Mao Tse-tung's widow, and nine other defendants, on charges of counter-revolutionary activity, has caused considerable public unease, because it is now widely recognized that Mao supported the activities of the so-called

equipment disclosed late last to see "whether she will repent". The same sentence

defended the policy of reducing Premier. Mayor of Shanghai expenditure on heavy industry, and Chief Commissar of the 10 improve living standards and Armed Forces, Other defendants were given jail sentences from 16 years to

> Several senior army con manders in China are believed to be restive over the fact that four of the five military defen-dants who were senior staff officers (including Huang Yongshegu, the former chief of staff), were accoused of plotting to kill Mao.

The Army's prestige has sunk to its lowest ebb because of the trial, the policy of cutting back heavy industrial investment— some of which is probably related to military moderniza-tion, and the reassertion of party control over the military.
It is widely felt that Mr Deug will have to act quickly to placate the army commanders, and

find some way to assuage the fears of the middle-level bureauwas pronounced on Zhang cracy, whose active support is Chunqiao, another gang mem-essential to the cherished ber who was formerly the Vice-modernization programme.

Editor turns S Korea is assured of his back on continued US support communism

Washington, Feb 2

President Reagan today assured President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea that the United States would remain a "reliable" ally by keeping its existing forces in the Pacific

I hope that our Asian allies -Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and our friends in the Asean (Association of South-East Asia Nations)—know that we will have just as much alliance with them and they will have our continued support as our European allies will". Mr Reagan added. He was

speaking after a three-hour meeting with the South Korean leader at the White House. Mr Reagan's promise of continued military support for South Korea came as no great surprise here, since the new Administration has made it clear it wants a more cordial relationship with Seoul. The pledge means that former President Carter's original plan to phase out the 39,000 American

From Our Own Correspondent troops in South Korea has finally been scrapped. President Chun is the first South Korean leader to visit the

United States in more than a

Since his arrival in Washington last night, the South Korean leader has been followed by a group of about 1:000 cheering members of the capital's Korean association, as well as a smaller band of about 100 protestors. The latter are de-manding the release of Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader whose death sentence on sedition charges recently was commuted to life

The protestors claim that the larger group of supporters of President Chun includes "renta-crowd members of the Uni-fication Church (the Moonies). This is denied by the Korean association, although demonstrations to welcome the late President Park were organized by the Moonles on at least one occasion when he visited the

Nephew of Mao 'to be put on trial

banana yellow, navy, pink, white, Peking Feb 2.—Mao Tsc-tung's nephew and 12 former red and pale green £205. Silk Shirt with tie neck T91.25 from a selection in assorted colours. senior military officers are to Grey flannel trousers £117.25. face trial as part of a broader purge of radicals after the sen-Leather belt £19.50. Golden laceted beads, and earrings tencing of the so-called Gang of from a selection, all at Yves Saint Four, according to an official Laurent Rive Gauche branches newspaper in north-east China. 35 Brompton Road, 113 New Sond Street and the London

Mr Mao Yuanxin, aged 41, the late Chairman's nephew was once described as the over lord of north-east China and he was reputed to be one of his uncle's few confidents during the Communist leader's last years,

Two members of the Gang of Four received death sen-tences eight days ago for crimes that they were convicted of committing during the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution.

The north-eastern Heilongjiang Daily in a report on the proposed trials alleged that Mr Yuanxin had refuge with Jiang Qing (Mao's widow), actively took part in the Jiang Qing counter-revolu-tionary clique's conspiratorial activities and committed towering crimes against the party and the people".

The paper did not specify the time or place of his trial.

The former officers to be tried included Mr Lu Min, the former chief of the operations department of the Air Force command, according to the paper. The officers would appear before a military court

on charges of involvement in a plot to kill Chairman Mao. The Heilongiang Daily said in a two-paragraph report that in a two-paragraph report that
Mr Mao Yuanxin had taken
advantage of his "special position", but it did not refer
directly to his relationship to
Mao Tse-tung.
Another provincial paper, the
Xinhua Daily from Nanjing in

south China, reported that two local "counter-revolutionaries" bad been jailed for between 10 and 15 years for stealing weapons and explosives with which they had planned to carry

out saborage. It said the arrest of Mr. Yin Xiaokou and Mr. Su Shunda had meant that supporters of the Gang of Four still posed a threat and that some of them were out to wreak vengeance on the party for the fall of the radicals.—Reuter.

Pol Pot faction may step down to help formation of united Khmer front

Bangkok, Feb 2

Mr Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), is to replace Mr Khieu Samphan as leader of the ousted Government of Democratic Kampuchea, according to the Thai Government.

However, a spokesman for the front said Mr Son was not prepared to make the transition because of the bloody reputa-tion of the Khmer Rouge, the military wing of the Govern-ment of Democratic Kampuchea. He was happy to accept former Khmer Rouge into his movement as nationalists.

News of Mr Son's "agree-ment" to lead a united front of his KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge first surfaced today in

the English-language Bangkok Post newspaper which reflects the opinions of the Thai Gorernment. A government spokes-man said the story was "very accurate ".

Whether or not Mr Son, who the That border in Kampuchea, bas yet agreed to lead a united front of Kampucheans is un-At a press conference yester-

Chinese Prime Minister, hinted that such a united front was in the offing and Mr Son himself announced last month that he would form a provisional gov-ernment before the next session of the United Nations General

The Bangkok Post said that as well as leading the Demo-cratic Kampuchean Government Mr Son would take over the Foreign Ministry portfolio at present held by Mr Khieu. The paper went on to say that Mr Pol Pot, now running military operations, and Mr leng Sary, the present Foreign Minister, had also agreed to the down The paper said they

step down. The paper said they might go into exile in China. Clearly, much Chinese pressure would have been necessary to bring about the reported have become concerned at the erosion of diplomatic support for the Democratic Kampuches Government—the most recent government to withdraw recog-nition being Australia—and the possibility that the Vietnamesenstalled Heng Samrin regime might take over the Kampuchean seat at the United

800,000 Chinese head for new year celebrations

ence to its Latin American colony. The British Government Hongkong, Feb 2 Thousands of Chinese already flocking over the border tional conference, in the light of the overwhelming vote at the from Hongkong to celebrate with relatives and friends in China the lunar new year festivities of the year of the cock, which begins officially on February the United Nations last November in favour of early inde-

settlement could be reached with Guatemala, before Belize ruary 5. Eight thousand left by train yesterday and the Immigration Department expects that 800,000 will visit China during the first had been set yet, it was stated, "but early independence is the two weeks of February-an increase of 50,000 over the same The talks on Thursday and Friday represent the final stage in the attempt to perperiod last year.

Most are heavily burdened with gifts of radios, televisions, food and clothing, waiting with Chinese patience in stretching queues for the 32 trains which run between Hongkong and Canton every 24 hours.

The cock (called the rooster by decorous foreigners) is the tenth of 12 non-humans in the Chinese lunar calendar, based

summoned all the animals in creation to wish him farewell on his death-bed. Only 12 haed up—first the rat, followed by the ox, the tiger, the hare, the tragon, the snake, the horse, the ram, the monkey, the cock, the dog and the wild boar.

That remains the recurrent order of the 12 years of the redian calendar.

zodiac calendar. Soothsayers in Hongkong predict hopefully that the coming year of the cock will be a year of hard work, when inflation will level off in both

the East and the West.
Coincidentally, the Government has announced that the year of the cock will usher in Hongkong's 12-year plan to spend SHK1.3 billion (£104m) on increasing the supply of water from China. Seven new pumping stations, 20 miles of tunnel and 20 miles of pipeline. will be built. The three-stage plan will be completed in 1994.

Briton 'left to sit and rot in Havana jail

Vero Beach, Florida, Feb 2 .-Terry Child, a 29-year-old Briton held in a Hayana prison, has been found hanged in his cell, his wife said today.

Blaming British official neg-lect of his case, Mrs Susan Child, an American, said she had been informed that her husband had hanged himself in his cell on Friday.

She added: "The British just let Terry sit and rot in that hell-hole of a jail. We tried and

had been jailed on drug-smugg-ling charges after his light air-craft was forced to land in Cuba

A distraught Mrs Child said she could not believe that her husband had committed suicide, because she received a cable from the British Embassy in Havana only last month inform-

"All these years they let him sit there and did nothing. Dozens of American prisoners released from Cuba were in jail on the same trumped up charges", she said.

band's suicide because the British Embassy had finally started moving on his behalf.

an autopsy performed when the body gets back here on Fri-day", she said.

Mrs Child had been bitterly disappointed last October when her husband, who had lived in the United States for eight years, was not with 33 American prisoners released by President Fidel Castro.

Mr Cyril Gray, spokesman for the British Consulate in Atlanta, that Mr Child had a fair trial

Americans were released last year that we decided to try to Mr Child deported', he -Reuter.

Fashion Déjeuner sur l'herbe with

Suzy Menkes

Below: Pure wool jacket in

Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde

Makeup by Linda Cantello.

Photograph by Nell Kirk.

Hair by Sam McKnight at Daniel

Park Corner.

Yves Saint Laurent across the catwalk at Yves Saint Laurent Each Rothschild Baroness has the same falcon-like profile, a sunburst of diamonds ar the earlobe and a silk blouse ried in a pussy-cat bow at the

مكذا من الأصل

They pure with pleasure right or short and curvy. from the start of his couture show, as a strict suit, with finger-tip jacket and short

coupled with a feminine shirt. His daywear is a constant blouse that later grows into a theme in black, white and grey three-quarter length tunic, —chalk striped and pin stripes, especially striking in bright

Six clones of chic confront me houndstooth check and Prince trousers or a slim skirt ending just above the knee.

The line for spring has moved gently down to the hips, to balance the shorter hemline, and the newest jackets are bloused and belted at the hip

The tunic is another Saint Laurent classic. It looks stun-ning in the Impressionist prints straight skirt, swings out to the strains of Showboat.

Yves Saint Laurent is a master of the man-tailored suit first as gentle adjuncts to the severe suits-just a soft chiffon

suedes-colours like orange or of Wales, worn with classic leaf green that are more re-trousers or a slim skirt ending miniscent of the febrile Van Gogh than the fragile Impres-

The daywear seems to

the outfits subtly edged towards evening glamour, by the addirion of a gilded leather straight? skirt or a sparkling camisole. ___. I wonder who but Nancy. Reagan and ber entourage would wear the navy shantung dresses with touches of white whether the Rothschild Ladies will really go to a grand soirée in a short ball dress a full tulle skirt cropped off at:

the knees? Then Yves Saint Laurent-starts to unroll his Impressionist canvas-soft broken-stripe roses on an off-the-shoulder tunic in satin damask. A delicate Degas-pink artists smock. Big ball skirts in moiré, water-marked like the ripples in a

Monnet painting.
Slim columns of satin come out in Sisley's stronger colours, or in lacquer black satin and gold lamé.

Here, in the most intricately worked Chantilly lace, is the see-through blouse that earned Yves headlines of condemnation ten long years ago. There are floating organdie evening dresses embroidered with encrustations of roses in the grand tradition of haute

And finally bere is a Show-boat wedding, a black model in frills of white organdie threaded with gold, which brings the audience cheering to its feet as the lean, scholarly figure of Yves Saint Laurent himself takes a shy turn down the catwalk.

I am sitting in a cafe opposite Saint Laurent couture, anxious for my interview and eager to avoid the traffic chaos caused by the state visit of the President of Brazil.

I reflect on the immenseachievement of the man who at 44 is unquestionably the influential designer in the world.

His achievement can be measured not in his shows, however masterly, but in the streets. Every woman who walks by the cafe window is wearing the coordinated separates he first made fashionable 15 years ago. The plate glass ... boutique windows carry versions of his man-tailored suits and every other female, from ... 15 to 50 is wearing trousers.
If you tell teenagers today that women had to fight to make mouser suits acceptable to head waiters, hoteliers and bosses they simply will not be-

The entire basis of our current fashion wardrobes-straight trousers, velvet blazers, tweed jackets, related sports-wear, all emanate from Yves Saint Laurent No wonder that his best-quoted remark is that he regrets not having invented blue jeans.

Eleven gendarmes, a police van and an atmosphere of re-fined panic greet me at the mansion that houses St Laurent

haute couture. They are rolling back the dust tovers across the fancy Second Empire mirrors, swinging the ladders perilously close to the giant chandelier. The wife of the President of Brazil (Le Monde says the country's finding says the ancial position is catastrophic) is due any minute for a private

fashion show. Yves elegant assistant tells me that she is desolate but Monsieur Saint Laurent is still resting at home. Yes, she knew that I had come to Paris especially on her summons. He had definitely said that in principle he would like to talk to me.

Could I call back a little later?

By the time I have counted

all the water marks on the Nile green carpet, all the swirls on the marbled pillars, all the lac-quered branches decorating the boutique (and lost count of all the phone calls) I say firmly that when M Saint Laurent wants to write to London to invite me, I shall think about coming back . . .

The reflections sparkle Mounet-like on the flooded motorways by the Seine as my taxi speeds

me to the airport.

How can I explain in London that an audience with Yves:
Saint Laurent is rather like waiting at the court of a Saudi Arabian Prince? Fixing an interview is not at all the same thing as getting one. I have worked hard at the

background to my picture. My notebook is filled with statistics of the 160 Rive Gauche boutigues world-wide, of the head-totoe diffusion of everything from make-up to shoes.

I have inspected the spanking new high tech showroom with its cold tiled floor and grey

steel chairs.
I have been told more than I need to know about Yves Saint Laurent himself-his childhood in Algeria, his early years with Dior, his enthusiasm for art and opera, his designs for theatre and film.

But at the centre of my canvas there is still a naked figure, an enigma, a jarring contrast to the detail of the rest. But of course! I shall tell

them back home that I much my Déjeuner sur with Yves Saint enjoyed Saint Laurent.



sentatives will, as usual, also be present at the talks. Mr Trudeau got British warning

From John Best Ottowa, Feb 2

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canaedged today that one of Mrs Thatcher's ministers urged bim ast December to refer his Govrnment's constitutional reform plan to the Supreme Court of anada for an opinion as to its entrenching a Bill of Rights alidity.

He was replying to a Conserative opposition MP, who asked hethe the minister, Mr Francis ym, had argued for such a eference on the grounds that ithout it British MPs would e " uneasy " about dealing with gislation affecting the Canaian constitution.

Mr Pym, at that time Defence mister, and now Government ader in the House of Comons, paid a one-day visit to ctawa on December 19 in the ourse of which he conferred ith Mr Trudeau.

iestioner, Mr. Elmer, Mackay, probable that Mr Westminster questions: Several package which is now before words to that Labour and Conservative backday; "It is probable that Mr

effect." He-Mr Trudeau-bad answered that it was not for British backbenchers to judge Mr Pierre Trudezu, the Cana- the rightness or wrongness of dian Prime Minister, acknowl- what the Canadian Government was doing.

resolution now before Canada's Parliament, Westminster would be asked to "patriate" the British North America Act, after and constitutional amending

Mr Trudeau insisted today, under vigorous Opposition ques-tioning that "all precedents" dictated that the British Parliament had no choice but to pass the legislation in the form recommended by the Canadian Parliament. "This is a political matter for the Canadian people to judge", he said. .

Mr Trudeau denounced the court actions taken by six of Canada's 10 provinces against the federal measure as a "ractical ploy" to delay its passage. The actions smacked The Prime Minister told his of using the courts for political

benchers propose to ask Mrs Thatcher in the Commons to-day if she has assured Mr Trudeau that whatever request comes from Ottawa for a revision of the Canadian constitution, the Government will im-Under a highly controversial pose a three-line whip to get it through (George Clark, Political

> Many more MPs are taking an interest in the subject since a Commons select committee report which argues in favour of delay until the Canadian courts have pronounced on the legality of Mr Trudeau's proposals. The committee also emposals. phasized the British Parliament's role as guardian of the federal structure of Canada.

Correspondent, writes).

Many MPs believe that Mr Trudeau is relying on an opinion given by Mrs Thatcher June last year when the British Government was not fully aware of the extent of opposition from the provincial governments of Canada. Now eight of the 10 provinces

are opposed to various sections

of Mr Trudeau's constitutional

tried to get him freed, but our hands were tied without the British His blood is on their hands." Mr Child, a British subject,

on a trip from Colombia on April 13, 1978.

ing her that they had started work on his release.

But Mrs Child also said that she was perplexed by her hus-

." He knew his release was pending. So I can't understand the suicide. I'm going to have

Georgia, said today: "We have normal diplomatic relations with Cuba and we ascertained There was nothing more that could be done.

"It was only after











Left: Short curvy jacket, straight skirt, romantic lacey blouse. Right: Chalk-striped trouser suit belted at the hips.







kid let loose in a sweet shop, is a woman allowed to try out any make-up she likes, without interference or pressure from a soignée salesgirl. The Beauty Playground at

Selfridges (from today until February 14; has become an annual 'event. You can paint your face from a central selection of products from famous name beauty houses-everyone from Revion to Rubinstein, Arden to Dior. The firms represented will advise and help. but to buy the products you have to go down from the fourth floor to the ground floor. Joan Price, whose Face Place Shops have a policy of non-intimidation, has helped to organize the Beauty Play-ground. Her book Making Faces (published last autumn by Michael Joseph, £9.50) is fult

your looks. Gifts - with - purchase, that standard way to tempt us into beauty departments, will be a feature of a beauty promotion starting this Friday, February 6, at D.H. Evans. They will also be offering beauty experts to show you how it is done and in-store demonstrations.

of good ideas and information on how to make the best of

Human error led to Brixton escape: security check to be carried out

High he had asked the chief impector of prisons to carry out an inspection of Brixton prison. Particularly the security there. The statement was about the regort of the inquiry by Mr Gordon Fowier, deputy director-zeneral of the prison service into the circumstances of the escape of the caregory A prisoners from Baxton on December 16.

Mixton on December 16.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said: Because of the criminal proceedings in connexion with the escape which are being them. I am advised by the Attorney General that it, would not be right for the report to be published at present. But I propote to give the main findings of the report and to indicate the action that has been and is being taken in consequence. in consequence.

e main conclusion of Mr
er's report was ther the
e was made possible by
n error, specifically by
ns weaknesses at all levels in serious weaknesses at all levels in the establishment in the application of the security procedures laid down for category. A prisoners. Mr Fowler has made a number of recommendations to resulty these deficiencies and the director general of the prison service has instructed that these should be implemented immediations.

dence to suggest that there was 7 conspiracy or collusion in the ape by members of the staff of rixton prison.

As regards the fabric of the
rison, he found that, although
rixton prison was one of the
orst examples of the inadequacies
the worr-out and antiquated
art of the prison estate, the phy-

weight of responsionity on the staff concerned.

He also reported that, with a senior officer and seven officers responsible for supervising 15 Category A prisoners in D Wing, with one officer responsible for their surveillance during the night, bours the staffur level was found that industrial action did not implage on security at the establishment or affect staffing levels in D Wing. Nor did he find that the security procedures themselves were defective.

"Mr Fowler's clear view was that the faiture to prevent the escape was due to a number of specific human weaknesses occurring over a period of time, at all levels of staff concerned.

The director-general of the prison service and I accept these coachisions, and the specific recommendations for restoring a satisfactory level of security that flow from them. The director-general of the prison service has instructed that they be acted on with all speed.

I turn now to the action that the director-general has taken in view of the main finding in Mr. Fowier's report that the failure to prevent this escape arose from human errors in the establishment over a period of time at all levels.

ment over a period of time at all levels. In the circumstances the governor, Mr Selby, must himself accept, and very properly does accept, the primary responsibility. The director-general has accordingly appointed Mr Anthony Pearson, at present governor of Gartree high security prison, to be governor in charge of Brixtog prison, with immediate effect, in succession to Mr Selby, who has

Before concluding I should like The House will wish to recognize, however, that the record of Brixton, including Mr Selby and his staff, has been one of real achievement in difficult clrumstances, which I believe it is right for us to acknowledge.

The director general of the prism strate in conjunction with

been moved to a post in the his statement, which the responsibility for what occurred is not ope which can, however, be laid only at the governor's door. The weaknesses and errors in performance of all how long were such mistakes members of staff concerned have been brought home to them; where appropriate, they have been transferred to other establishments, or other duties within the estab-

out security procedures.

out security procedures.

Similar errors have not been would not confirm at least these not resulted in escapes. I will and would not occur again to there ensure they are fully carried out. prisons?

The sectionary refers to finance of the section of

Battery hen the most miserable **ëreature**

received an assurance that the Gevernment would consider fears which had been expressed that a future government might use the powers in the Bill to prohibit the 15c of sporting firearms.

He said that as at present afted it enabled a future minister ban venery (hunting, shooting fishing.) It might be possible

rie the power to prohibit the use of sporting firearms. It wished carefully to consider the implica-tions of the amendment. restrictive section which would be

The amendment was withdrawn. Lord Seaumont of Whitley moved an amendment to Clause 8 (Protection of captive birds) to include goultry in the provisions making it. an offence to confine birds in cages not large enough to allow them to stretch their wings

freely.

It is odd (he said) that if we are passing a Bill which includes provisions for preventing cruelty, we should exempt any particular bird as we here exempt poultry. Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said that poultry were not in the Bill because the Government knew if it put them in it would have the whole of the battery hen industry em it like a ton of bricks. This showed the bypocrisy of the British people when dealing the British people when dealing with such moral issues as cruelty, kindness or ill-treatment. They wanted to be kind to birds, but kinder to some birds than others, and kinder to the birds they are than those they did not.

Having food at the cheapest possible price was a dangerous trend in public opinion. To get food at the cheapest possible price, people would excase, all sorts of abountations to animals and the treatment of birds and animals.

animals.

If am sad about poultry (he said). The battery hen is the most researche for the feathered world today and the situation is getting worse. situation is getting worse.
Earl Ferrars, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said poultry were excluded because this was a Bill to deal with wild-life and the countryside and was not the appropriate vehicle for aftering legislation dealing with domestic or farm animals which were protected in different Acts. The European Commission was carrying out a study into the welfare of battery hens to find out if there were alternative methods of production. It would be wrong to preempt their conclusions.

Lord Kilbracken (Lab) moved an emendment to include the Bewick Swan in the schedule of birds which were protected by special penalties at all times. The amend-

Lord Meichett (Lab), discussing schedule one (Birds which are pro-teried by special penalties), said be was concerned at the removal of the sparrowhawk from the sche-dule. The Scottish Wildlife Trust said it was uncommon and are in many parts of Scotland where its presence might be espected. It was one of Britain's most spectacular and magnificent birds of prey and deserved protection.

deserved protection.
The Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, said the population of the sparrowhawk had recovered to 20,000 and was considered an excellent example of what putting species on the schedule could do. It was comparatively scarce in certain every but the Covernment was tain areas, but the Government was addised that normal protection was

The Schedule was agreed to.

Parliamentary notices House of Commons -

House of Lords

House of Lords

Todar at 2.50: wildlife and Countryirio Sili, committee (third day), Bill

Todar at 2.50: wildlife and Countryirio Sili, committee (third day), Bill

Third reading,

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Rights for parents of handicapped children

adr Carlisle (Runcorn, C) said any minister would like to be able to announce new resources to en-able special and other schools to have more teachers, better trained

have more reachers, better plants to deal with the needs of special education.

But that we are not able to do so (he said) does not mean we ought to wring our hands and do nothing at this time.

Not all improvements were affected by additional resources and he was convinced that the better future everyone wanted for handicapped children could be brought nearer by the Bill's proposals. If we hold back from geging

the statutory framework right now (he continued), we will allow the law to hinder rather than to ad-vance good practice and to con-done rather than condemn bad proposals set out in the White Paper, Special Necds in Education, ollowing the Wards ducation system was set up in Views and ideas on what con-stituted bandicap and on how to educate bandicapped children had come a long way since that Act:

one improvements.

One important part of the Bill was its emphasis on the role of parents. If the new attitude to handicapped pupils was to mean anything, parents must be given opportunities and responsibilities like those given earlier to parents of children in ordinary schools.

guards.
Obvious safeguards were that the ordinary schools should be able to provide the child's need, that his presence should not prejudice the efficient education of those he would be with, and that resources should be efficiently used. Another crucial criterion was the Government's belief that parental wishes should be represented wherever possible. By no means all parents with handicapped children felt that their children's

their child and would be able to request such an assessment themselves. They would be able to make recommendations and submit evidence, and they must be informed of examinations of a child and would be entitled to be prisent.

After assessment, parents must be informed of the results and the be informed of the results and the reason why a statement was being made, as well as being sent a copy in draft. If parents were to be properly involved and consulted, this detail was essential.

The Government was providing a further safeguard for parents because they would have an utimate appeal direct to the Secretary of State when after making an assessment, a local education authority decided not to make a statement. This was a realistic safeguard of the interests of parents.

ing only of those who were physically bandicapped but otherwise had normal or above average intelligence and ability. Less than 10 per cent of existing bandicapped per populs were categorized as physically fisudicapped. By fur the majority suffered some form of mental bandicap.

With the intensive care and supervision required for many multi-handicapped or severely disturbed children, it was not elways realistic to think in terms of reducation in an ordinary school. There was no simple short-cut to providing property for those win revere needs. Integration could not be a cheap and easy option.

Regulations to be made under the Bill would prescribe that medical, psychiatric and educational advict must be obtained for each care and advict must be obtained for each made, it should be asked to make recreating the approval of, special schools would contain new requires ments as to the involvements of parems and teachers in the running of non-maintined special schools. The Government was consulting with the schools over the set way to secure this. The matter was difficult, but they were anxious to do what they could. There was no simple short-cut to make regulations about independent schools white pricely new powers to make regulations about independent schools which pricely placement and output to receive the placement of children for whom itstements had been made, it should be asked to make receive the placement of children for whom itstements had been made, it should be asked to make receive the placement of children for whom itstements had been made, it should be asked to make receive the placement of children for whom itstements had been made, it should be asked to make the course of the course o This would put right at command anomaly.

The Bill put into legislation much of what was already good practice among the hear of the local education authorities, but not everything could be achieved by legislation. As Warnock had empahaized, there must be changes

Minister to have talks this week with chairman of Arts Council

tell me that they made grams to 1234 organizations. The total log-in the present financial year will not the present financial year will not the year, but I am told it is not they are, but I am told it is not likely too be kneet. I stay to the kneet of the precipitousness of the year forth-one or so companies have had their grams reduced by the Arts Council this year Tourism eaving something like film a year largely due to our theatres and success. Many towns will have to chose their theatres, thus creating upon not only in the sheare but in the other supportive tourist industries.

What can be do to check this Council was distributed in and the Arts Council was distributed in gram. They is not a matter in the other supportive tourist industries. Prince Midigist. and We Patrick Councils.

Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company at the open air theatre may go to the wall as a result.

If he cannot find any more money this year, will be have a future policy of phasing out rather than totally carting off grant aid?

Mr Channon: There is keen interest in all parts of the House, and come disouter as to the way in

Opposition complain about lack of resources Mr Neil Kinnock, chief Opposition views expressed by Warnock. The had not been exempted from the Neither the Bill nor any other

spokesman on education (Bed-welty, Lab), said it was unfortunate that not much attention appeared to have been paid to the Warlock recommendations. It was not a controversial Bill in the classic parliamentary sense and would nor provoke much partisan dis-

agreement. The Bill would do little to resolve the problems which sur-rounded the provision of education and the special needs of a large number of children and large number of children and young people. This arguments would continue unabated.

The Opposition was willing to accept and encourage the implementation of the Bill despite its shortcomings, but Labour MPs hoped to be able to amend it and secure resources for improving the provision of special education. They also wanted the Government to revise its attitude towards the adequacy of the necessary legal framework. framework.

The fact that the Bill was only a half measure was sad and disappointing. Superficially it offered a statutory agreement with the

views expressed by Warnock. The Opposition welcomed the Bill as a small mercy for which they were grarful.

Any challenge which the Opposition would be related to omissions and not to the provision within it. The greatent and most disappointing omission from the Bill and related Government to the policies was the lack of any attempt to provide the necessary of surface oping special education.

Until proper resources were allocated they would continue in the screen of the victous circle of inadequate provision much they will proper resources they did not exist. The redeployment areas were marginal and even obscore. That in turn reduced the effective claim of special education on a resources which in turn furthers complete closure of long-established in inadequate provision. The day of the Government last being fornaken. The Bill did not services. That opportunity was being fornaken. The Bill did not services. That opportunity was being fornaken. The Bill did not services. That opportunity was being fornaken. The Bill did not services. That opportunity was being fornaken. The Bill did not services. That in turn furthers complete closure of long-established in the detailed of the covernment's expectative plant victous circle.

The dry of the Government last being fornaken. The Bill did not services. That in turn furthers complete closure of long-established in the services. That in turn furthers complete closure of long-established in the services. That in turn furthers complete closure of long-established in the services. That in turn furthers complete closure of long-established in the services of the covernment's complete closure of long-established in the services. That in turn furthers complete closure of long-established in the services of the covernment's capital did not be serviced as an advantage of the covernment's capital did not be serviced as a single did not be serviced as a service of the covernment's capital did not be serviced as a service of the covernment's capital did not be serviced as a servi

Many sections of BSC showing that competitiveness offers best hope

Need for specialist teachers

Mr. Harry Greenway (Ealing, North, C) said the need to intergrate children as much as possible in school life was fundamental to the Bill. It would have to be recognised that there would have to be specialist teachers.

Special schools would decrease in size and number and some would disappear. That would release resources for the handling of special children in the normal schools.

Mr. Alfred Morris, (Manchester,

Schools.

Mr Altred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) said while the House would welcome the Bill as far as it went there were widespread fears that it would soon become a dead letter because of the absence of adequate resources. mr John Hannam (Exeter, Cl, secretary of the all-party diablement group, said the proposed new method of assessment was much more subjective than the existing one and gave local education authorities a lot of discretion.

one and gave local education authorities a lot of discretion.

I fear (he said) we will be opening up further discrimination if we do not give children with special educational needs more protection.

A duty should be placed on local authorities to provide facilities and services related to special educational needs.

The recession meant that maximum use of existing resources was required. That meant improved coordination between education, whilare and social services and the voluntary organizations for handicapped children.

They should not be frightened of laying specific requirements on local education authorities. The new rate support grant formula was a step in that, so any not set up a proper framework for handicapped children.

The chio could do more to trensform the lives of the disabled than any other single factor. There was a distinct possibility of work at home at the end of a computer terminal.

But before that point was reached the disabled had to be given the chance of education. They had to know something about what life was about. They had to be integrated as far as possible. De integrated as far as possible.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Liverpool, Garston, C) said it was necessary to make certain that if money was to be provided it was going to be spent. If the Secretary of State was able to get his Treasury colleagues to give him specific sums there was no guarantee if they went into the rate support grant that they would be spent for the purpose he intended.

Mr Clement Franck (Line 2 Time 1)

tended.

Mr Clement Frend (Isle of Ely, L) said the Bill did not go far enough. It did not enable anybody to do austhing they could not have done before, and did not provide any extra money.

The Warnock report was brilliant, but apart from this Bill they were not likely to have any more leastation based on it during the lifetime of this Government.

Mr Hudson Declar, (Compile).

lifetime of this Government.

Mr Hudson Davies (Caerphilly, Lab) said most parents wished to be involved in some way in the education of their children and this was far more critical in the case of handicapped children.

The Bill was a step in the right direction in that it would give parents a defined role in the education of their children but he was concerned that they were still not to be given a right of access to the records and reports on the basis of which decisions about the education of their children would be made by local authorities.

His great fear was that the special school system might be dismantled in favour of the better

mantled in favour of the better

would be the worst of both worlds.

My Frank Field, an Opposition spokesman on education, (Birkenhead, Lab), said for the Secretary of State this had been a lost opportunity, an opportunity for ending the system of educational aparthele between those chassified as handicapped and those who were not. If the resources had been willed this Bill would have ranked second only to the 1944 Education act but instead of a measure that was a rearing lion they had a monse, and a dead mouse at that.

The Government had m say how The Government had to say how it was to address itself to the three priorities of Warnock—support for parents, teacher training and further education.

resources.
Once again the Government hadstrengthened the hand of the
Secretary of State to see what was
happening about the closure of
schools. No special school could be
closed, after the Bill became an
Act without the Secretary of
State's accretions.

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secre-tary for Education (Brent, North, C), said the Bill established a legal framework. It was not about

Child benefit

The Bill was read a second time. Air Clement Frend (Isle of Ely, L) saked the Secretary of State for Social Services how many families in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were in receipt of child benetion of Ged!.

The town of Stranga was located on the south-westerly point of the island of Pate, at a place that could be the first landfall wills sailing by the south-west monoon from the Golf. Set among sand dunes, on a small penfusula, the town had a wide, shallow beach tary said in a written reply; On December 31, 1979, there were 7,150,775 families receiving child benefit in Great Britain and 213,600 in Northern Ireland.

Archaeology

Early Swahili town discovered on Kenya coast

By Mark Horma
Department of Archaeology
Cambridge University
Important new evidence has been
found for the early settlement of
the Lamu Archipelago, the traditional centre of the Swahth culture, on the east coast of Kenya.

The extensive site of Shanga
was investigated by a ream from
the National Museums of Kenya,
with archaeologists, from Cambridge University, supported by
Operation Dtake. It has yielded
evidence of public buildings and
long-distant trade before the first
European settlements.

Shanga had been little known
mind the town's extent and importance was recognized during a
brief survey in 1965 and 1966 by
the British Institute's own cucavations at the site of Manda near
by have shown convincingly that
the area was first settled by traders, at least from the minth century AD. A sophisticated culture;
part African and part Idamic,
developed on the coastal sites, and
in places still exists.

Ruined stone and coral justite
towns occur all along the coastline, forming part of a complex
literate civilization with trading
contacts over much of the Indian
Cosap. The study of the sites is in
its infancy; no well preserved
pre-Portuguese town had been
completely mapped or extensively
studied, with the possible exception of Godl.

The town of Stranga was located
on the south-westerly point-of the

on the scaward side and a silted mangrove creek at the back, that could formerly have been a harbour. The surriving walls are all made of ceral and lines and honor than 12 acres, with a finesh are given over to a big cameters with more than 340 stone built tombs: the remailing walls were all covered is thick bush.

More than 130 houses were surveyed. A town wall surrounded the site, with traces of five town gates, and a say wall, now partly ended by the sca, was another unique feature of the site. A complex of walls in the town conversed at Gedi. The accompany of the site is removed at Gedi. The accompany of the coveres and the lack of stone robbing, has provided one of the largest groups of pre-Fortuguese Swahill buildings and the most complete plan, of a medieval swahill town.

The mild excavations on the site disclosed a long sequence of occupation more than 10 feet deep and spanning five teath to the four teems cannot be averaged on the site of the

town seems to have been abandoned.

In the tenth-cantury levels, shaple timber buildings were found, including possible round houses. They were replaced by corn and ado, and then lime mortal and corn houses of the type still in use today.

The architectural ambistication is not marched in the changes in the local pottery styles, where there is a marked conservation of technique and decoration. The range of impured potters, however, seems to indicate that the town increased its long-distance trading contacts. Porcelain and

Wife three arch orders, architrate, and carved coral panels and spandrals, the arch was surrounded by a Koranic inscription in masky script, possibly of the twelfth or thirdenth century. The military formed part of a fact type of vaultai masque. When a linew mosque was built on the same site the wall investiged as a large ment of the aguity wall, and the old military water placed over the roof placed over them and 12 contous pillers were placed over the roof pointing skywards at the same dame, the watering or masking courty are the completely resignative in the consultation of choose that all may indicate increasing religious orthodoxy. The destruction levels above that final phase contain material

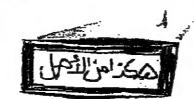
*

of the confroence century, normaling a useful terminus onle quemi for the earlier phases. Further, excavation beneath the some-build module released fearlier walls on the same alignment, but constructed of mud and coral. They may set prove to be some of the saultest Maslim buildings on the the same alignment, but constructed of mud and coral. They may yet prove to be some of the earliest Mindlim buildings on the coast of East Africa.

It is curious that Shenga is nowhere mentioned in any reliable Arab or European source, despitein importance and size, unless in a referred to in the mention of Shanghi in the Arabic version of the first howas traditionally founded from Persia on the coast Painphlet Series The Aeris Archaeology Romedadon halaunched a series of introductor readers in pamphlet form under the general rule of Orbiton's Archaeological Air Photographics The first issue is A bistory of Michaeological Air Photographics in Great Britain by R. P. Downey.

The test, is humbered section. The test, is humbered section. The test, is numbered sections like a committee report, takes the subject from the first balloog photograph of Stonehenge (1908) through to the establishment of the subject. There is a short, useful bibliography which unaccountably obtains. I. K. St. Joseph's 56 pages ries of articles in Antiquit completed last year, which discussed many important of coveries and developing techniques.

Orbit, vol 1 (The Aerial Archaen blugy Foundation, 6 Highs 3. Green, Elton, Peterborough, Campages and Coveries, Control of the Coveries and Coverie



d out

The energetic virtues of brilliant draughtsmanship

Icnoré Daumier/ Paintings from Nature Royal Academy

Ichn Hubbard Marwick Arts Trust

John Piper: The Sitwells' Monteguioni Maclean Gallery

Keith Grant: The Sun 3rowse and Darby

n many ways, Daumier is the ineteenth-century equivalent if a classic Hollywood film a lirector. His was essentially a opular art, and he had little to opular art, and he had little to obtain the concept of art a is such; he was too busy loing what he did to worry his lead over too-nice definitions head over too-nice definitions had been believed that the hathevement is more important to than the intention, and did not be constantly told that need to be constantly told that they were seeing art in order to recognize it. And his work was based very closely on his buman material, his lawyers, actors and bons bourgeois serving just the same function as Hollywood stars, and his vital ingredient was energy.

ingredient was energy.

Energy is what immediately strikes you as you go round the show of Daumiers from the Armand Hammer Collection at the Royal Academy (until March 15). Daumier would have been difficult to fit into the great French debate about the great french debate about the great french great of outthe great French debate about the relative importance of outline versus colour—had anyone bothered to my to fit him in—
since his virtues are all derived from his amazing brilliance as a draughtsman, but it is a brilliance that Ingres, the great Classicist exponent of draughtsmanship, would hardly have cared to would hardly have cared to recognize. In his economy of means, his speed of workman-ship, trusting everything to the quickness of the hand in following the impressions of the eye, he obviously anticipates the Impressionsts, though again his work does not really look like that of any of them except cometimes Degas. Line or him is rather what colour

> he way of making the energy juried in his subjects articu-Hammer Collection ssemblage of Daumier, which just be about the most extenive in private hands, consists urgely of his lithographs from harivari, all, it goes without iving in as near as possible nmaculate condition, even hen in the ordinary pub-shed form with letterpress on back; the collection is par-

for the Impressionists-it is

before the letters (as opposed to the many manipulated ones in circulation), often with handwritten comments by Philipon or Huart, the editors of Charwari, and occasionally by Daumier himself, to authenticate them. Incidentally, ir is interesting to note that Daumier was not responsible for mier was not responsible for the often verbose early cap-tions (parallel to those on Keene's Punch cartoons), and when, later on, he was impor-tant enough to impose his own ideas, he favoured sharp oneword captions, leaving the image to speak for itself.

It is enjoyable to see all these lithographs together, but the experience is not unique. What makes the show essential viewing is rather the 19 origiviewing is rather the 19 origi-nal paintings and drawings by Daumier, and the very full col-lection of his sculptures, all cast posthumously, including all 36 of the small busts of parliamentarians. There is one of the best (though most sub-dued) oil versions of Done dued) oil versions of Don Quixote, a subject which obsessed Daumier, the Scène de comédie, with its amazing evocation of stage lighting, and such wonderful sketches as the impressionistic suppressionistic suppressionisti suppressionistic suppressionistic suppressionisti such wonderful sketches as the impressionistic Spectateurs and, simplest and most telling of all, Un Wagon de troisème classe, where a few quick lines in red chalk on blue paper summon up a whole world.

Still at the Royal Academy until March 15, but upstairs in the Diploma Gallery, is a fascinating Arts Council exhibition with the deceptively general.

nating Arts Council exhibition with the deceptively generalsounding title Painting from
Nature. In fact the subject is
quite specific: the show concerus itself with the gradual
establishment, between the
early seventeenth century and
the mid-nineteenth of a whole
tradition of sketching in oils
directly from nature, either as
a way of building up a stock
of materials which might later
be used in elaborate studio
compositions, or, latterly, as an compositions, or, latterly, as an end in itself. We begin with Claude and stop short on the brink of impressionism.

It is probably that old-English, Romantic (and espe-cially English-Romantic) taste for the sketch over the finished work which inclines me to find the Constables here much more vivid and appeal-ing than the often rather drab, overworked large oils he was subsequently to derive from them. And there is an undeniable charm about Stubb's New-market Heath, with the Rubbing-down House, just because it is so brisk and businesslike, so patently designed entirely for himself, as an aide-memoire. But the real delight of the show is the opportunity it affords to learn something one did not know and make contact with absolutely un-familiar artistic intelligences.

familiar artistic intelligences.

It transpires that some of the most important links on the chain are virtually forgotten painters such as Pierre-Henri de Valenciennes (1750-1819), who wrote a treatize on landscape, campaigned successfully for the setting up of a Prix de Rome for the genre, and was already painting landscape cularly rich in real proofs



Daumier: Don Quixote et Sancho Panza

Impressionist show, and Coror's reclusive friend Fran-

Enthusiasm for landscape, rekindled by Painting from Nature, may be further fanned

Peronism was, after all,

difficult to classify, which are sketches which, at a glance, might have been done a century after his death. Then there is the brilliant Achille-Etna (Ema?) Michallon, first winner of that Prix de Rome, who died full of promise at mily easier to fit into the the age of 26, not to mention Francois-Marius

Granet, accepted as a master in his home-town of Aix and ignored elsewhere, whose snow scenes in Italy and Paris, probably painted in the 1820s, would look completely at home in an Impressionist show, and the show. Dorset landscapes of the show is the subject of a retrospective at the Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, until March 7, is cervible easier to fit into the grand prospect of landscape painting than anywhere else. Though American, he has lived the show. Dorset landscapes of the show. Dorset landscapes of the show. Dorset landscapes of the show is the subject of a retrospective at the Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, until March 7, is cervible easier to fit into the grand prospect of landscape painting than anywhere else. Though American, he has leved the show is the subject of a retrospective at the Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, until March 7, is cervible easier to fit into the grand prospect of landscape painting than anywhere else. The subject of landscape painting the landscape and landscape painting the landscape and t Aris Trust, 33 Warwick. Square, until March 7, is cert tainly easier to fit into the igrand prospect of landscape painting than anywhere else. Though American, he has lived and worked in this country is since 1960, after a couple of years in Italy. And from the outset he has been sui generis. The very earliest pictures in the show. Dorset landscapes of 1962, show a clear influence from (or at least a clear likemindedness with) de Strel, but after that Hubbard's paintings are instantly recognizable and quite unlike anyone else's.

he belongs, in very general terms, to John Hoyland's proposed suprerranean British tra-dition of free-form landscape-

his paintings are very pretty, but are they serious...?"

Despite inclusion in a four-in-hand show devoted to landscape at the Serpentine in 1973 and regular one-man shows at the New Art Centre and Fischers, he has remained mar-ginal in critical estimation. But now, with 20 years of his career spread out before us, we can see without difficulty that he is desperately serious about the most serious thing to a painter, paint inself. True, it seems almost immoral that a serious painter should be so unterly approachable, so totally permeated with the spirit of

delight. But if we really guit our teeth I am sure we can learn to live with it. learn to live with it.

Excessive approachability has also generally been John Piper's problem. As with his friend John Berjeman's poetry, it all seems too easy to be real and earnest as well. And it may well, be that Piper remains almost wilfully a peric maine, who found his manner very early in his carteer and has really ching to it ever since, through thick and thin, an important abstract period in

since, through thick and thin, an important abstract period in the 1930s and filtrations with splash and dribble in the 1960s. All the same, once we situate him in the long and honourable tradition of British topographical artists, we should not need reminding how very good he is. For anyone who needs a refresher course, the show at the Maclean Gallery, 3, 5t George lean Gallery, 3, St George Street, until February 20, is required viewing. It consists of the series of coloured drawings he did for Osbert Sitwell shortly after the war of the Sitwell's Italian home, Monteguion, many of them used to illustrate Sitwell's autobiography. Here the subject, with its crumbling baroque intricacies, is ideal, and the whole series, if falling off slightly in intensity from the best of Piper's work as a war artist, remains a work as a war artist, remains a matchless monument to the melancholy romanticism of wartime British art.

Keith Grant (Browse and Darby, until February 21) stands similarly aside from facilities.

fashion. A contemporary of John Hubbard (they were born in 1930 and 1931 respectively), he also has drawn all his inspiration from landscape, and in recent years almost entirely from Polar landscape, with its water and ice and the unearthly effects of the midnight sun and the aurora borealis. His new show is again devoted to this small but infinitely various body of subject matter; and he brings things full circle, in that, instead of reducing landscape to abstrac-tion, he has sought out lands-capes which are themselves almost abstract to paint in the most specific manner imag-inable. If Muhammad the painter will not go to the mountain of abstraction, then

John Russell Taylor

ordinary audiences at which Evita used to hand out money

and presents to poor people.

When she became ill; it caused consternation. "People

began to perform feats or sacrifices for her heath: cripples or boys with broken legs walked to Luján (a pilgri-

legs walked to Lujan (a pilgri-mage centre) from remote parts of Argentina, groups of people travelled great dis-tances carrying the image of the Virgin... with the inscrip-tion underneath Por la salud de Evita. After she died, at

the age of 33, there were plans for a monumental tomb, but

Perón fell from power before

it was completed, and her embalmed body was spirited

away, to be recovered some years later in an Italian ceme-

Today her body is in an un-marked tomb in Buenos Aires, and former President Maria

Estela Perón, whom Perón married after Evita's death, is

RPO/Masur Festival Hall

William Mann

The special attraction of Kurt Masur's concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on South Bank on Sonday, was, as generally predicted, Richard Strauss's Four Last Songs with Jessye Norman to sing them. We had also expected her as vocalist in Berg's suite from Lulu, which began the programme; but she asked to be excused Lolu's song, having just risen from a bed of sickness, so it was omitted, together ness, so it was omitted, together with the dying sentences of Geschwitz in the final Adagio.

Miss Norman did offer 2 douceur to the disappointed, by singing Stranss's "Morgen" as

Lyer since kinsten risgsind introduced Straust's Vier letzee Lieder to the world, nearly 31 years ago in the Albert Hall, it has been fascinating to explore them through the voices of other, very different interpreters silvery or pearly, this or tack their first interpreter to

mind, by the sheer, unstinted opulence of voice she brought to them.

that Strauss's farewell to his favourite voice used it almost instrumentally, so freely does he let it soar, and so generously does he prolong the lines of poetry with rapturous melis-mas. Miss Norman poured out her gorgeous range of tones more like an extra orchestra than one solo instrument, especially in the last verse of Beim Schlafengehen and in the first song, Frühling; although it should be added that she matched the orchestral fill-grees of September, exquisitely weighted and balanced by Masur, and spun a soft line of lovely serenity in the fourth song, Im Abendrot

sons, Im Abendrot Masur had taken a cool, careful view of the Lulu suite, properly eventful in the jail sequence, and relishing the melodious warmth of the state the passion Likewise, after the interval Mozart's Jupitor Symphony was given a debonair but respectful reading, a full one in terms of repeats; the pulses ebullient beneath the nicely judged thematic argu-ment, the effect of the music quite formal and almost non-

l'eresa Berganza Covent Garden

Stanley Sadie

Teresa Berganza was in sparkhing form for her recital on Sun-day with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. I do not mean that there were vocal pyrotechnics, rather that her singing is as alive as ever, her voice as characterful and beguiling, her lively spirit always shining

Best of all were the Haydu arias with which she started; unfamiliar pieces these written for insertion in operas by Cimarosa. The first, a piece in charosa, the thirt, a piece in an Impresario-type opera for a singer who wants to play a country girl, let her, as it were, offer a characterization of a characterization which she did with gentle wit, charm, and immaculate terhnique, shaping the rural rhythms and turns of phrase precisely and termont. phrase precisely and economically. The second, a moral lesson about constancy, she did with many mischievous little touches of phrasing, a delicate staccato, and some very exactly

articulated ornaments. Her voice is beautifully even, perfectly controlled, and has a ring, a hint of huskiness, all its own. In the Handel arias she

sung from Ruggierio's role in Alcina, one she has recorded and sung memorably at Aix, she was not quite so much at one with the style; "Verdi prati" seemed curiously cold, wanting in intensity of tone and warmth of line, though "Sta nell Ircana" had ample fire and attack as well as brilliant divisions. sions. As an encore she sang "Voi che sapete" as subtly, as

"Voi che sapete" as subtly, as suggestively as ever.

In the Handel pieces the Scottish CO seemed stylistically unsure; "Mio bel tesoro" had a richly romantic cello and a wambling harpsichord, "Verdi prati" no harpsichord at all. But elsewhere they showed themselves a group of some distinction. They began with Haydn's Symphony No 49, of which Roderick Brydon directed a poised, concentrated reading taut in rhythm, exact in ena poised, concentrated reading; taut in rhythm, exact in ensemble, vigorous in attack, with due feeling for the dark F-minor emotions of the opening. Adagio and plenty of fire in the main Allegro and the finale. I particularly liked the firm, well-formed string tone. In Dvořák's Czech Suite they played in more relaxed fashion; Mr. Ryydon brought life to its Mr Brydon brought life to its dance rhythms and gave the admirable woodwind section the opportunities they needed to shade its warm-hearted melodies.

Electric Phoenix Round House

Paul Griffiths If within the next fortnight you came across a group; of four people making strange noises, into microphones, look closely. Either you have happened upon some ghastly cabaret quartet or you have crossed paths with rently engaged on one of the Arts Council's Contemporary Music Network tours. If the latter, stick around, for birds of this feather have a way of

isappearing.
Part of the excellence of Electric Phoenix comes from their recognition, that sophisticated electronics must entirely change the nature of vocal perform-mice. The normal singer's tech-niques of projection and indivi-dual expression become rather irrelevant, and so it makes sense that these four musicians perform facing each other, not their andience, for in many ways their manner has to be that of a string quartet, weaving

textures of sounds, and quite extraordinary sounds at that. But the liberation of the voice from singing can also be an embarrassment, and it is surely not by accident that the

two most successful pieces on to some degree funny. Roger Marsh's Not a Soul but Our selves is a pleasantly light-spirited play on extracts from Finnegans Wake, of which composers these days would seem to be the principal readers. William Brooks's readers. William Brooks's
Madrigals include a snarled,
American degradation of Gibbous's "Silver Swan" text and,
less happily, a tastelessly condescending quodlibet on American vernacular music to words by Stephen Foster.

The other two works are only less successful because they try for more. Particularly is that true of Rolf Gebihaar's Worldline, which goes the whole hog and asks the singers to become pure generators of sound in slow and slowly changing cloudscapes. There are many beausiful things here, such as the series of harmonics that open and close like fans, but half an hour is a long time to be executing them.

be savouring them.
Half the length and a lot more appealing is Tim Souster's Mareas, where the live singers are less important than a fourchannel tape of marvellous elec-tronic sounds, ocean swells and magical voices, giving the impression of an underwater vault echoing with music and the words of Neruda.

LSO/Hickox Festival Hall

Noël Goodwin

Among the musical anniver-saries this year is that of Belshazzar's Feast, which helped to bring fame and a certain notoriety to Sir William Walton at a Leeds festival 50 years ago. Anticipating the month of its première, the London Symphony Orthestra marshalled its essociated chorus for an afterpremière, the London Symphony Orchestra marshalled its associated chorus for an afternoon programme on Sunday, gave charge of the concert to its chorus director, Richard Hickox, assembled the extra brass players in groups of seven on either side of the chor, and gave vent to the work's undiminished barbaric vigour.

benefit the more aggressive passages, especially the parade of heathen gods, in which Mr Hickox secured some force fully dramatic singing from the chorus, whom he happily per-suaded not to shrink from the more violent demands made upon them. Indeed, it was a particular pleasure not to hear them merely echo the baritone's description of the King's downfall but practically to statch the word "slain" from his mouth in their own great shout. John Shirley Quirk

VIEGUE. "

effectively delivered his cata-logue of Babylon's riches as well as describing the writing

Altogether it was a graphi-cally pictorial performance, which gained from the rhythmic incisiveness the conductor conveved to singers and orchestra alike. His measured tread in the early part helped to intensify the music's emotional commitment as the drama developed and only the irony of the quieter episode concerning the wailing merchants lacked some-thing of its musical point be-fore the final exultant Alleluthroughout was as attentive to derail as it was sharply defined in ensemble textures.

. The concert was given an unusual choral preface in Hugo Wolf's Morning Hymn, which reaches a climactic volume more appropriate to high noon than sunrise, but enabled the chorus to sing themselves in, as it were. In between there must have been nostalgia for some with the presence of Moura Lympany in Rachmaninov's C minor Piano Concerto, and pleasure for many in broadly eloquent but never indulgent account of it. She had the warm support of an orchestra who did not underplay its familiarity, but allowed us to sense the echo of a sigh within

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted

Book review Tonight at 7.45. Eva Perón tomorrow at 3.00 & 7.45, then Feb 16, 17 at 7.45 all in Lyttelton

Terence Rattigan's double-bill BROWNING VERSION

eand **ONARLEQUINADES**

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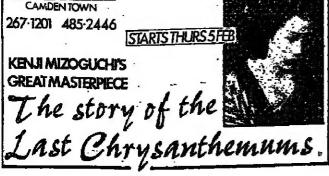
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KENJI MIZOGUCHI'S



By Nicholas Fraser and Marysa Navarro (André Deutsch, £6.95)

Eva Perón was interesting not so much for her own persona-lity, which was remarkably banal, but for the extra-ordinary hold she had over a great part of the Argentine people. In this latest study, Nicholas Fraser and Marysa Navarro ourline her career and give a very readable account of some of the high spots—her rise from an obscure village in the pampa, her role as distributor of largesse to the poor, and the adulation of the huge crowds which used to gather to see her. But they somehow fail to explain how such a pheno-menon could come about, or the nature of the Peronist sys-tem of which she became such an important part. The close-up descriptions make compel-ling reading, but one would have aked the authors to stand back rather more and place Evita in the context of Argentine society and politics.

London debuts

The piano figured prominently in last week's debut recitals, and by far the most completely

satisfying playing came from Yolande Wrigley, who, in her Wigmore Hall recital with the

cellist Mary Mundy, played sonates by Beethoven, Debussy and Prokofiev with Schumann's

The opening Beethoven Op 5

No 2 Sonata revealed at once Miss Wrigley's freshness of

approach, sureness of rechnique and, in the intensely sustained yet always supple Adagio, a strong and sensitive musicianship. Mary-Mundy's cello play-

ship. Mary-Mundy's cello play-ing had a purity and finesse of timbre and intonation, but was not always crisp and virile enough when it needed to be: the cello still needs to find a

comparable beauty of tone and an equally memorable character

Stucke in Volkston, Op 102.

unique to Argentina and has had a profound effect on the it has developed—or failed to do so. The present military regime regards Peronism as the source of most of the country's woubles, still looks back on the time of Perón as a golden age, and on Evita as one of its lasting symbols, Nicholas Fraser and Marysa Navarro are broadly sympathetic to Evita, and they are undoubtedly right in thinking that many of the stories which circulated about her were malicious inventions by, for instance, the resential olim gargula. But Peronism had many ugly features, not least its corruption and the repression of the opposition, and there is much too much readiness here to give Evita the

benefit of the doubt.
Still, it is an amazing story.
Eva Perón was born in the remote village of Los Toldos, one of several illegizimate children of Juan Duarte, whose surname she took. She was always sensitive about her ille-

Schumann pieces were delight-fully inflected, capricious and exquisitely etched in turns, with

the cello sweetly penetrating in its top register, while the grander Prokofiev Sonata Op

119, though ir at times lacked quite that magisterial grasp to make oratory out of rhetoric, was assured and powerfully

projected through a surprisingly mature musical rapport

The young American Richard Reid presented a formidable

display of powerfully discip-

lined pianism in his Purcell Room debut, from the precise control, through fingers and

control, through fingers and feet, of tone and half-tone and the strongly and intelligently built fuge in Hindemith's Sonara No 3 to the pure, bright lyricism and massive intensity of his Rachmaninov Etudes-

But this discipline and intelli-

gence need to be warmed and

substantiated by a more mature.

unfertered response to the music: his technical command

of, for instance, the Schumann

Op 17 Fantasia needs to be

made only a vehicle for the simple immediacy of much of

what it expresses. Mr Reid's hard tone and lack of grace in

the cantabile passages were symptomatic of an emotional diffidence which is bound to

response, too, on the part of the in New York last year. At audience. Likewise, in the Home, a "gentle" comedy nimbly and elegantly dexterous about a young married couple,

Debussy Etudes, we only occa- opens on February 11.



Eva Perón in 1950

The gionally glimpsed the poetry ight within the study, the hear and that must fertilize the head.

Another American, Hugo Goldenzweig, gave his London debut to a thin, afternoon Wignore Hall audience. Such dis-

piriting circumstances made me

at first give him the benefit of the doubt in his lifeless and

often laboured reading of the

Beethoven Sonata in E major. But Mr Goldenzweig seems to

lack as yet a deep enough understanding of both the emotional and musical structure

of much that he plays; nor is

his technique yet refined enough to articulate clearly and

searchingly the colours and tex-

tures of the Debussy Preludes

or to give the inner parts of Schumann's Sonata in G minor

necessary warmth and energy. Of William Schimmel's extra-

ordinary and aimless pastiche

Danza Serpentina, here given

its first performance, the least

said the better: this, and the

flashy Ginastera Sonata " 1952" which followed it showed, at

least, enterprising if ultimately

Riverside Studios at Hammer-

smith are starting lunchtime theatre this month with At

Home, a one-act play by Mike

Hilary Finch

unrewarding programming.

She met Peron in Buenos Aires, where she had gone to earn a living as an actress, became his mistress, and very gitimacy, and her birth certifi- quickly emerged as a power in

disappeared her own right. The authors actress,

describe the influence of the Eva Perón Foundation, to which businesses and unions businesses and unions

under house arrest. But Peronism lives on, and the Evita legend with it.

Rainbow

Hazel O'Connor

Richard Williams In 1967 Peter Watkins made a

film called Privilege, in which he envisaged the state anaesthetizing restless, youth through the manipulation of a pop star whose popularity was such that his concerts were events of mass worship, his image that of an icon. Privilege was universally derided as preposterous and uninformed, but Watkins's vision was more prescient than we knew: ever since Dayid Bowie's Ziggy Stardust shows, which were intended to be

ironic but were taken literally, too many pop shows have become cynical exercises in spectacle. Of course, Watkins's night-

mares were not entirely accu-rate. When, ten years later, Malcolm McLaren turned the Sex Pistols into the most potent.
British youth icons since the
Beatles, he directed them
against the state, with longterm consequences for attitudes to authority which have yet to become clear, But Watkins predicted the form and the feel-ing, and instead of Paul Jones he might well have cast Hazel O'Connor, had she been around Miss O'Connor played the punk princess in Brian Gibson's Breaking Glass last year, and the mode she chose for the film's

music is now extended into her stage shows. Something of a desensitized Kate Bush, she evidently finds the pure punk style too restrictive for her theatrical needs, and looks back for her settings to earlier forms

Peter Strafford

She has a fashionaly harsh, vibrato-laden voice, and her songs are often about such topics as totalizarianism, militarism and the apocalypse, but her performance on Sunday night made me think of an amphetamined Buffy Marie fronting Roxy Music in a selection of Bowie's early hits. Despite the energy and the cold synthesizer textures, her five anonymous musicians played nothing that would have sounded adventurous in the pre-Rotten era.

Beneath it all Miss O'Connor

seems amiable enough, with a premature trouper's air, and her weekend-punk audience adores her. I saw her charring to Judith Chalmers and Jessie Matthews on television a few months ago; perhaps that was

"A marvellous musical" ALBERY THEATRE \(\Omega\)

a truer suggestion of her future. | from yesterday's later editions

Chappell: skipper whose ship died of shame

There could not be a lonelier man in the cricket world today than Grez Chappell, Australia's captain, who yesterday took the unorthodox and unethical measure of having his younger brother, Trevot Chappell, deliver undersarm the final hall of the third arm the final ball of the third match in the best-of-five final against New Zealand in the Berson and Hedges World Series Cup one-day competition at the Mclourne Cricket Ground. He has

all directions, Ian Chappell, another brother, not excluded. The tactic, which Chappell now regrets having employed, was designed to prevene Brian Mc-Kechnic, of New Zealand, hitting a six and levelling the scores. It succeeded and Australia advanced to a 2-1 lead in the series. The remaining legs will be played at the Sydney Cricket Ground to-morrow and on Wednesday, orrow and on Wednesday, though an additional match may played on Thursday if either washed out or tied.

As is their practice in an emer-As is their practice in an emergency, the Australian Cricket Enard "met" today by telephone mok-up and decided that if New Zealand agreed, the playing couditions of the competition would be mended " to prohibit the use of nderacm bowling in the remain-ng matches". But they also

had been infringed, the remains matches." But they also decided that as no existing rule had been infringed, the Melbourne result must stand.

But Philip Ridings, chairman of the board, said after the meeting; "The board deplores Greg. Chappell's action and has advised him of the board's strong feelings on this matter and of his responsibility as Australia's caotain to ibility as Australia's captain to unhold the spirit of the game at all times, "We acknowledge that his action was within the laws of the game, but that it was totally contrary to the spirit in which cricker has been, and should be,

Chappell, after being rebukde by he board, said: While I took decision which was within the a decision which was within the rules, I recognize in the cool light of day that it conflicted with its spirit. I made my decision in the licat of the moment, when I was under pressure. But I regret it now, It is something I would not

The hoard's censure would have burt Chappell less than the out-burst in The Sun this afternoon from Ian Chappell, never known

Australian captains waxed elo-quent on the issue and not ope of them with any sympathy or support for Greg. support for Greg.
Ian; forthright as ever, wrote:
"Fair dinkum, Greg, how much
pride do you sacrifice to win
\$35,000?" Another rebel of his
time, Keith Miller, said: "Yes-

time. Keith Miller, said: Yesterday one-day cricket died and
Greg: Chappell-should be buried
with it."

This plea from Miller did not
fall on deaf ears for, it is widely
said here, some of the members
who "attended" the telephonic who attended the felephonic board meeting wanted Chappell relieved of captainty but were dissuaded by the prospects of a bitter feud over his succession. Fremiers react: The Frime Ministers of Australia, and New Zealand, Malcolm Fraser and Robert Muddoom, respectively, direct the figure controversy over Robert Mundoon respectively joined the flerce courtoversy over Greg Chappell's action. In Wellington, Mr Muldoon said the underarm delivery was an "act of cowardice" and it was appropriate that the Australian team were wearing sellow.

wearing yellow. In Canberra, Mr Fraser said that he would not respond to Mr Muly doon's comment, but he said that Greg Chappell had made a serious mistake, contrary to the traditions of the game.

mistake, contrary to the traditions of the game.
Chappell's action has engendered, such hostility that the good cricketing, relationship between Australia and New Zealand has probably been irreparably damaged and Chappell's own international approximation as a contemporary expension reputation as a sportsman severely The overall feeling of Australian and New Zealand supporters is perhans best summed up by the reaction of Bob Vance, New Zea-

reaction of Bob. Vance, New Zealand Cricket Council, chairman, who said that the underarm delivery was "the worst sporting action I have seen in my life. Victory at this cost was at the sacrifice of Australia's tremendously proud cricket heritage."

His sentiments were echoed by other former Australian captains. Sir Doneld Bradman said: "I totally disapprove of what happened vesterday. Action should be taken immediately to ensure that it can never happen again on a cricket field. I can't remember seeing it happen in a first-class match before and I am very disappointed at Australia's win-at-all-costs attitude."

Richie Benaud, a former captain

Richie Benaud, a former captain' rad now commentator, said:
"Yesterday was a disgraceful hap-pening and should never be permitted to occur again. It was one of the worst things I have seen on a cricket field."

Harold Larwood, the former England fast bowler and central figure in the "bodyline" bowling controversy in the 1930s, deplored the underarm play Larwood, aged 77 and living in retirement in Sydney, said: "It was a bloody stupid thing to do and I hope it will never happen again."

Asked if he would have bowled Asked if he would have bowled underarm if he had been directed

to by his captain, Douglas Jar-dine, Larwood said: "No, defindine, Larwood said: "No, definitely not. No one in my time, would have done anything like that." He said that he would have tried to make it impossible for the batsman to hit six by bowling directly at the wicket, and keeping the ball well up to him.

"To hit, a. six, you've got to have the ball rising off the wicket. If he ball was bowled properly, he could only have closed his eyes and had a swipe: What happened was not tricket in my

pened was not cricket in my several callers had urged that Australia's ambassador be recalled as an expression of national

Pressure match?: Geoff Bowarth, captain of New Zealand, expects a hard match when his team meet Australia" tomorrow.

"It will be a pressure game after yesterday's incident in Melbourne," he said. "We just failed yesterday. It was a fannstic effort, and oh a bad baring wicket despite the number of runs scored in the day. Either we'll salvage the series or lose it tomorrow, but Australia will know we are there."

Howarth said he wanted to forte the understanding and set.

nowarts and se wanted in forget the underarm incident and get
on with attempting to win the
series. He, expressed concern
about his ream's fielding, which
he said was not at all good in
vesterday's game. "We are working on eliminating that fault to-

Mew Zealand could be forced to take the field without two key men who have back trouble: Jereany Coney and Lance Cairns. can't, name a squad until both, bave a god workout in the morning," Howarth said. A win for Australia would give hem a 3—1 lead and victory in the series; but one-day matches between the two countries on this New Zealand tom have been un-predictable. In earlier matches in the fnal-series New Zealand won by 78 runs and Australia by seven-wickets before yesterday's last-ball drama.—Agencies.



The last straw. Trevor Chappell (left) has bowled underarm. McKechnie throws his bat overarm in reply.

R. Border, c Parker, b Hadre 5 M. Wood, b McSwan 72 G. S. Chappell, c Edgar, b 90 Snedden 90 F. Kent, c Edgar, b Snedden 33 R. W. Marsh, not out 18 D. Waiters, not out 6 Extras (1-2 5, b 8) 11

K. J. Hughes, T. M. Chappell, G. R. Beard, D. K. Lillee, M. H. N. Walker did not bat.

J. Badles. J-b-w. b T. Chappell
D. Smith. b T. Chappell
McKechnie, not out
Extras (1-b 10)

Total (8 wkts 50 evers) . . 229
M. C. Saedden did nol bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-85, 2-117,
-136, 4-139, 5-172, 6-221,
-205, 8-229, 8-209,

Willey lays claim to place against a W Indies side without Richards

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent St Vincent, Feb 2

England won their second one-day match against the Windward Islands here today by six wickets, Boycott anchoring the innings with an unbeaten 85. He received welcome support from his fellow Yorkshireman, Stevenson.

The match, due to have been over 50 overs, was extended to 55 only when Willey had bowled five balls of an eleventh over when in a 50-over match his allowance was 10. With England in need of all the cricket they can get, the sun shining, the sea sparking and the palms swaying in the breeze, an extra few minutes in the field was no hardship.

When the Windwards got to 90 for one after 35 overs, with Shillingford, who has made a Test bundred, and John going well, it looked as though England might have to make quite a few more than 183. But Gooch, with his disamming swips rook wiferest where was 10. With England in need of

than 163. But Gooch, with his dis-arming swing, took wickets where others had not, and the batsmen grew impatient. Willey's off breaks were harder to get away today than Emburey's and useful enough, I would imagine, to win him a place in Wednesday's one-day international ahead of Miller. him a place in Wednesday's one-day international ahead of Miller.
With a chance unlikely to be taken with Willis's knee, the XI for Wednesday may be Boycott, Gooch, Butcher, Gower, Gatting, Bothau, Willey, Bairstow, Emburey, Old (or Stevenson) and Dilley. Old extracted enough bounce out of the pitch this morn-ing to have encouraged the West Indian fast bowlers, had they been here to see it. After missing another stumping off one of the spinners—he allowed two to elude

made up for it later with a smart legside stumping off Gooch. For Wednesday's game here, West Indies will be without their west times will be without their brightest star, Vivian Richards, who has sinus trouble; and also Gordon Greenidge, who is still in some pain from the back injury which caused his early return from the recent West Indian tour of Pakistan. The chance is being taken to blood Everton Mattis, the tall, straight-backed Jamaican who made 41 and 46 for the President's XI against England at Pointe Pierre. At 23 Mattis is the youngest of the West Indian balamen. He has two first-class

hundreds to his credit in a career which began in 1977. Without Richards there will be no pretence at West Indian spin. There will be the usual four fast howiers—to be chosen from Croft, Garner, Holding, Marshall and Roberts—with Gomes likely to make the fifth bowler. It seems to make the fifth bowler. It seems to me that Gomes is an underrated cricketer in West Indies and one who could well make a misance of himself to England on this tour.

After serving a brief suspension imposed by Barbados following a breach of discipling David Murray breach of discipline, David Murray (not to be mistaken for Deryck Murray, who had the job for so long) will keep wicket. He has been in his namesake's shadow for some time, having been in England as his number two as long ago as 1973. As a batsman he is good enough to have scored six first-class hundreds, including one of 206 for the West Indians against East Zone at Jamsbedphur.

As Victor Richardson, grandfather of the Chappells and one of Australia's legendary sportsmen, breach of discipline, David Murray

is news from here that Sylveste Clarke has been suspended for mere 15 days for throwing a brick (which was being used as a boundary marker) into the crowd at Multan last month and seriously injuring a spectator. The range was short, the crowd massed and Clarke has a fierce arm. With West Indian fast bowlers so plentiful. his absence from the West Indian team is of no particular significance. Although Clarke played in all four Test matches in Pakistan and took more wickers than all the others except Croft, Roberts has returned since then-

giant refreshed.

WINDWARD ISLANDS
Sebastien. I-b-w, b Botham
John, I-b-w, b Gooch, b Willey
John, I-b-w, b Gooch, b Willey
Warner, c and b Gooch
Browne, b Old
Williams, St Hairstow, b Gooch
L'Cadette, run out
Hinds, not out
Davis, I-b-w, b Old
Hobson, b Stevenson
Jack, run out
Extre (b S. I-b B, n.b S)

Srinivasan guides Indians to victory

opening partnership which carried the Indian tourists to a 10-wicket victory over Victoria today. Vic-toria, 130 for three in their second innings overnight, slid to 231 all out, leaving India to get 101 to win. Srinivasan hit 69 not out and the captain, Sunii Gavaskar, 28 not out to score 102 for no wicket in 39.3 overs against an array of nine Victorian bowlers. The Indian attack was cut down by injury, including the loss of Kapil Dev with a twisted ankle,

Footbali .

Home tournament to stay but with different format

The four home football associations have all come out in favour of keeping, the British champion-ship although it is unlikely to last long in its present form. Ted Croker, the secretary of the Football Association, said after vesterday's meeting in Manchester: "The Home International fournament will certainly be staged next season, but the format after next year is unresolved." The proposal for next season's championship is that one match—England against Northern Ireland—be played on Fabruary 23, two more at the end of April and the three remaining fixtures after the FA Cup final on May 22.

The Home International board secretary Trevor Morris, of the Weish FA, said: "We have taken into account the sensible view that The four home football associa-

into account the sensible view that playing the British championship in the week before the World Cup finals or European Cup finals is not conductive to the preparation of players. There was no discussion about scrapping the championship, but we discussed the format of the fixtures and the football League secretary Graham Kelly is berfectly in accord with our way of thinking.

"It we adhere to the international dates that we outlined then country will come before the for these matches. But I must stress that the programme we have into account the sensible view that

club for these matches. But I must stress that the programme we have drawn up is purely to accommodate season 1981-82."

The proposed date for Scotand's match with England is May '9, but Mr Croker said that this year's match at Wembley is "in jeopardy and this is one of the actors that will decide the future of the home tournament."

PROPOSED DATES: Feb 23: England 'N Ivisiand, April 27: Wales y England. April 28: N Iritand v Scotland. May 29: Scotland v England. V Ireland. May 29: Scotland v England.

Blyth Spartans

Trophy journey

HOCKEY: Women's territorial match.
Yest v Midlands (at Newquay SC. 2.15)

face long

next season's Football League-programme will kick off a fort-night later, on August 29, and stretch into 'mid-May. Mr Keily' said that clubs'-wishes had been met after meeting representatives of the four home associations in. Manchester. It means the next season's FA Cup final will take place on May 22,

It was confirmed yesterday that

place on May 22.

League chairmen had pressed for a later start, at last October's seminar in Birmingbah, 1. The demand has been growing over a number of years." Mr Kelly said.

"Clubs felt they were missing out on potential customers because a lot of people are on holday in August." Clubs from the third and fourth divisions will, ineffect, be starting three weeks later, than usual as the two-leg first round of the Football League Cop, which has been staged in the week prior to the first full league programme, will now be moved into the season. Consequently, the second round of the league cup will re-

The new dates will not affect The new dates will not affect thome countries who qualify for the 1982 World Cup finals scheduled for mid-june. The 1982-83 season will also begin later, but also begin later, but it's a better pattern and it gives us a better close-season break."

The next European champion.

The next European champion-ship is likely to be organized on the same lines as last year, when for the first time eight national teams were grouped in Italy for final play-offs, Reuter reports. The country chosen to host the final stages of the competition in June 1984 will be announced in

Rodgers returns to hospital for third time

Spare a thought for Dave Rodgers, the Bristol City centre-half. He is in hospital for the third time this season after breaking his left leg in the derby with Bristol Rovers on Salurday.

He has already missed half of City's games as they fight to avoid relegation to the third division. First, he suffered a broken nose. Then, in the autumn, surgeons were forced to wire up his teeth after he suffered a double fracture of the jaw. He is not expected to play football again this season. Blyth Spartsus were faced with a 600-mile round trip to Dartford, its northern clubs saw their Vembley dreams fade in yesterday's third round FA Trophydraw in London. Blyth, of the Northern League, remembered for their run to the FA Cup fifth cound three seasons ago, will riew the trip to Kent as scant reward for their success over the three times finalists, Stafford Rangers, in the previous round. Sharing their misery were Altrincham and Norwich Vic-toria, who must also travel south. ioria, who must also travel south. Aftrincham, who beat Leatherhead in the 1978 final, face the prospect of a tough tie at Weymouth. First, their Alliance League colleagues must dispose of Isthmian hopes, Leytonstone and Ifford in one of four second round replays. North-ica travel to Aylesbury—neither ide have reached this stage before—who have already eliminated Lufield and Netherfield.

The Northern Premier League side, Mossley, will also have to make their way to the London area if Carshalton overcome the sole Cheshire county survivors.

Aston Villa will be fighting this week to get their central defender. Ken McNaught, fit for their match with Everton at Goodlson Park on Saturday. McNaught had 10 stitches inserted in a deep gash on the side of his left kneecap after Villa's 1—0 victory over Manchester City on Saturday.

The new Crystal Palace man Manchester City ou Saturday.

The new Crystal Palace manager, Dario Gradi, will have to get to know some of his reserve players quickly as he prepares for the trip to Ipswich Town. Gradi has lost the services of his captain, Jim Cannon, and Tony Sealy, who were sent off at Middlesbrough. With Gerry Francis and Ian Walsh both unfit the resources of Selhurst Park are seriously depleted. sole Cheshire county survivors, Sootle, at the second attempt, heart from possibly Bootle, the only northern side favoured with thome draw are the Welsh club, sources of Seihurst Park are seriously depleted.

Swansea are set to sign a second Yugoslav international. Reycovic, who is captain of Sarajevo and has won eight international caps. He has been recommended by Swansea's Yugoslav midfield player, Hadziabdic, and the fee is expected to be £120,000.

Millwall are to sign Austin Hayes from Southampton for a small fee. Hayes, a striker who was born in London, is due at the Sangor City, who face Hitchin.
Sutton United, whose 5—1 win
ever Wycombe made them Saturcay's top scorers, now play hosts
to Bedford. to Bedford.

DRAW: Leytonstone and Ilford or remouth v Altrincham; Dagenham or rishne's Storiford v Alvechatch; Sutton Inited v Bedford; Aylesbury v Nordthick Victoria; Yeovil or Hastings v Yorcester; Bootle or Carphatton v Hossley; Bangor City v Hilchin; Dartord v Bivth Spartns. Ties to be risyed on February 21.

was born in London, is due at the Den today to talk terms Today's fixtures ... Yesterday's results SEGOND DIVISION: Queens Park Pangers v Cardiff City. THIRD DIVISION: Colchester v MERIDA: Venezuela 1. USER 1. BUENOS ARRES: Deportivo Motor 1. BUENOS AMERS: Deportiyo Motori 1.
E. Germany FOURTH DIVISION: Northempton Vigan Athlotic,
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midiand division: Redditch v Stourbridge, Southern
civision: Basingsloke v Farcham:
Crawley v Aricabury:
ISTAMMAN LEAGUE: First division:
Venoley v St Albans,
OTHER MATCH: Sloogh Town v
CPR XI.

Tennis.

Fibak has no answer to Tanner power

Philadelphia, Feb 1.—Roscoa Tanner, of the United States, defeated Wojnek Fibak, of Poland. 6—2, 7—6, 7—5 today to win the United States professional indoor championship. Tanner succeeded Jimny Connors as the tournament champion and won \$45,000. Connors, winner of the title for the last three years, was besten by Hors, whither of the nine for the last three years, was beaten by Fibak in the quarter-final round. Fibak, under heavy pressure from Tanner's powerful service and peoetrating volleys, made a comeback from 3—5 in the second set to reach 5—5, but Tanner areas at seath.

stayed steady.

Tanner said that his ground-Tanner seid that his ground-strokes were. "better today and Fibak could not afford to stay back and trade deep shots with me." Marty Riessen and Sher-wood Stewart, of the United States won the doubles title, beat-ing Brian Gottfried, of the United States and Raul Ramirez, of Mexico 5-2, 6-2. Mexico, 6-2, 6-2.

In Chicago Martina Navratilova gave a tennis lesson today to Hana Mandilkova, the Czechoslovak teenager who idolized her and copied her style. The top-seeded Miss Navratilova, aged 24, produced her best form to beat 19-year-old Miss Mandilkova, 6-4, 6-2, in 55 minutes to win the tournament for the fourth year in a row.

tournament for the fourth year in a row;
If was sweet revenge for Miss Navratilova because Miss Mandilkova, the No 2 seed, had knocked her out of last year's United States Open and won two of their three previous encounters. The two thrilled 9,000 spectators with scintillating tenmis, reeling off spectacular winners in a match that was more like a men's final for the way they attacked each other with powerful services and voileys. The difference in the end was that Miss Mandilkova missed more winners.

was that Miss Mandilkova missed more winners.

Miss Mandilkova, who shot to fifth in the rankings last year, said she hurt her knee in the fourth game of the first set and this slowed her down. But she acknowledged the outstanding form of Miss Navratilova, Czechoslovaida's top player until she defected to the United States in 1975.

Miss Navratilova later teamed up with Pam. Shriver, of the United States, to win the doubles 6—3, 6—4 against the unseeded American pair, Sharon-Walsh and Barbara: Potter.—Reuter.

Mottram back for cup tie with Czechs

Christopher Mottram, recovered from illness, is available for Britain's King's Cup team in the home leg of the play-off tie with Czechosłovakia, the holders, at Huddersfield, tomorrow. Mottram, the British No 1, had to withdraw from the United States indoor champiouships in Philadelphia last week and he returned home, instead of fulfilling another tournament commitment in America. ment commitment in America.

Motriam's presence and the recovery from a back injury of
Britain's third-ranked player,
Jonathan Smith, means that the
team manager, Paul Hutchias, has
his strongest team for the team manager, rani flutchins, has his strongest team for the first time in the current series. John Feaver, who was the leading singles player last week when Britain lost 2—1 to the Sovier Union, has been left out. Richard Lewis and Andrew Jarrett complete the squade plete the squad.
Czechoslovakia, who won the
Davis Cup when they beat Italy in
the final last December, have held

the King's Cup for the past two years. But, like Britain, they have had a weakened team so far this year, with leading players, Ivan Lendr and Tomas Smid, playing in America.

For tomorrow's match, they will be led by another Davis Cup inter-national, Pavel Slozil, and he will Jaroslav Navratil. Both Briain and Czechoslovakia finished third-in their respective groups and will be playing off for fifth and sixth places in the first division. The return leg is in Cacchoslovakia on Saturday when Britain are expec-ted to have the same team in action.

Ice skating

Championships enjoying the spice of uncertainty From John Hennessy

Innsbruck, Feb 2 Rarely has an international

figure-skating season opened with so many imponderables; Usually it is possible to point to at least a couple of winners of the European championships; only a fool would expect to get the results right here this week. An upheaval in the Soviet Union has played bavoc with the pairs, once the unchallengeable preserve of Irina Rodnina and whoever happened to be at her side. A spate of injuries in East Germany has removed not only the world champion from the women's competition but also two highly-ranked pairs, and the usual post-Olympic retirements have reduced the general level of the fields. The standard threatens to be low, then, but at least that adds the spice of uncertainty.

Britain's outstanding skaters, in the wake of Robin Cousins's withthe wake of Robin Cousins's withdrawal from the scene, are Jane
Torvill and Christopher Dean
(Nottingham) in the dance where,
alas, the competition is strongest.
The Soviet Union are represented
by three couples, who include the
Olympic champions, Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karponosov, and
former world champions Irina
Motseyeva and Andrei Minenkov.
The British couple have beaten
the third Soviet couple several
times and would hope to do so
again. A bronze medal, therefore,
seems their minimum ambition. But
they have now given up their jobs seems their minimum ambition. But they have now given up their jobs to train full time and, by all accounts, are widely regarded as possible contenders for the title. Their trainer, Betty Callaway, who guided Kristina Regoersy and Andras Sallay (Hungary) to the world championship last year, believes they have improved by something like 10 per cent, so far as it is possible to quantify so nebulous a characteristic. If the judges were to agree they are clearly in with a chance.

Crans Montana

Flaine 140 non Lower south facing slopes icy 20 190

Grindelwald 90 130 Excellent skiing on all runs 90 195

Kitzbühel 90 195
Good skiing on piste
Saas-Fee 15 65
Lower slopes worn
St Moritz 35 70
Some stones on lower slopes
Sauze d'Oulx 20
Very worn everywhere
St Anton 125 430
Excellent piste skiing
Verbier 80 200
Not all lifts are open
Wengen 90 190
Excellent skiing condition

Wezgen 90 Excellent skiing condition

Wildschönau 130
Excellent piste skilng

WITZERLAND

60 150

Depth State
(cm) of Weather
L U Pists — C

Good

Good

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Chub of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources.

AUSTRIA Alphach Azemer-Lim Radgastein Ramang Rrand Garqollen Hachsölden

Crust Good

Varied Good

Good Varied Good Fine

Varied Good

Varied Good

Varied Fair

Good Varied Good Fine

Good Heavy Good Fine

SCOTLAND: Cairmorms: One rin complete, apring anow, soring anow, iteal runs, Soot, Access roads Snow level, 2,700ft. Cleashee, runs, little or no snow, Lover a fulled nursey grows. Illuly vertice runs, 100ft.

Fine

Certainly the Judges may feel that the two top Russians have been around for some time and, may be beyond their best. Miss Limchuk and her partner lost their world title last year to the Hungarian couple in March, a month after the Olympics, and it is four years since Miss Molseyers and her husband were world champions.

Britain's other main interest is Britain's other main interest is

Britain's other main interest is the women's singles, where we have two young skaters each with a point to prove. The national champion, unexpectedly, is Karen Wood (Deesside), who has come a long way in one year and will wish to show that her victory at Richmond in November was no fluke. Deborah Cottrill (Solihull), for her part, will be auxious the for her part, will be anxious to prove, as she did last year, when she came to the Europeaus in second place to Karena Richard-son, that the British is not a reli-able guide. The new system of establishing the result may also work to her advantage. Both are 18 and both, so far as

work to her advantage.

Both are 18 and both, so far as one can tell, on a rising tide. A bronze medal for Miss Cottrill is not altogether out of the question, but Miss Wood may find that she is too new a face to make too great an impression in this, her first international championship.

In the pairs the world champions, Marina Cherkasova and Sergei Shakhral, qualified only in third place among the Russians, and the winners of last year's bronze, Marina Pestova and Stanislav Leonivich, failed even to make the team. The new champions of the Soviet Union, and therefore potential winners here, are Veronica Persina and Marat Akbarov, only sixth last year.

The field has been reduced to a feeble total of six, including the rising young Britons, Robert Daw and Susan Garkand. They may be out of a place but not, I think, out of place in this company, such is the improvement they have made in the last year or two.

Latest European snow reports

standing success. The total attendance for six days was 18,722 -4 record for an international snooker tournament. Final: A. Hispins (N Ireland) beat T. Griffiths (Wales) 9—6 (Hispins final): 117—10, 36—69, 53—64, 64—17, 97—38, 58—51, 20—69, 6—10, 77—37, 78—39, 113—6, 0—136, 31—77, 51—62, 85—88,

Rugby League

key to his old title

Snooker

By Sydney Friskin

The triumph of Alex Higgins in the 7th Masters snooker tournament, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, was not out of turn. He was runner up in 1979 and 1980 and when opportunity knocked again he had only to unlock the door to regain the title he sad first won in 1978. He was undoubtedly the best on form among the 12 participants. of the English Rugby League, who was in Narbonne at the weekend the 12 participants. Yet it would not have been Higgins if he did not make the hearts of his supporters miss a beat. In the final against Terry

oriffiths. his conqueror in last year's final, Higgins was forced to yield some of the tope in the tug of war and his lead of 8—3 was cut to 8—6.

With a brilliant break of 136—14 his highest in the toppy and the light of the highest in the toppy and the light of the highest in the toppy and the with a brilliant break of 130—
the highest in the townament—
Griffiths began a spirited revival
and it was in a regod of cautions
aggression that Higgins won the
15th frame to clinch the matri.
The tournament sprang to vibthe colling only from the semi-final The tournament strang to vibrant life only from the semi-final
round in which the remarkable
recoveries of Higgins and Griffiths
led to the downfall of Cliff
Thorburn, the world chamolon,
and John Spencer, respectively.
Before this stage there was a
dividing line between the adventurous and the largely over-cautious.

The emphasis on caution did on
two occasions take a mine frame

two occasions take a nine frame match beyond midnight and if the awkward positions was a plausible awkward positions was a plausible explanation, a more technical reason advanced was the effect of a fast running table, which made control of the cue ball difficult. A faster table probably sulted the style of Elggins who said there was nothing wrong with it; Griffiths, while not condemning it, did say that he had trouble with the black spot. Whichever way one looks at it, the farts are that too many simple shots were missed and in the six days of play only three big breaks were made. 91 by Steve Dayls, 102 by Thotburn and 136 by Griffiths.

One of the more pleasing aspects

by Steve Davis, 102 by Indibura
and 136 by Griffiths.

One of the more pleasing aspects
of the event was the re-emergence
from relative obscurity of John
Spencer as a contender for forthcoming events. In beating Dennis
Taylor 5—2 he played the best
snooker of the first round and
the semi-final round he attributed
such success to intense practice.
The failure of the vounger players,
Steve Davis and Kirk Stevens was
a disappointment as was the inability of Ray Reardon, six times
world champion, to get into his
game against Spencer.

Overall, the event was an outstanding success. The total
attendance for six days was 18,722

Higgins finds the New charges of poaching of League men by Union The reputation of French rugby has suffered from a recent cause célèbre involving a centre, who

By Keith Mackin The Rugby Union International Board are likely to be considerably embarrassed at their theeting next month by the latest allegations of poaching of French Rugby League internationals by French Rugby Union clubs.

David Oxley, secretary-general

for the France-Wales match has made further charges of sharp practice and hypocrisy against the French Rugby Union. French Rugby Union.

He says that Union clubs have approached three internationals: Roosebrouck ' (leose' forward), Gresseque (scrum half) and Ratter (centre). Approaches were recently made to Touchagues, the full back and leading scorer in French Rugby League last season. Mr Oxley said he had spoken to Gresseque, who is a riot police officer, about an approach made to him to switch from League to Union. Gresseque is said to have Union. Gresseque is said to have told Mr Oxley: "It's difficult because they are offering me so much money. I am only a worker and I support my mother."

players are free agents. Mr Oxley categorically demies this, stating that in Saturday's international French players were on £100 r man for bearing Wales and would have received £15 if they had lost." Club rates were about £40 and Mr Oxley said he

has switched allegiances. Mr Oxley

alleges that the player received around £20,000 to move from Pia. (RL) to Perpignan (RU).

apparent attempt to refute or justify the assertions, have

justify the assertions, have claimed that the League game in

France is amateur and that its

The FRU federation, in and the state of the

tinue to keep the RFU informed of developments. Twice broken: Clive Sullivan. the former Great Britain inter-

national, may be the rest of the season after breaking his left forearm in two places while playing for Oldham against Barrow.

Motor racing

British drivers demonstrate their endurance

Daytona Beach, Florida, Feb 2. Daytona Beach, Florida, Feb 2.

A turbo-charged Porsche 935, driven by Brian Redman of Britain and two Americans, Bobby Rahai and Bob Garretson, yesterday won the 24-hour Daytona car race at an average speed of 113.153 miles per hour. They covered 2,718.72 miles in 708 laps to win by the convincing margin of 13 laps and five seconds from Derek Bell (Britain) and Americans Bob Akin and Craig Siebert in another 935.

The winning trio took the land

Siebert in another 935.

The winning trio took the lead on lap 181 with Redman at the wheel. Thirteen of the sophisticated 935s started the event and many were faster than the winning car but did not last to the finish. The American team of William Koll, Jeff Kline and Rob McFarline came third in a Porsche 911, an entry with far less power and speed than the turbo-charged cars. They finished 200 miles behind the winners. The turbo-charged Lancias were never a factor in the race, suffering electrical problems and running at reduced speeds.

RESULTS (IS unless slated 1 R. Redman (GR. R. Raha) B. Garretson. Porsche 935; 2. Bell (GR. R. Raha) B. Garretson. Porsche 935; 3. R. Raha) B. Garretson. R. Akin. C. Siebert. Porsche 935; 3. R. Koli J. Kilne, R. Merlinn Porsche 11; 4. F. Carnev, R. Devenport, R. Johnson. Datson 2602v S. T. Finotto, C. Pitro (al) 1615; Lancia M. Brita, W. Brita, Switzerland B. Britania, W. Brita, Switzerland B. Britania, R. Britania, Switzerland Britania, Brit

FISA sanctions 'open formula' race at Kyalami

Paris, Feb 2.—The International Auto Sports Federation (FISA) said today that it has sanctioned as "open formula" grand prix race for Saturday at the Kyalami circuit, Johannesburg. The FISA, president, Jean-Marie Balestre, said a request had been received from the South African Automobile Association to run such a race and that FISA's executive committee had approved it and put it on the international calendar. As a result, Saturday's race will conform to FISA regulations but will not count for the 1981 world championship, which will start at the US Grand Prix (West) on March 15.

In Johannesburg, the world championship, which will start at the US Grand Prix motor racing is strictly FISA's fault. The feud, was nothing more than "international politics". The most widely publicized dispute between FISA and the Formula One Constructors' Association has been FISA's ban of 'skirts' on racing cars. Jones said that such a ban would make "the sport more dangerous". Leading works teams such as Renault. Talbot-Ligier and Ferarri will be absent from Kyalami because of the rift between the two bodies.—AP.

Basketball

Swimming

Basketball

BERGEN: Youth Internation

A league meeting with cup-tie flavour

By Nicholas Harling

Victories at the weekend for Crystal Palace and Team Fiar emphasized the importance of their meeting on Thursday, which will effectively determine the outcome of the league championship. Rarely has any first division match generated as much excitement; for once a league fixture has assumed all the importance of a cup final, even though the title's destiny may not be known until Fiat have completed their programme on February 28.

The position on Thursday will be less complicated if Fiat preserve their undefeated record. If they do so, the Birmingham club, who inflicted Polace's only defeat in the first game between the clubs, by 95—94 in October, would then have to win duly one of their three remaining sames to finish then have to win duly one of their three remaining games to finish top for the first time. Palace, however, need not only

victory but to win by more than four points, as the points aggregates between the clubs in their two games would be taken into account if they both end the season with only one defeat to their name. If Palace achieve that final game on Pebruary 14, away to Talbot Guildford, knowing that another victory would give them their fifth title in six years.

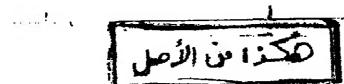
Both clubs have beaten each other once this season, Palace having avenged that league reverse comprehensively, by 21 points in their cup semi-final found. On that night they were indebted to the exhilorating marksmanship of Jeremich, who unfortunately will be an absentee on Thursday, having undergone an exploratory operation on his injured right knee yesterday.

Palace, however, are not dependent on one player storing the pendent on one player storing the previous night, ending Blackpool's revival by the convincing score of 109—78. Martin, of Stockport Beigrade, enjoyed the distinction of being the weekend's outstanding marksman with 38 points, but still finished on the losing side Ovaling large pendent on one player storing the Dassie (23).

Cresta run

BRABAZON TROPHY:
(Swiss unless stated); 1.:
166.78; 2. C. Nater. 167
Blibbs (1aly): 169.87; 4.
170.05; 5. U. Nater. 172
Schweizer. 173.84; 7. (GB). 174.27;

Lce bockey



ace againg Union It Richardmart's clance to plug the gap

gby Correspondent

igby Correspondent

and The vacancy in England's jonal squad left by Fran inc. tron's retirement was made good actrday with the news that Colin fart, the Newport loose head in p. will be one of 30 players led for training at Stoutbridge at Monday evening. The selection included with the squad which inced at Bisham Abbey before game against Wales: Lipley osslyn Park) and Allchurch with the squad which is minimized University are mmitted to the Bristol No. 8 who is an impressive game for succestershire last Saturday and an impressive game for sucestershire last Saturday and wons, of Moseley, who can year No. 8 or on a flank are sught in at Joose forward. mart. aged 30, won the first his three caps when England I a heartening 7—6 victory (ver la heartening 7—6 victory tver
since at Twickenham in 179,
i next appearance brought less
England losing 3—27 to Wies
Cardiff. But his solid scrimging earned him a tour to Jalan
i Fifi later that year when in
the of injury problems, placed
both internationals. He did bt.
wever, finish the match against

dis last game for England was sinst New Zealand at the ed 1979. Cotton then playing in tight head side. By the switter 1980 championship, he will be selectors to swith abled the selectors to swith salient to his favourite loose hed salient, and Smart dropped of the headlines. He might will restored to them when on More England name their side

O VICTOTY

restored to them when on Move England name their side by Scotland.

The 27-year-old Hesford is mer Wasps and England under player who resumed his rugh reer with Bristol after spendin reer with Bristol after spendin reer with Bristol after spending teral years overseas. His fathe upt goal for Huddersfield Towis the FA Cup Final of 1938 anst Preston North End; and his brothers, Ian, keeps goal Blackpool and another. Steve a prolific goalkicker for the ugby League club, Warrington. leavons, four years younger, is nother who has progressed rough the national under-23 ram. He has all the physical tributes (6ft 4in, 16 stones) is eli as an imposing turn of speed. eli as an imposing turn of speed, ad he was big enough in his sounger days to play lock for the rigiand 19 group schools side, me suspects that the arrival of cavons and Hesford in the squal pay spell an end to the further spirations of Ripley, whose zes and enthusiasm have remained un prointments.

pointments. The England stand-off, Horton



Smart: hoping to return to the limelight.

may have to miss the Stourbridge training because of more ham-string troble. He tweaked it in Bath's game against Ebbw Vale last weekend, but it is not the one that frustrated him around

the turn of the year.

I am obiged to M. D. White-horn, a Cambridge hockey Blue, shortly after the war, for reminding me of swneone else who has achieved, in post-war years, the unusual double of Blues for hockey and rugby. W. Neil White (The Leys School) was stand-off half in the 1947 universtate of the first of the same of the playing in the same Cambridge hockey side as Whitehorn in 1948, went on to represent England and Great Britain at hockey. He was also a talented cricketer ricketer.

cricketer.

Halves face test: Wales have an injury dubt over their standoff, Gareth Davies, and his halfback partner, Bromnor Williams. They will undergo a fitness test
before the team fly to Scotland
on Thursday. Davies played for
lardiff at Llanelt on Saturday,
our took only a small part in
sunday's squad training because
of a damaged knee. Williams, who

is deputising for the injured Holmes, suffered a calf muscle strain in Swansea's game with Abertillery.

Abertilley.

In the same match Wheel came off with a leg injury but fears over his littless have been dispelled. The Pontypool prop. Staff Jones, was sent off for stamping on a Newbridge player on Saturday and has been dropped from the national squad. The Scottish flanker, Califer, who was unable to train last week because of a poisoned leg land missed Stewart's Melville's game on Saturday, took a full part in Sunday's training and should be fit.

Boxing

Lawless to seek new promoter for Watt bout

unlikely to be affected by the disappearance of Harold Smith, the manappearance or Harold Smith, me American promoter, and the money for Watt's forthcoming world lightweight title defence against Alexi's Arguello, Terry Lawless, Watt's manager, said yesterday. Wart, who was to have received a large but undisclosed sum for meeting Arguello in the United States—Lawless disputes the pubmeeting Arguello in the United States—Lawless disputes the published figure of \$1m—will still box him for another promoter's money.

"The only reason Watt is fighting Arguello is because it is a good fight, it is Harold Smith who has gone, not Arguello", Mr Lawless said. "There are still plenty of other promoters and if no one picks up the fight immediately it will go to purse offers. Then, if it still goes abroad Watt will receive 80 per cent of the bid, so the business of Harold Smith is not likely to have that much financial affect.

"Time is not important either.

"Time is not important either. Wett has only just recovered from his appendix operation at Christmas, and no date or venue had been set for the Arguello fight". Whatever happens, those two yill meet sometime, somewhere, This is a mandatory defence ordered in December by the World Boxing Council and the winner has to meet Sean O'Grady within 90

John L. Gardner, the heavy-weight, also under contract to Smith's organization, has more problems: He was waiting for Mohammad Ali to be granted a problems: He was waiting for.
Mithammad Ali to be granted a
licence to box for the chance of
picking up £150,000 for meeting
nim. That along with the possibility of a well-paid alternative
seems to have gone with the
promoter, and the money the FBI
ara now seeking. are now seeking.
Gardner's manager, Mickey
Duff, who had also helped negotiate the Watt contract, left for
the United States this morning on

the United States this morning on an undisclosed mission. In Tokyo the South Korean challenger, Park Chau-Hee, said yesterday that he was confident of winning the WBC flyweight title from Japan's Shoji Oguma tonight. "I'm in the best of condition. I will go for a knock-out," the 23-year-old Park said before the bout. Park, an energede and aggressive boxer, lost the title to Oguma on a binth round knockout in Seoul last May.

Park's trainer, Kang Joon Ho, said that his boxer had been advised to press the bout from the start. "We will try not to let Oguma rest," Kang said.—Agencies.

essay is usually the right

A club five minutes from nowhere has put itself on the map

Guernsey boasts fresh pastures for squash

at St Peter Port is that "It is 10 minutes from anywhere and five minutes from anywhere "There in bes one reason why this remote six-court clob, only eight years old, is among the most respected in British squash. It sprang from the initiative of a businessman, who became bored with a cushioned but premature retirement, and a badminton-playing mathematics teacher, who discovered that he had a natural affinity with the geometry of squash.

The only other courts in Guern-

squash.

'The only other courts in Guernsey are Elizabeth College's quaint
original, built in 1946 with a sloping ceiling, and three more at a
leisure centre opened in 1976.
These 10 courts serve a population
of about 50,000. But King's has
produced three English internationals—John le Lievre, Martine
be Moignan, runner-up for the produced three English internationals—John le Lievre, Martine
le Moignan, runner-up for the
British pational championship,
and Liss Oppe—and six English
junior internationals, including le
Lievre's younger brother, Richard.
The inspiration behind them,
Reg Harbour, has studied the
population figures and conversion
ratios (" that's the maths teacher
coming out") and concludes:
"There is irrefutable evidence
that you are more likely to get
into the England team if you come
from Guernsey than if you come
from Guernsey than if you come
from Guernsey than if you come
from anywhere else".

Harbour dates Cuernsey's advance from 1970-71, when two
useful players, Max Trouteaud and
Allister Carey, returned to their
native Ireland from Zambia and
England respectively and fostered
competition (notably the annual.
"blood match!"

England respectively and fostered competition (notably the annual blood match" with Jersey, which has far more courts and players) in what had previously been merely a social squash environment. Guernsey, though, had only a dozen or so competitive players, when King's first took shape in the minds of Richard Moore, 'from Bristol, and the Bolton-born Harbour.

Moore's family business was taken over and he retired to Guernsey in 1970 but soon became restive. He sometimes played squash and one day he read about the game's expansion and decided the game's expansion and decided to build. He also decided that to build. He also decided that Harbour was the key to "selling" the game. Harbour had been Durham University's badminton captain (he coached too) at the same time as Malcolm Willstrop was aquesh captain. They were to become two of Britain's most unusual and successful squash coaches.

toaches. Harbour was frustrated in his hopes of a career in astronomy (his luterest in the star system is now taking a different form). In 1968 be became mathematics master ar Elizabeth College and John le Lievre was one of his pupils. "John was interested in squash and used to play a little.



John le Lievre: applying geometry on court.

We started to play every Sunday night—and the thing developed from there. I'd been playing bad-

minton for 10 years and was looking for something different to do." Harbour became the College's squash master.

From these diverse scraps of kindling a flame was ignited on the site of what may be the world's second oldest tennis club. The 99-year lease grained in 1862 was allowed to lapse and the place was taken over by cows and harbour became involved with the planning and promotion. The club opened in January 1973 and six months later Harbour moved to King's full-time; as joint owner ("Richard has most of the equity"), joint manager and

equity "), joint manager and coach. " That Christmas John, who had been a good pupil at maths and squash, went to England for the first time. We had no idea whether first time. We had no idea whether he would get hammered off the court." They need not have worried. Le Lievre now ranks 26th in the world, with only four Englishmen ranked above him. Via Loughborough College he acquired his present base at Nortingham, which became a Guernsey squash colony when he was juined by Richard and Miss le Moignan and Miss Opie. On February 1 John became tournament professional to the Nottingham

club.

"Reg took up the game at the same time as I did", le Lievre says, "He was working it out while I was learning. With little knowledge of squash, he had an incredible insight into how it should be played. Now I feed information back, video tapes and so on, about what I have learned about the game at the top. We analyse it together—he's very good at that—and he devises practice at that—and he devises practice routines to work on certain areas.".

areas".

Harbour's methods developed before he had any contact with mainland coaching. "I coach tactical squash rather than technichal squash. I try to make my youngsters use their brains instead of just hitting and running. I transfer my mathematical abilities into geometry on the court. Squash is very much a geometric game and I teach them how to force opponents to play a certain game and I teach them how to force opponents to play a certain shot; something like chess. My players seem to read the pame well. They know where their opponents are going to bit the ball."

A striking feature of Harbour's methods is the use of fast squastiballs, as distinct from the slow "yellow dot" ball used by leading players. "We specify which ball should be used—white, red,

and blue, as well as yellow, in our club leagues. They're forced to play with the ball I tell them to play with and I uses that the kids practice with a ball at least one speed faster man they normally use. It helps to develop ball control and geometric skills. Pakistanis are good because they come from a place where the ball is lively. British squash is a disaster—so is Jersey squash—because they only believe in one ball, the yellow dut."

Another key figure at King's is a North Londoner, Robert (inevitably "Robbie") Burns, a brisk and wiry former P.E. teacher with an infectious zest for the concept of figures through sport and an affable eagerness to help players fulfill their potential. He organizes the children "from the age of seven upwards, until they don't need me anymore" (there is a graded award scheme for the progressive acquisition of skills) and even adapts rackets with broken shafts so that they can be used by tors too small to play with a full-sized racket.

broken shafts so that they can be used by tors too small to play with a full-sized racket.

Guernsey has no big spectator sport so people tend to play games instead of watching. Harbour suggests four other reasons for the island's disproportonate success. "One, there's only one club so there are no rival factions pulling people different ways. Two, therefore it is easy to have a 'Mr Squash'. If anybody wants anything here, they ring me. Three, youngsters are involved because there are fewer distractions for children over here, fewer places to go. And children are allowed into licensed premises. So we're selling squash as a family allowed into licensed premises. So we're selling squash as a family game and have created a family environment. Four, the Guernseyman has something to prove to the world. It's not just Guernsey and it's nor just squash—an Island environment seems to produce

the world, It's not just Guernsey and it's not just squash—an island environment seems to produce outstanding leaders."

To help their own players, it has always been part of King's policy to run package tours and tournaments to attract outsiders. Steven Bowditch, who comes from Darwin ("a lot more isolated than this"), played in last weekend's professional tournament. He made a polin none of his hoets would quarrel with when he said: "The junior standard here is very good. But they may have to leave the Island in order to kick on." That leads to two problems—the loss of Harbour's full-time coaching and the onset of what is known as "the Guernsey lethargy". A player reaches the top in Guernsey, has trouble adjusting to the challenges of the mainland, and tends to return to an Island that inspires an affectionate loyalty and a sense of security. Apart from anything else, it must be confusing to live in a land without yellow telephone kiosks

Rex Bellamy

Vatson shares ⊇ad after ite flourish

Pebble Beach, Feb 1.—Tom toon, making his first appearage of the year, birdied the final e here today to join Brad ant in the second-round lead of 54-hole Bing Crosby National ant finished on 136, eightler-par, Jerry Pate, Ben Crenwand John Cook were on 137, owed by Bobby Clampett and g Powers on 138. Jack Nicklaus, Ceight-under-par 284 on the g Powers on 138. Jack Nicklaus, h a four-under-par 68 today, a further stroke back with four lers on 139.

Fryant ended his round with dies on each of the last three es for a five-under-par 67. It is nearly two hours later when toos sank a 25ft putt on the h for his 69. Due to heavy

n last Thursday and Friday, the rmament did not begin until iterday and was cut down one and to 54 holes. ind to 54 holes.

**BADIMO SCORES: 136: T. Wetson.
69. B. Bryant. 69. 67: 137: J.
10. 69. 68. B. Crenshaw. 67. 70: J.
10. 69. 66. 71: 138: R. Clampett. 67.
11. 68. H. Irwin. 70. 69.
12. Rean. 70. 69. H. Irwin. 70. 69.
13. 130: S. Lyle. 76. D. Edwards.
13. 149: S. Lyle. 77, 73.—Router.

Miss Palmer on tenterhooks until the finish

of eight-under-par 284 on the Der Creek Country Clab course. Ilss Alcott carded a final-road three-under-par 70, the da's best, but missed a 35-foot ease putt on the 18th green which wold have brought her level with Mis Palmer.

McEvoy stands alone at head of the list

Peter McEvoy, twice winner of the British amateur championship, is again reted as the top amateur golfer in England. He is the only player given a plus two handicap by the English Golf Union for the

new season.

McEvoy, aged 27, a traines solicitor from Birmingham, who was joint winner of the Brabazon Trophy last year as well as runner-up for the English amateur title, is one of only six golders to earn a plus rating. The five on plus one are Gordon Brand (Knowle), Roger Chapman (Langley Park), the English champion, Peth, Deeble (Alamouth), Paul Downes (Coventry) and Mike Kelley (Scar-borough North Cliff).

There are egain well over 100 players of scranth or better in England this year but the number is likely to be considerably reduced in 1982.

duced in 1982.

Ian Erskine, the EGU secretary, said: "The number of players on scratch or better has increased dramatically in the past five years but there are many of them who cannot play to this handicap consistently. The EGU are bringing in measures which will make it far harder for players to retain these bandicaps."

Book review

The England cricket captain who never was

Very few sportsmen of any kind deserve a full-length biography. A

mark: Bernard Darwin, on W. G. Grace or James Braid, provides models. Biographies of cricketers are particularly tricky, because of the modern passion for statistics. My colleague, Richard Streeton's, book, P. G. H. Fender: A Biog-raphy (Faber, £5.95), is perhaps 20 pages too long. "There is no intention to take the reader through Fender's career, match by match". the reader through Fender's career, match by match ": but this landable ambition sometimes slips. When we find him, later, saying: "There is no need to delve deeply into the evens of the next three weeks", and then devoting the next thousand words to them, we recognize the danger signals. But this is the only serious criticism I have to make of an admirable book.

Mr Streeton has had two great advantages. One is that Fender was such an interesting man. The was such an interesting man. It is second is that Fender is still cheerfully alive, at 38, and collaborated fully in the book. But the second has a corresponding disadvantage:

for writing the biography of a liv-

figure—as Fender was—is a deli-cate task.

I suppose, in the 1980s, I must remind-people of wio Fender was. He played, principally for Surrey and England, from 1910 to 1936. He score more than 19,000 runs, average nearly 27. He took nearly 1,900 wickets, average 25. This

average nearly 27. He took nearly 1,500 wickets, average 25. This his batting average was higher than his bowling, always a good clue if you are assessing a true all-rounder. He played in 13 Test matches, five of them against Australia. His Australian matches were in the barrowing years of 1920 and 1921. His barting average in Tests was 19, and he took 29 wickers at 41. Even given the surenigth of the opposition which he usually had to face, these are he usually had to face, these are not impressive figures.

Mr Streeton heads his first chapter "The Captain England Rejected", and deplores that Fender was passed over for the England captaincy, in turn, by Douglas, Gilligan and Chapman. It was not, he explains convincingly, have not he was thought to be because he was thought to be lewish, nor even that he was not a university man. He was not on easy terms with what was later

they were never very anxious to pick him as captain or even an ordinary member of the side. But ordinary member of the side. But they always had a good excuse in those inadequate Test figures.

It is as a captain that "Percy George", as be was customarily known, is principally remembered. He was up to all the tricks: taking a stern legalistic attitude when it suited him, persuading the other captain to bend the rules a little when that suited him. He was captain of Surrey from 1920 to 1931. Surrey had a strong batting side, and beautiful wickets to bat side, and beautiful wickets to bat side, and beautiful wickers to bat on at the Oval, but were short of bowlers. That he contrived to keep them well up the championship, and finish so many matches (like Stuart Surridge, he disliked drawn, games) was a source of wonder to his confemporaries. Herbert Sur-cliffe, in his amphiography (which

he wrote himself), after a thought-ful chapter ou captaincy, con-cluded: No other man could have done with the Surrey strack what he did season after season. I could never understand wby, in his most successful years, he was not Engsuccession years, he was not eng-land's captain; and I say, after paying due respect to D. R. Jar-dine's skill and knowledge, that Fender is the best cricket captain I have known."

Squash rackets

A latecomer stays to the bitter end

Bruce Brownies, of New Zealand, came from behind to beat Gawara. Briars,: the British No 1, in the final of the tenth invitation tournament in Plymouth, sponsored by Michael Spiers, late on Sunday night.

Brownlee was a late replacement for Philip Kenyon, the holder, who had to withdraw because of a blood disorder. He saved six match 10-8, 10-9, in an hour and 25 minutes. Briars showed no after-effects from his defeat by Ross Norman last week in the final of the British under-23 championships. in the fourth game and then in the fifth led 8-6. But Brownled saved those two and another at his second match ball.

PLYMOUTH: Invitation lotrnam "
Semi-linal round: B. Brownles (NZ
beat A. Naylor. — 6. 10—
G. Brians beat A. Dwyer. — 6. 10—
1. 9—6. Final: Brownles beat Briant
4—9. 9—2. 2—9, 10—8. 10—8.

Fencing LONDON: Leon Paul foll competi-tion, final; T. Okaziaki (Japan) beat P. Harper (GB), Bloodstock sales

El Gallo mare goes for 28,000 gns.

John de Burgh, of the Oldtown Stud, at nearby Nass, went to 28,000 guineas to secure Becassine, a 12-year-old mare at Goffs Febru-ary mixed sales in Kildare yesterary mixed sales in Kildare yester-day. The under bidder, phoning from Spain, was Tim Vigors. Bidding on behalf of unpamed "foreign interests." Mr De Burgh said that the El Gallo mare, believed to be in foal to the Gimcrack Stakes winner. Stanford. would remain in Ireland.

would remain in Ireland.

The mare was sent up by James Connolly of Co. Waterford and has bred two good winners, Phil's Fancy and Entre Fancy. She is related to the Obscerver Gold Cup winner, Pretendre, and the Vaux Gold Tankard winner, Red Dragon. Sammy Shields, a trainer-jockey, went to 11,000 guineas for King's Chorus, a six-year-old by Prince Tenderfoot from Pagan Chorus sent up by Llam Spring, a patron of a local trainer, Pat Moore. King's Chorus has won four times on the Flat and over hurdles and has been placed 19 times.

Phil Solomon, an impresario, paid 9,400 guineas for eldom, a five-year-old mare by Rarity and covered by Tarboosh.

edgefield programme

45 CROFT HURDLE (Selling handicap: 357:

7m)
1100
p013 Twinacre (D), A. Smith, 5-11-3
praity Soy Floyd (C), G. Lockerbie, 5-0-7
30-04 Caleta Prince (C), R. Fisher, 13-10-7 Caldel) 7
0030 Fishells! (CD), G. Harman, 9-10-6 Harmen 7
0090 Gingers Wood, J. Harman, 9-10-6 Harmen 7
0129 Rebecca Maid (D), D. Yeoman, 6-10-0
Prelly Boy Floyd, 11-4 Caleta Prince, 4-1 Fiallist, Rebecca Maid, 7-1 Twinacre, 10-1 Gingers Wood. 5 PETERLEE HURDLE (Div I: Novies:

£345: 2}m)
100 Coral John (C), W. A. Stephenson, 5-12-2
100 Coral John (C), W. A. Stephenson, 5-12-2
10010 Sankskritik, Miss C. Saville-Deane, S-12-2
10010 P. Chagon J. Calvert. 6-11-6 P. Charon R. Woodhouse, 6-11-6 A. Brern Emperor, M. Naughton, 7-11-6 Emerald Emperor, M. Naughton, 7-11-6
Readies 7
Grayhause Angus, C. Bravery, 8-11-6 Brownias
It's A Cellic (E), B. Wilkinson, 5-11-6 Brownias
Loch Sparian, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-6 Loch
Northside, R. Johnson, 5-11-6 Wilkinson, 2-11-6
Rich Olscovery, E. Hoscitine, 5-11-6
Rich Olscovery, E. Hoscitine, 5-11-6
Robor, J. Hall, 5-12-6

Robor, J. Hall, 5-11-6 Mr Kinsela 2 Baragoin, 4-1 Coral John, 9-2 Emerald Emperor, 112 skrijk, 7-1 Northside, 8-1 Cuonca, 10-2 Rejuvanaig, tothers. 5 KIRK MERRINGTON CHASE (Handicap)

KIRK MERKING 101.

1995: 3m 600yd)

10201 Gelden Jest (C), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-12

1021 Gelden Jest (C), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-12

1021 Gelden Jest (C), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-12

1021 Solo Sam (C), R. Browls, 9-11-9

1021 Master Broiss (CD), Miss C, Masop, 9-11-9

1021 Master Broiss (CD), R. Robinson, 11-10-12

1021 M. Pepper 1

1021 GW, 10-10-9

1022 Charlon

1023 Charlon

1023 Charlon

1025 Charlon

1026 Charlon

1027 Charlon

1027 Charlon

1027 Charlon

1028 Charlon 4406 Priacs Token, J. Gill. 10-10-9 ... M. Pepper 7 (100 Marry Crown, D. Garraton, 12-10-7 P. Charlion, 0000 Cookamerry, R. Fisher, 9-10-5 ... Rownirs, 11-03 Filitarmera (C), R. Pezcock, 10-10-4 S. O'NBB 4 Golden Jest, 7-2 Solo Sam, 9-2 Master Bruts, 5-1 ermere, 7-1 Phone Boy, 10-1 Prince Token, 20-1 others. tie flavou! MAINSFORTH CHASE (Handicap: £827:

2.45 HETTON CHASE (Div I: Novices: £766:

3.15 HETTON CHASE (Div II: Novices: £766:

Miss Wood, R. Robinson, 6-11-0 M. M. Powers, F. Taylor, 8-11-0 Tunning Blind, A. MacTaggart, 8-11-0 Si George's Day, R. McLean, 6-11-0 Totley Rail, R. Wondhouse, 7-11-0 Viscoust, V. Thompson, 7-11-0 Mr. Wood, 27 Missoust, V. Missoust, 3.45 PETERLEE HURDLE (Div II: Novices:

£345 : 21m) 2545 : 2411)

Oof Angestara, R. Fisher. 5-11-5 Goulding
Armenes. R. Johnson. 5-11-6 Wikinson. 4

Rusa Lady. C. Lemb. 6-11-6 ... Wikinson. 5-12-6

Donn Perignen. M. Dickinson. 5-11-6 Charmody

Donn Perignen. M. Dickinson. 5-11-6 Charmody

Donn Perignen. M. Dickinson. 5-11-6 Charmody

Lagner. M. Manmberlath. 8-11-6 Charmody

Lagner. M. Manmberlath. 8-11-6 ... Crant

Oof Copy of the Manmar of the Copy o

Sailor's Return books his ticket for Cheltenham

By Michael Seely
John Thorne will have to put up
a considerable amount of overweight if he takes the mount on
Spartan Missile, his leading Grand
National candidate, in the
Lencashire Hunters Steeplechase
at Haydock tomorrow. Riding
General Dew in the first division
of the Leicessershire Maiden
Hunters Steeplechase yesterday,
Thorne weighed out at 12st 11lb,
carrying 4lb more than the 12st
7lb the horse was set to carry.
Spartan Missile has 11st 10ib to
carry on the Lancashire course.
The Warwickshire farmer said carry on the Lancashire course. The Warwickshire farmer said afterwards: "Nick Henderson is afterwards: "Nick Henderson is still not keen for my daughter, Diana, to ride, so I will probably be on board myself. I should be able to shed quite a few pounds in the next couple of days." General Dew finished third behind the comfortable winner, Gypsy Inn, who is now bound for the Christie Foxhunters Challenge Cup at Cheltenham.

Also on target for the National Hunt Festival is Sailor's Return. Starting at 14-1. David Nicholson's five-year-old just got the better of an exciping battle with Gowan-loch and High Old Time in the Golden Miller Hurdle after the 7-4 favourite, Mountain Man, had dropped back beaten early in the straight.
"That was not a bad performance by a horse who is sired by Harwell out of a mare by French Beige ", Nicholson said. "Sailor's Return has now earhed himself the right to run in the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle at Cheltenham." To be fair to the beaten horses, the going was extremely sticky, thereby placing a premium on stamina rather than

on speed.

The going also told against Lord Gulliver, who started favourite at 6-5 to give a repeat performance of his recent Nottingham victory in the Trial Handicap Steeplechase. Lord Gulliver looked dangerous turning for home, but the closing stages were dominated by China Cottage and Laaken. Tommy Carmody drove China Cottage past Laaken in the last 100 years to win by two lengths.

Carmody completed a double and rode his 50th winner of the and rode his 50th winner of the season when the Britisher took advantage of the falls at the last flight of Summary and Fearless Seal to beat Firm Foundations in the second division of the Summary Monicor's Hundle Somerby Novices' Hurdle. The other feature of the after-

noon was a double by Bob and Andy Turnell and their owner, Mr Jim Joel. Andy Turnell rode Hills Northern to a decisive win 10 the first division of the novices' event, and followed up this suc-cess by driving Persian Crown to a short-heard win over Glenhawk in the Uppingham Steeplechase.

TYNE, ch g by Yellow River-Tyrotica i Mrs C. Gillingham (6-11-11 ... R. Rowe 10-11 t King's Champion P. Barton Prices Pal' ... Mr T. Clay (14-11 3

TOTE: Win. El. 22 places, 22n, 3 in. 90p; dual forecast, £0.00. CSF, £15.25. A. Weile, Dorking, 8t, 61. Primside Marcus Aerippa (5-2) it fevs: Jovene (14-1). 4th. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win. 59p: places, 17p, 17p, 05p; dual forces! 41p, CSF, El.25. Airs D. Oughton at Findon, 2:1, 11. Bronzu Image (3-1), 4th, 14 ran. Miss Piprim did not run. 4.15 (4.18) HICKSTEAD HURDLE (DIV II): Novices: £552: 3m)

Leicester programme

1.30 OADBY HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £690:

01 Crimson Embers (D, B), F. Walwyn, 6-11-8 Shilston 1 0-s Brandy Bay, J. Bosiry, 8-11-1 Walls 4 3-ap-0 Brother Kemploski, J. Spearing, 6-11-1 Dickin Shiston 1 413
Shiston 1 413
Shiston 1 413
And Shiston 2 423
And Sh Prince Valganne, D. Smith Eccus Restless Shot, J. Webber, 6-11-1 . Webber Rushock, D. Marks, 6-11-1 . O'Halbern Spartakus, Mrs J. Pitman, 6-11-1 Miss Harvey 7

Rushock, D. Sparlakus, Mrs J. Pilman, b-11-7

Sparlakus, Mrs J. Pilman, b-11-7

Tudonia, D. Nugent, 6-11-1 ... Mans 7

Bicton Briar Rose, R. Morris, 5-10-12 Morris

Bihas Bounty, A. Pill, 5-10-12 ... Cox 4

Bienthwood, K. White, 5-10-12 ... Burke

Dome Sue, S. Mellor, 5-10-12 ... Champion

Humber Prince, Mrs J. Pilman, 5-10-12

Smart

Start, Clay, 5-10-12 ... Clay

11-8 Crimson Embers, 109-30 Rihas Bounty, 9-2 Brother empirish, 15-3 Eddie, Humber Prince, 14-1 others. 2.0 BURTON LAZARS HURDLE (Selling handi-

0000 Stormy AHair (D, B), G. Lockerbie, 8-11-10
0404 Birshell, J. Harris, 9-11-9 M. Richards 7
01-00 Solonyrile, O. O'Neill, 10-11-8 Hycit Nonchiant, A. Smith, 6-11-B ..., Holland Rust Borough (D), P. Bevan, 9-11-7 Wall 7 Spots, A. Jarvis, 5-11-6 ... Scudamore Upper Schelen (D), J. Mulhall, 9-11-5 ... Richard Grenville (D, E), W. Clsy, 10-10-11 Clay Clay
Battoon, T. Lnderwood, 8-10-11 ... Rodmond
Rontana (D), W. Whiston, 8-10-10 P. Barry
The Harnfer K. Morgan, 6-10-10 ... Webb
Dubrawnik, Mrs A. Piggott, 10-10-9 G. Jones
Beau Wynk, T. Skuse, 8-10-8 ... Skuse, 7
Piggrims, Progress, Mrs J. Pitman, 7-10-8 Werron Gorse (D), H. Floming, 7-10-7
Avery 7

245

2.30 BELVOIR CHASE (Handicap: £1,282: 3m) 2.30 BELVOIR CHASE (Handicap: £1,282: 3m)

304 0409 Highland Barolo (CD); R. Lyles, 9-11-4

305 p-063 Octon Mignon, R. Sethell, 11-11-1 ... Tuck

507 0331 "Uther Pendragon (D), T. Forster, 9-11-6

308 2132 Sparian Major (E), Mrs W. Sykes, 7-10-12

310 0301 Baltic Love, G. Blum, 9-10-R ... Barlow

311 f936- This Way (D), J. George, 10-10-5 ... Candy

312 0640 Wild Chorus (D), M. Wilconith 11-10-1

313 0/48- Grestino, O O'Nell, 10-10-0 ... Suthern

314 u004 Moills, P. Cundell 6-10-0 ... Scudamore

11-8 Spartan Major (S). Devon Mignon, 4-1 Highland

Barold, 6-1 Salite Love, 12-1 others.

3.0 THURNBY CHASE (Novices: £1,435: 2m) 5.0 THURNDE COMPANY TO Underwood, 8-11-10 Redmond 4 Charavulla, M. Oliver, 7-11-5 ... P. Hobbs Chartermode, J. Spearing, 8-11-5 ... Dickin Cleemulien, M. Rvan, 8-11-5 ... Hyeli Galacy King, K. White e. 11-5 ... Francome Manelikoly, J. Webber, 5-11-5 Mr. P. Webber Shabraque, K. Railey, 7-11-6 A. Webber Tarzan, J. Clifford, 6-11-0 ... Champion The Corinthian, D. Worley, 8-11-5 B. Davies Virgina Hill, N. Henderson, 5-11-5 ... Smit Eccles 3000 Virginia Hill, N. Renderson, Smith Eccler 004r Whistle For Jack, D. Elsworth, 6-11-3 C. Brown

3.30 CHARNWOOD HURDLE (Handicap: £718:

Keynsham (D), D. Marks, 6-11-7 O'Halloran Sarocen Princo (D), W. Clav, 5-11-3 Clay Rahaj (D), H. Jackson, 5-11-2 ... Delhan & Sabl, D. Hadlet, 7-11-1 ... C. Brown Now Bec (D), D. Nugent, 8-10-13 ... Smart Free Drop, D. Oseman, 6-10-15 ... C. Smith Relevance, P. Rinsom, 6-10-12 Smith Eccles if and When (D), J. Priday, 6-10-12 Mizzonkead, M. W. Easterby, 6-10-4, Tuck 3110 Magnolia Lad, R. Hollinshead, 8-10-1 Astbur-0-00 Magnolia Lad, R. Hollinshead, 8-10-1 Astbur-Bushy Eay (3), S. Mellor 7-10-0, Carrell 0000 Cota Measure (2), S. Holland, 4-10-0 Williams, 10-0 William R. Davies

Object Chaperon (CD), I. Harris, 5-10-0 Keighiley 7

3320 Very Friendly (D), A. Birch, 5-10-0 Wall 7

Ocoo Liz Wolf, L. Bridge, 3-10-0 ... Mr Rowley 7

Chelses Island, A. Tovior, 6-10-0 Mr Low 7 Sirshell, J. Herris, 9-11-9 M. Richards 4 525 0302 Lebrisa island, G. School, 10-11-8 Solonville, O. O'Neill, 10-11-8 Solonville, O. O'Neill, 10-11-8 Solonville, O. O'Neill, 10-11-8 Holland Sel Saracen Prince, 10-1 Relevance, 14-1 Holland others.

4.0 OADBY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 602 0401 Leyal and Regal (CD), Mrs M. Thomas, 5-11-5
601 3-000 African Princs, J. Cifford, 6-11-1 Chammon Devas, D. Ringer, 8-11-1 ... Hannington, 7
606 Boyler College Colleg O Sam Bengian, M. Wilesmith, 6-11-1 Dickin
O Vividus, D. Ringer 6-11-1 ... MCNoill
3 Bec Sting, P. Condell, 5-10-12 Mr Low 7
Cordurov, D. Morley, F-10-12 Mr Low 7
Cordurov, D. Morley, F-10-12 Mr Davies
Obio Elmbrock, R. Hend, 5-10-12 ... Francome
D Jublica Dancer, K. Bridgwaler, 5-10-12 DO Jubilee Danser, K. Bridewaler, S.10-12 Francome
1320 Leith Hill Flyer, A. Phit, S-10-12 A. Webber
14320 Leith Hill Flyer, A. Phit, S-10-12 Cox 4
16-00 Rivadon, W. Clay 5-10-13 Cox (lay family Royal, J. Czerpak, S-10-12 McNaily
18 Cordinate Sec. 2017

1.30 Crimson Embers. 2.0 Gentle Rose. 2,30 Spartan Major. 3.0 The Corinthum. 3.30 Chelsea Island. 4.0 CORDUROY is specially recommended.

Sedgefield selections

By Michael Seely 12.45 Caleta Prince. 1.15 Sanskritik. 1.45 Solo Sam-2.15 Kenlis. 2.45 New House Estate. 3.15 Miss-Wood. 3.45 Angostura.

3-232 Kenlis (D), M. Dickinson, 10-13-7 . . Carmody imps (CD), R. Pobinson, 8-12-1 P. Pepper 7-80-42 illeh Down Hill, R. Fisher, 7-10-10 Brownics (Bpham (CD), S. Nosbitt, 9-10-6 . Nosbitt 4 cester results 11.1) LEIGESTERSHIRE CHASE

1. Maiden hunters. 2553. 5m).

7 IMN. b g. by Romany Air—

trage 1Mrs J. Gill; 10-12-0

amp. Mr R Stuart Hunt 19-11

amp. Mr C. Saunders 15-1

2 all Daw . Mr M. Thorne 15-1

TE: Win. 21.07; places. 97n. 25n.

Dual F. 29.45; CSF. 25.33. Mrs.

10. Strond. 41, 44 Asirai 19-2

4th. 18 ran. Russell Lunt did not

11 31) SOMERRY NURDLE (DIV. 10 novices, 2500 2m.)
10 novices, 2500 2m.)
11 novices, 2500 2m.)
12 novices, 2500 2m.)
13 novices, 2500 2m.)
14 novices, 2500 2m.
15 novices, 2500 2m.
16 novices, 2500 2m.
17 novices, 2500 2m.
18 novices, 2500 2m.

TOTE Win. 51p: Deal F: £1.92. CSF: £4.18. P. Bailey, Wantage, 21. 1'J. Lochage (12-1), 4p. 5 ran. 461.251. 2m C1.251. 2m

Persian Crown, b g, by al Dowan

—Tirana (H. Joel), 7-12-0 bl

A Turni (11-2), 7

Genhawk ... G Gwillism 6-1: 2

Staccate ... B, R. Davis (6-1: 2

TOTE: Win, 18p. place, 30p. 20p.

Dual F: C1.75. CSF: 3.2; A Turnel,

Mariborough Sh, hd, 12l, Major

Thompson (7-8), 8 hd, 12l, Major

Thompson (7-7 ran.)

2.30 (2.32) TRIAL GASE (Handless: E., 548; 5m)

CHINA COTTAGE, b by Chmatown—Crindles Cetage 18.

Pepplatti. 8-10-6 kill 18.

Laskan ... B. R. Dartes (10-1) 2

Lord Guilliver P. Bicklet (6-5 far) 3

TOTT win 5 lb: Died F: £1,92. 4.0 (4.3) SOMERBY HURDLE (Div

Plumpton

II: 4-y-o. novices: 5090: 2m.
THE BRITISHER, b. c. by English
Prince-Obelisk i Mrs M. Jarvisi.
11-0. T. Carnoody (0-2: 4
Firm Foundations T. Buight (9-1: 2
Low Quay. P. Scudamore : 11-4 fav. 2
P. Scudamore : 11-4 fav. 2
TOTE: Will address 200 213 P. Scudamore 11.4 favi 2 TOTE: Win, 52p; places 30p. 21, 15p: Dr'l F: C1.23 CSF 54.49 A. Jarvis, Royston, 1'd. al, Ashbur-Lad (12-1) 4th, 12 ren. Ecculuswell Oak did not run. JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of C150.50 cerried forwerd to Leicester lodgs, PLACEPOT: £406.60.

1.45 (1.39) HICKSTEAD MURDLE (Div): Novices: C553: 3m;
MISS PILGRIM, gr m, by Cumshaw — Early Settler (J. and G. Butler Ltd., 7-11-0

Orange Town Man P. Double (14-1: 2 Revolvet ... W Smith (4-1 lay) 3

TOTE: Win. 63p: places, 17p 63n, 13p, Dual F: £10.71. CSF: £7.81. R wise, at Poigate, Nk, 3i, Wild Beauty (12-1) 4th, 18 ran. 2 15 (2.17) "CLAPPER" CHASE (Hunters E881 3m 11)
THE TROUT, ch a, by Wilv Trout — Gleamaway (R. Dukes), 13-11-7 ... Mr P. Dukes (53-1) 1

TOTE: Win, C3.12: places, S4p. S1p. 16p. Deal F: winner and second with any other horse, S0p. C9F: \$27.29. Mrs B. Dusces, at Upham, Nk. Md. Tra, Up (13.8 fav), Night School (12-1) 4th, 15 ran, 2 45 (2.47) I.G. INDEX LTD CHASE (Handkap: £1.570: 2m 5f)

TOTE Win one places 59p, 20p, Dual F: 52,43, CSF: £18.87, A. Moore, at Brighton, 21, 81, Keengaddy 18-13 (av) 4h 6 min. TOPPING, b g by Alcide—Tudor Top (G. Ham) 10-11-7 S. May TITTE Win, ES 51: places, 70p. 24p.
32p: dual forecast £19.51. CSF:
£16.45 G. Ham at Azbridge, 11. 71.
Selbows 14-1 il 18v). Four New Penc.
£25-11. 4th. Double Streuch, Tamanaco
dual not run,

5.45 (3.49) SHEEKEYS RESTAURANT CHASE (Maidens: £1.058, 2m)

MCKBARTON b g, by Lord Gayle
—June's Silpper 1K, Higson 1
6-10-0 ... G. Moore (20-1 1
White Heron .. M. Bastara (10-1 2
Extrever ... B. de Haan (11-1 3

Mr Len Murray attacks the staggering decline in the economy and argues for a national investment bank funded from North Sea oil revenue

There is an alternative for recovery

"If we carry economy of every is all too familiar: basic indus-kind to its logical conclusion, tries running down to the we shall find that we have point of collapse, imports pushwe shall find that we have balanced the budger at nought on both sides with all of us flat on our backs starving to death. What are we releasing resources for today? To stand at street corners and draw the fifty years on, the policies of today's Government have a ring of frightening familiarity in less than two years.

Dut only the valuation which the Government flation which the Government of tashed the flation which the Government itself caused. The Government has manifestly not succeeded in implementation of the control of inflation. Despite the Government's strident protestations to the contrary there is an alternative in less than two years.

ring of frightening familiarity to those that John Maynard Kevnes so scathingly dis-

Circumstances change. Problems take on new dimensions. But the lessons of history should not be so lightly dismissed. Unions are ready to learn from their experiences. Union representatives from all over Britain will be meeting at the TUC today to consider how the organization, structure and services of their national centre can best be developed. Trade unionists know that their institutions and working methods need to develop and adjust in line with new circumstances and chang-ing demands.

Deep-seated economic problems form the backcloth for our debate. Key industries are uncompetitive in a depressed and dangerous world trading environment. Instead of environment. Instead of addressing these underlying problems this Government has aggravated and intensified

In less than two years in office the Government has brought about a decline in our

economy of staggering propor-tions. Last year output fell by 3 per cent from the 1979 level. Investment fell by 4 per cent in only the first six months of 1980. Cuts have been made in the public spend-ing programmes planned by the last povernment hitting the last government hitting standards of health care and education, and penalizing social security claimants. Key industrial sectors have been squeezed and squeezed again. Between the second quarter of 1979 and the third quarter of 1980 total manufacturing production fell by 15 per cent.

More than a million people have been added to the unemployment register, while hundreds of thousands of others have been condemned to short-time working. A million more people who do not appear in the register search vainly for work.

Meanwhile, the Government can hardly claim much success

in reducing inflation. The rate gested at that time was there sures from above and from of inflation may be falling— could be a fifth or sixth, below in managing an economy but only the VAT-induced inoption, namely that North Sea which has a uniquely long and flation which the Government oil revenues should be used challenging history of demo-

to this growing catastrophe. The TUC's Economic Review, published yesterday, offers a plan for growth and national

recovery.

We have to have a pro-

We have to have a programme for bringing down inflation side by side with meeting other equally important objectives of economic policy.

The TUC's plan looks rationally at the savings side of the economy and the investment side of the economy to make sure we use all our real resources effectively. As a painful illustration of the general thesis of the waste of resources in the present policy, no more extreme illustration can be found than in the case of the North Sea oil revenues.

When the Labour govern-When the Labour govern-ment produced its White Paper on the uses of North Sea oil

revenues three years ago, there was a useful debate about the proper balance of deployment between industrial investment, public investment, increased consumption and investment overseas. What no one sug-

exclusively to finance a growing number of unemployed

£5.000m. Meanwhile. present level of unemployment means a loss of output of £18,000m. There could be no crazier way to run the economy than that.

The strategic use of North Sea oil revenues remains one of the keys to a rational plan for the future. The energy revenues, combined with the great resources of the pension funds, should jointly fund a national investment bank with the powers to stimulate the industrial regeneration that, is so

badly needed.

Public expenditure should be used to start repairing the economy boosting output and employment. Capital invest-ment in our industrial infrastructure-like transport and energy-could act as an engine for growth.
To rebuild British industry

import penetration must be controlled—not by blanket protectionism but by "managing" trade, giving selective help to those sectors that are most in need.
The TUC is not in business

to make a ferish out of econo-mic centralization. We are acutely aware of the growing pres-

which has a uniquely long and challenging history of demo-cratic development. We can all see from a safe distance how eople. complex these problems are in This year North Sea oil Poland and we sympathize with revenues amount to more than the endeavours there to find constructive solutions...

Ministers' sympathetic rhetoric about human freedoms a thousand miles away seems to bear little relationship, how ever, to their domestic approach to these issues.

The ingenuity, inventiveness and initiative of the trade union movement is being deployed day in and out up and down the country in the service of working people. In-stead of drawing on our energy, and challenging the movement to take on greater responsibilities, this Government has placed dogma before consensus

The TUC's plan for growth is now on the table with the Government. At the National Economic Development Council tomorrow the TUC will be seeking the support of the seeking the support of the Government, and the Con-federation of British Industry for a new start in really tack-ling the deep seated problems of the British economy.

The depth and severity of our problems means that action is needed now. As a first step towards recovery in the budget the Government

'Mr Len Murray: "The Government has not succeeded in implementing policies which can allow output growth and the control

of inflation'

must replace the £6,000m that recognized in Europe, for workers to be fully consited about and involved in the processes of change in a worth of economy since they took Targets should be set for the rapidly advancing techniogy rate of price increases against a background of that economic and transnational corporatins.

We must reexamine the sharpness of the division in plan. Greater profitability is needed in industry, as part of an expanding economy, but with workers receiving their sharpness of the division in the content between employment; and non-employment, the rigid ages of retirement, the different life experience of many women, the pattern of wrking hours in the working week, and all the other great social changes which we can see just proportion of the wealth produced. Policies for taxation and public expenditure must reflect principles of social jus-tice as well as abstract concepchanges which we can see

tions of market forces.

Against that background there should be an end to the constant sniping at the trade union movement and a recogniaround us.
These are the great issues facing our country. They can-not be dismissed by a parrot-



like recitation that there is no alternative. In our conference tody trade unions will be serously and maturely examin ing our future role. The Times wil. I hope, long continue in tralitions of providing a forum for the debate of the great issues of our time. coner rather than later hope the Government will lean the lessons so painfully leaned in the Thirties and also open their uninds to the

red challenges of the Eighties Mny companies are now masuring their chances of sur vial, in months, even weeks Te time for a change is now. ¿Times Newspapers Limited, 1981

Bernard Levin

Censors and sensibility



Mr Timothy Sainsbury and the kind of Sobo establishment he opposes.

another periodical fit of as soon as they take the first morality has come upon the British people, or at any rate (the distinction is an important the end of the road, where lies the uncomfortable truth that one) upon Mr Tim Sainsbury, indecency is always in the eye MP, who, his earnest, round, of the beholder, in other words bespectacled face suggesting a combination of the Swot of the Remove and the Sneak of the Upper Fifth, has been hopping up and down with selfrighteousness over his Private Member's Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, which was given an unopposed second reading last Friday, and looks likely to be enacted into law without difficulty.

Mr Sainsbury's Bill, be it Said, is not as indecept as some recent proposals from the terrible army of banners. eeks to make criminal the public display (e.g. in shop win-dows or outside cinemas or strip-clubs) of indecent matter; Mr Sainsbury claims that the measure seeks to do little more than simplify and tidy up the existing law (but then, as the lady said to the judge, he would, wouldn't he?). He bas, of course, funked the attempt to provide a legal definition of "indecent"; all censors are obliged to run away from that intractable problem, not because it is difficult to solve (though it is—indeed, it is impossible) but because the attempt, and

or the beholder, in other words that it is an entirely subjective phenomenon. Mr Sainsbury is, or at the very least feels he should be, offended by the displays that "people cannot avoid seeing as they walk along the pavement to buy some cigarettes or do some shopping." (I say: since a good deal of the shopping in question inevitably takes place at the shops of the family firm, and if the Bill has the intended effect it must to some extent increase the amount of shopping done, ought he not to have declared an interest?) From this—ex uno, disce omnes—he naturally concludes that what offends him offends everybody else, and therefore must be put down by the criminal law. But must it? Surely the test of the applicability of the criminal law in these areas is not offence, but harm. And Mr Sainsbury is hard put to it to maintain that the pictures of naked ladies and gentlemen engaged in various keep-fit exercises that adorn the windows of pornshops and the

mould-spattered old cliché about recognizing an elephant being easy even if defining one is impossible, but none of this need be taken seriously.)

Now as a matter of fact I. too, am offended by some of the displays the Bill would seek to ban, though not for quite the same reasons as those that seem to trouble Mr Sainsbury, The sleaziness and seediness of the premises he has in mind, and the ugliness of the women in the photographs, offend both my aesthetic sense and my wish that our cities should be handsome and dignified places, to say nothing of my liking for beautiful ladies. I would very much like to see such displays disappear. But I do not think that my wishes in this matter should be used as the basis for imprisoning those who do not share them. Mr Sainsbury is of a more confident mind. But, uomo universale though he no doubt is, I really do not see why his wishes in the matter should prevail. He may retort that he does not see why mine should, but then. I am not pro-posing to add further crimes to the Statute Book, and send more people to prison (for up to two years, incidentally) forbreaking them, and give more opportunities to snonpers and informers and inchy-palmed policemen; the burden of proof. must always lie on those who wish to alter the existing state

All censors rest their case on

the same unspoken assumption:
that they know better what is
good for other people than
other people do. The classic
refuration of this fallacy was
made by Gerald Gardiner in the
Lady Chatterley case, analysing the parallel argument about statutes which seek to ban that which has a tendency to deprave or corrupt:

... nobody suggests that the Director of Public Prosecu-Director of Public Prosecu-tions becomes deprayed or corrupted. Counsel read the book; they do not become deprayed of corrupted. Wit-nesses read the book; they do not become deprayed or corrupted. Nobody suggests the Judge or the Jury become deprayed or corrupted. It is deprayed or corrupted. It is always somebody else; it is never ourselnes:

Similarly, Mr Sainsbury rests his case on the equally untenable proposition that other people need to be shielded by the criminal law from being given offence. I am not ar all sure that the criminal law in a democracy has any business at all shielding people from being given offence even if they actually are, and though I have no doubt that, given the neces-sity. Mrs Whitehouse could or-ganize several hundred letters, couched in identical terms, in support of Mr Sainsbury's Bill, I propose for the time being to remain of the opinion that there is no great public clamour for

Send for Macaulay, somebody; not the deed, confounds them: definition problem, has even of affairs, not on those who such a measure, and that even that the clamour should be beeded.

> As I find myself asking more and more these days: what has become of the old principle of live and let live? To be sure, Mr Sainsbury is entitled to the benefit of the principle, too; he no doubt wants to go down to parliamentary history in a modest way as the author of an Act of Parliament, and perhaps some part of him thrills secretly at the thought that in putting such a law into effect he is in a position "to monarchize, be feared, and kill with looks". But there are more porno-graphers than parliamentary wowsers, and even more men bers of the public altogether indifferent to the argument, and they, 200, have a right to be

Mr Sainsbury's Bill, as I say, could be a lot worse. But that does not mean it is necessary, or even desirable. He should consider, quietly and alone, whether he is not when all is whether he is not, when all is said, in the same position as the old lady in the old story, who summons a policeman to her home and tells him in trembling in the house opposite standing naked in the window. The policeman peers out and declares that he can see no such sight "Of course not", says the affronted crone, "you have to climb on the table."

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Ferhaps they're waiting s

Why talking with Neddy is so helpful

The Prime Minister tomorrow the National Economic Development Council (Neddy) for the second time in just over a year. During that year, despite all the difficulties of relationships, Neddy has provided a unique national forum for a series of discussions between the Government, management and trade union representatives on the Government's economic policies and other central facets of the economic and industrial scene.

Rising unemployment has deepened the divide between government and trade unions government and trade unions on economic policy. The impact on an inheritance of noncompetitiveness of a strong pound, high interest rates and, in certain areas, high energy costs, has left management ambivalent in its attitude to a government which it also believes has done much for British industry.

All this had fed the national predifection for seeking scape-

predilection for seeking scape-goats for our relative economic failure and attributing blame to any but our own sector of society.

At the conference of the Confederation of British Industry last year a delegate there has been significa present felt some responsibility for the state of the economy. hands exemplified our problem. A similar response could be expected from any repre-themes, have also sought semative trade union gather enlarge areas where posi-ing, from the engineering insti- progress can be made. turions or, I fear, from many of

The barriers change in these attitudes are institutionalized: status unrelated to function or all have been stimular or sultative mechanisms in many industrial companies; management and straightful to the status unrelated to function or all have been stimular or strengthened by Midy's efforts. ment and trade union training which is studiously segregated so protecting dogma and shib-boleth' from critical examination; collective bargaining too often carried out in the dark, with bluff or brinkmanship substituting for equal knowledge and analytical capability on both sides.

The complexity of the causes

The complexity of the causes of our economic and industrial problems is such that change is needed on the part of all. Any institution that can help diminish barriers and create linkages has a vital contribution to make.

One monthly meeting of Neddy, viewed in isolation, may often be no more meaningful than one month's trade figures, although impressive in

veness of discussions con-stitute a cumulture learning process which his led to per-ceptible positive changes in tone, language and autitude and a gradual extension of the

agenda.

The ability to include in discussion government's role in in-dustry, unemployment, the role of pay as an economic variable, the use of North Sea oil revenue and, next week, the medium-term/prospects for British industry is itself of crucial importance.

Blunt disagreements exist on these fundamental issues and are bluntly expressed, and it would be wrong to suggest that

> Any institution that can help diminish barriers and create linkages has a vital/contribution to make ...

of the parties: Neddy is the road to Damascus. these discussons, while rep tive in disagreement on so of the central econo: A programme for ung public purchasing as an ai to preventing industrial efficiency, rended attitudes are aftack on the intractable joblem of specifications and landards, the acceptance that energy pricing problems xist

> that Neddy represent an implicit bargaining rocess, because power lies el where. But if part of the estince of bargaining is men maling rea-sonable arguments if their point of view, it is a ontribu-tory factor to the national bar-

gaining process. Unrealistic expectations constitute the greatest anger to Meddy: criticism from those who are the two sides to a problem and that ultimately government management and trade union work by consent not by auth who are not partie to the monthly debate is often in direct proportion to their dis-tance from it. Nedy repre- which lies deep in this country sents an idea—that consensus is a necessary coldition of progress in this courty, not to fudge policies but to provide mutual understandig so that. at the least, disagrement can The author is Director-General be better informed and, at of the National Economic De. best, change can be timulated. velopment Office.

though its tripertite committees. These cover a wide spec or of manufacturing enof greater government involvement with industry, they execute at sector level the martin that Neddy Ray-nionally in bringing the tree parties together and problems which have into been which have into roblems which have no elded to market forces. The illinguess of many distin-uished managers, trade union sts, and independents to give heir time voluntarily as chairmen or members of these committees is an indication of the potential value which they

See in the process.

Of the committee's diversa activities, some of the most important are demonstrating best practice improving market knowledge and creaticy linkages which should have but have not, been brought about by competitive pressures: between users and makers of industrial and consumer products, so that mam-facturers can better under stand the reasons for the inroads into our home and over seas markets; between govern ment agencies and industry; needs; between industry; whose technologies are chang-ing and merging but which

unlike our competitors, have, remained too rigidly separate, i. The aim is to help recreated international competitiveness and restore to the words.

"Made in Britain" their for mer value. But is is individua; companies which must make decisions and take action and it is change at company and plant level, assisted by the stimulus the committee bring to awareness of problem and their potential solution which will be the most important validation of their work. Without Neddy we would be

left with trench warfare, thi. views of each side visible to the other only when fusilade are publicly discharged. Nedd: provides a monthly reminde to Britain's economic prota gonists that there are at least two sides to a problem and

ority.

It symbolizes that sense of and equity. and whose harnessing is all essential condition of change.

Geoffrey Chandler

LONDON DIARY

Is the Gang of 13 a

wrong number? If, in spite of the chorus of

hood, the Labour Party loses its right wing to some new right-of-the-middle-of-the-left-hand-side-of-the-road politi-cal grouping, the reason will not be simply that the party has lost the hearts and minds of the defectors. It will probably be because they have lost their telephone numbers as well.

Attempts by The Times to contact the local constituency parties of the Gang of Thirteen (Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams excepted, of course) in the past few days have met with little success. It appears that the Labour Party headquarters in Walworth Road, London, has a plethora of telephone numbers for local party offices, agents, and the chairmen and secretaries of committees.

Even the party's regional organizers seem to have lost track of their troops in the field. The one contact number for the secretary of the committee of a constituency in Newcastle upon Tyne was out of date.
Asked how he would try to contact the local party, the regional organizer replied: "It doesn't look as if I can, does it?"

doorways of pornoramas do any

harm to anybody. (The one about children having to go to

school past these displays was used, of course, and Mr Sains-

bury, the better to evade the

Obtaining the correct numbers from one of the MPs themselves proved just as fruitless. One Member's secretary passed on a number which had long heen a spare line.
An official at Labour's Wal-

worth Road headquarters-still without a convenient shorthand name, incidentally, unlike its former home in Smith Square seemed well aware of the prob-lem. "We are very much at the mercy of constituency parties, and it can be extremely

frustrating at times. "We ask them for telephone numbers to be updated when there are any changes. Some parties are efficient and some them fail to reply, are wrong numbers, unobtainable or are always a difficulty when deal-spare lines. ing with voluntary workers on a the fact that Canterbury, and last week of the most glittering part-time basis."

the fact that Canterbury, and last week of the most glittering not some other cathedral, will prize ever offered in a London

You can say that again. But I suspect the message is getting through to Walworth Road. In this week's edition of the party newspaper Labour Weekly there is an advertisement for a directory assistant to assist in maintaining records". The ad quotes the party's new tele-phone number which, I am glad to say, works.

Papal echo

Canterbury Cathedral is holding a "vigil for peace" on Thurs-day, February 26, when people of all denominations and none will be invited to visit the modern martyrs' chapel to pray

The date was not plucked at random from the calendar; it coincides with the Pope's visit me. The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev Victor de Waal, hopes other cathedrals and churches will follow Canter-

to Hiroshima and Nagasaki in original document copied on a Japan, two towns whose signi- particular day—and make a ficance needs no underlining by photocopy of it.

bury's example. Even less of a coincidence is

be echoing the Pope's visit to Japan. It is Canterbury that will welcome the Pope during his visit to England in 1982 so February 26 is the first gesture of the special relation-ship the cathedral authorities want to foster.

Spies in the megalithic Department of the Environment head-quarters in Marsham Street, London, report that Michael Heseltine, the secretary of state, is deeply concerned at the huge amount of photocopying done in the building: reliable reports speak of 100,000 sheets a day spewing from the copiers. Heseltine recently ordered the Department's organization and methods division to move in and cut the profligate waste. Their first act was to identify every

Extra time

One or two of you appear to have missed my announcement last week of the most glittering



Diary contest—a week for two in Greece. I have counted the number of entries received so far, and it falls fractionally short of the latest audited daily

circulation of this newspaper. An encomium of not more than two hundred words of prose or verse, composed entirely of English words derived from Greek, celebrating Greece's entry into the European Community, is required. Occasional articles and prepositions of lesser parents are of tions of lesser parentage are of course allowed. Besides the first prize of an expenses paid trip by courtesy of Olympic Holidays, and the second prize of L. R. Palmer's book The Greek Language. I am prepared to throw in a third prize of a bottle of brandy. I may have underestimated the severity of this cerebral exercise, and I will therefore

accept entries (addressed to me here and marked "Greek con-test") up to the end of next week, February 13. Results and winners, as promised, in this space on Tuesday, March 3.

On the house

An assiduous reader of this particular patch of print has been putting two and two together and coming up with what I regard as a brilliant

He noticed two stories which at the time, were entirely unconnected. The first was my report last month that Westminster City Council, short of funds to provide even the most basic amenities in some of its streets had ap-proved a successful scheme whereby private companies sponsor litter him on the pave-ments of Soho and the surrounding area of theatreland. They get the'r names on the bins, and the streets are noticeably cleaner.

The second was my report, just before Christmas, that the ubiquitous public spending cuts have forced the City of London Corporation to close a number its public lavatories within the Square Mile.

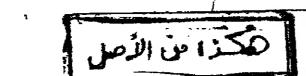
Alert readers will have made the connexion already. Why, asks my correspondent in a letter to the chairman of Allied Breweries, does not the brewing industry take a leaf out of Westminster's book and sponsor what Americans like to call "comfort stations" which the public purse can no longer afford to maintain

"The sponsorship of this ser vice should perhaps be the preserve of those enterprises among them your own, whose product makes the need for i so distressingly imperative those hours when your land lords and managers are not dipensing the raw material, as were, and simultaneously pro viding disposal facilities situ," said my reader Allied's chairman.

I made an unproductive cal to the chairman of Allied yes sonal assistant were away (Anyone planning a takeover o Allied Breweries, now is you chance). But I reckon that an company which can afford to play its callers piano music of the telephone while they have on for people who are not there can afford to treat this serious suggestion with the specifit gravity it deserves.

Laugh if you like, but I swea that the trinsport manager of the Inner London Education Authority is a Mr Rick Shart

Alan Hamilton



LA STAMPA THE TIMES DIE WELT Luropa

AN ECONOMIC MONTHLY PUBLISHED IN BRITAIN FRANCE, WEST GERMANY AND ITALY

Britain wants respect not popularity

The British Governmen's priorities for action in the European Community in the montas ahead—which Lord Carrington says the Labour Party in its own interest ought to endorse as well— are discussed by the Foreign Secretary in this interview with David Spanier to a step that cannot and should not be taken. It cannot he street the street of the world. Labour Party in its own interest ought to endorse as well- are dis-



Britain seems to be rather un-popular in the European

munity. Why is this? Our aim in the Community is nor to be popular; it is to be respected. It is for others to judge if we are achieving this. am not aware that Britain is unpopular, certainly not more than anyone else. We have worked hard to protect vital national interests, but we have also taken pains to emphasize Britain's whole-hearted commitment to the Community, and our determination to play-a full part in its development.

I am encouraged by the postrive response in Europe to my speech in Hamburg on this theme last November. As the Prime Minister put it in a recent French radio intertiew : there is no such thing as a separate Community interest: the Community interest is compounded of national in-terests of the 10 member

Are you concerned on the other side about the British public's apparent hostility to

Yes; in a democratic society the Government must carry hroad support for its policies; if we do not, something needs be done. We are making considerable efforts; British ministers have been emphasizing in recent speeches the henefits we get from membership of the Community. It is not a propaganda campaign : rather an effort to explain the facts and reasons who we hink our policies are right.

Also, there is a need to show that we have constructive ideas In the development of the Community in way which brings maximum advantage to indinary people in Britain and elsewhere, I pote that you ay "apparent histility". The 1975 referendum showed that may irritate deople, the najority know where their real nterests lie when it comes to naior decisions affecting their uture prosperity and security. Vhat do you thick about the

part which when in Govern-ment applied for membership, recommended a positive vote in the 1975 referendum, and then vorked to consolidate our position as a fully established member of the Community. Many eading members of the party are clearly unbappy about the decision to turn back or Europe, and indeed the outside world. They are also unlappy because it undermines our efforts to convince our European partners of the strength and sincerity of our

Labours real interests lie in wholeheaned support for our efforts to secure the important reforms which we need on res-tructuring the budget and in agricultural policy, for exam-ple, which will benefit all irrespective of political persua-

What would you like to see happen in the Community this

Some crucially important tasks lie ahead which will shape the whole future of the Community. Progress is essential during the year on restructuring and on agriculture; on enlargement negotiations; and on strenghening cooperation in foreign policy. The member states are agreed about the priority which these tasks must be given. There are also important items of outstanding business; such as conclusion of common fishery policy negotiations, which is an urgent task.

Is there anything in your view that can be done to speed the decision-making process?

The Community has been looking at its decision-making procedures. The Three Wise tecommended Men's report some sensible changes which by the Eurowere endorsed and should Council pean improvements ·modest secure ilthough some detailed aspects in the Community decisionif the Community bureaucracy making process. But many important Community decisions involve reconciling vital and sometimes conflicting national and satisfactory interests; compromises are achieved only by patience, flexibility and hard work, which require time. abour Party's policy of taking hard work, which require time.

3ritain out of the Community? No magic procedural devices
I am saddened by it. It can conjure up instant solucems to me unworthy of the tions.

When you look at other international organizations you will see that Europe has, by comparison, developed very effective decision-making processes. When speed is important for international contractions or the contraction of the contraction cesses. When speed is impor-tant, for instance on the Italian earthquake, or Polish food aid, the Community can make decisions and take action remarkably quickly. Are you in favour of reviving the idea of majority voting? It is not a question of revi-val. The principle of majority

val. The principle of majority voting is built into the treaties. But for major issues affecting important national interests it is sensible that decisions should be taken by consensus. Do you foresee the Community developing towards a more fed

eral type of organization?
I am not enthusiastic about the bluepriot approach to Europe, with dialectic arguments about federalism and confederalism (whatever these terms mean). The ability to adapt and evolve is one of the Community's major assets; and one of the greatest economic I am confident that it will tasks we will face in the remain so. Changes must take decades to come. It will also place by evolution, in response to changing circumstances and in accordance with the wishes of all our citizens; they cannot be imposed by planers dreaming un concepts based on Utopian ideals of what they think Europe ought to look

Foreign Minister's latest suggestions of a European Union? Are you satisfied with the way political cooperation is devel-

Broadly, yes. But there is scope for improvement. I have made some suggestions, as in my Hamburg speech. Now the foreign ministers have in-structed officials to produce a report on the subject. Naturally, I welcome the em-phasis in Herr Genscher's recept speech in Stuttgart on the need to develop a common European foreign policy as one means of promoting closes cooperation among the Ten. I would like to hear more about his ideas.

Speaking of foreign policy,

does the so-called European initiative on the Middle East have any real significance?

In all my talks with Arab leaders, including most recently in North Africa, it has

been made clear to me that they thought the European efforts on the Middle East were extremely significant. All of the parties concerned in the Middle East—whether they approve of the European ideas or not—clearly take them

You cannot expect rapid progress in a problem as com-plicated and long-standing as that of the Middle East, but the current situation there is per haps more fluid now than it has been for some time, and that is why Mr Van Der Klaauw's talks in the Middle East will be particularly significant. We have done some serious work on the problems involved and are determined to make a serious contribution at the

But can you realistically pursue a policy which is apparently in conflict with the United States? There is no "conflict" be-tween Europe and the United States over the Middle East.

Our approaches are not neces-sarily identical, but they are both directed to the same end, which is to secure lasting peace and justice in that region. We consult the United States fully and take account of their views, and the United States is well aware of European views. We may not always agree, but we are always in close consultation, and we are both working towards the same end. The European action works at various levels. We can try to boil things down to get the most realistic approach. Europe has a role in influencing the United States too. Finally, is there any scope for

including defence policy in the Community? I doubt if there is any scope for formal Community deci-sions. All the member states except one belong to Nato, which is where the main thrust of Western European defence policy should be concentrated. Of course, questions concerning the security of Europe are discussed in political cooperation and form part of the process of building a common European foreign policy. Defence and security can never be rigidly compart-

The Community: internal struggle, external challenge

If member states take separate action 'we do not stand a chance'

and unemployment, state in-debtedness and structural

They summarize the world economic challenge to Europe where energy and raw materials are becoming scarce and more expensive, where the technology race—particularly with Japan—is becoming becoming tougher, as is the labour cost ace with the developing coun-

The scale of the economic and social changes initiated in the 1970s is becoming increasingly apparent. How are we reacting to these changes? Again and again we hear the call for import barriers to pro-tect European products. But we are part of the world economy, which has emerged to form one large market. Europe cannot pretend it is an island and cut itself off from

be taken because closing our market—and let there be no illusions about this—would result in our losing our most important export markets.
Then we would not have the resources we need to buy the energy and raw materials we cannot do without. Europe cannot be screened off for the simple reason that it depends on the outside world; it must import, and a country that must import, must export as

We cannot hide behind pro-tective walls in Europe. We must accept the great chal-lenge together and make the unavoidable adjustments

together.

If the member states of the Community take separate or even conflicting action, we do

not stand a chance.

The Community must give priority to two areas. First, we must reduce our dependence on imported energy. The change from imported energy to domestic sources is probably provide new opportunities for creating jobs, since it is essential that we develop, produce and install completely new types of building, new heating systems and energy-conserving

engines and machines.

This will entail the investment of many millions of pounds. But ther can be done

Rising oil prices and zero in alternative energies. The owing to differences in congrowth, Japanese competition adjustment will also mean in sumers' habits and, above all, and unemployment, state in dustrial change. We cannot to administrative and technical avoid reducing capacities in change—these are the words particularly energy-intensive and leaving production these sectors to countries with extensive energy potential such as Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Venezuela.

Second, we must modernize our production structure and tion adapt it to the new require high, ments of the world market if We we are to remain competitive or become competitive again. To this end, we must at least take full advantage of the opportunities the EEC offers. The Community could and The Community could and should be one large market serving more than 250 million consumers. The potential for research and development and also for mass production and distribution in this market is

We are not exploiting the cost and sales advantages of this marker. The European cations equipment and national market is still too much railway rolling stock because organized on national lines we are afraid of the competi-

barriers of all kinds. We have more factories producing colour television tubes than we need because each country wants its own production faci-lities if it can maintain them. We maintain steel and tex-

tile plants in places which are unsuitable and where production costs are therefore too We allow ourselves the luxury of spending millions of pounds in subsidies to keep in-

and so make European industry as a whole less competitive than Japanese and, in creasingly, American industry. We obstruct mergers in in-dustry with national monop-olies legislation for fear that one or two companies in our

efficient industrial plants alive

assume a dominant position We hold fast to national telephone and telecommuni-

tasic, European types of equipment for all the postal and take risks, mobility of labour, railway administrations.

and acceptance by everyone Our economy needs

Community. It must be made possible for our industry to specialize and to achieve a division of labour on a Euro-pean scale. For this, technical, legal and administrative barriers to trade must be climinated, technical standards must be harmonized, and public contracts must be open to anyone ir the Community.

Aids and subsidies must be examined critically with the aim of doing away with those designed solely to ensure the survival of industries and of using the resources thus released to encourage innova-tion and possibly as direct employment aids, Investments which are conducive to rationalization and technical progress must be belped and must encouraged. Industry must hecome more competitive if there is to be full employment in Europe again.

instead of developing a few ment will require willingness basic. European types of equipon the part of businessmen to domestic economies is limited. It will require effort and sacrifice, evenly and fairly shared. This will be possible only if all sectors of society cooperate.

The great adjustment is more than a technical and economic task; it will raise major social, even political, problems, Industry, the trade unions and political parties, parliaments, governments and European institutions will have

lar decision to take. must pull together in this pro-cess to make Europe economically strong and socially pro-gressive—a Europe which is open to the world and willing to concerate with the world.

Wilhelm Haferkamp member of the Commission of the European



Viewpoint/Francois Duchêne

Concealing deep roots of the agricultural crisis

One of the most underexposed facts about agriculture in Western Europe is that nearly 15 years after a common agricultural policy has been set up, national governments still spend twice as much on their farmers as does the Community budget which is so heavily criticized.

This does more than illustrate the extent to which national policies are responsible for Community surpluses. It also community surpluses. It also underlines the gap between myth and reality in the CAP. The main effect of this gap is to conceal how much deeper are the roots of the agricultural crisis than the fashionable harping on the failings of the CAP

France

ireland

might lead one to suppose.

To be sure, the original sit of the CAP was to raise prices somewhere near German levels and not lower them to Dutch or French ones. That in isself has encouraged surpluses, particularly in the most critical sector of milk and dairy pro-

Yet national farm surpluses emerged in the late 1950s, be-fore the EEC began to operate, let alone the CAP which came in during the 1960s. Ironic as ir may seem today, the CAP's main author, the Dutchman Sicco Mansholt, hoped to drown these limited surpluses in the larger market and, by relatively low prices, stop them reappearing. He failed because the ambi-tions of the farmers and member states were too strong. Nevertheless, surpluses pre-dated the CAP and cannot simply be ascribed to it.

There is even evidence from the CAP uself that high prices do not in all cases produce surpluses. The United Nations statistics show that, compared to industrial workers, farmers in Italy made bigger income gains during the 1960s, in the formative years of the CAP, than their counterparts in other member countries (Table 1). One the face of it, this should have led to special overproduction in Italy. In fact, the contrary happened. Italy was unique in the EEC in that it moved rapidly into deficit on farm production and trade in the 1960s and has since remained there.

The reason was that though Italian production rose fairly domestic consumption rose still faster. At that time Italy was just emerging from

Table I: Trends in Community farm incomes A the 1960s increases in farmers' incomes per head as % of increases in incomes per head in manufacturing* (1980=100) 103.5 (1968) 106.3 (1968) B the 1970s Indices of real per capita pet value added of agriculture at factor cost (average 1967-69 = 100) † 1973 154.1 136.4 126.9 Denmark

EEC 9 Source: UN and ILO Yearbooks of National Accounts and Labour Statistics. Source: Agra-Europa March 7, 1980. Table II: Trends in Community farm trade Agricultural products (except fats and oils), tobacco and beverages.

Country or region Intra-EEC 9 Extra-EEC 9 1958 1979 1958 139 35 Denmark 415 170 Germany 251 55 27 62 66 ireland 185 Netherlands

Source: Eurostat, Monthly External Trade Eulletin, Special Number 1958-79. changed and local output could

nor keep up. Elsewhere, in the richer countries of the Community, the balance was weighted on the other side. Consumption of agricultural products grew proportionately at a slow pace than in Italy. This tendency of production to outstrip demand goes back to the immediate postwar years. The only difference is that there was a food shortage in Europe then, so that the buoyancy of output was a relief instead of the problem it has since become.

Today, consumption in the Community is almost static because of recession, full stomachs, and a stable and aging population. At the same time, production continues to poverty into the mass consump- grow at about 2 to 21 per cent tion society. Eating habits a year, equivalent to a doubling

in output every 20 to 30 years. The taproot of this disparity seems to be the massive postwar introduction of industrial methods and outlooks into what had been Europe's overwhelmingly peasant agriculture. The process began with mechanization but, from that base, biotechnology, the spread of modern methods of management and distribution and the slow increase in the average size of farms have all conduced to the steady growth of productivity.

High prices have added to the pressures, but they have not operated in a vacuum. Accordingly, the difficulty beyond stopping the ingly, the difficulty goes beyond stopping the CAP encouraging farmers, through

the underlying buoyancy of out-put. That means depressing real prices and natural resources, such as the acreage sown or the numbers of cattle and fruit-

An official German working group has estimated that in the Federal Republic even a reduction of prices in real terms of 2 per cent a year till 1982 would still leave production outpacing consumption by 1.3 per cent a year, with surpluses continuing

Depressing the trend of out-put on this scale (and therefore farm incomes) when the general economy is already depressed is a difficult and politically peri-lous operation. Also it is likely to take effect only slowly. The probem is to squeeze the top quarter of richer Community farmers who produce some three-quarters of output without depressing still farther the low income of the long tail of peasants in the poorer regions.

This can be done, in theory and given time; among other ways by the taxes on high pro-duction (equivalent to price cuts for big producers) which the European Commission is proposing. Politically, however, farmers, large and small, tend to stick together, so that cuts in real prices will inevitably create political danger zones. Why else has President Giscard d'Estaing recently promised national subsidies of more than 4,000m francs (about \$1,000m) and in the process violated the CAP? He needs the farm vote in what prove the tough presidential elections in the spring.

Such pressures favour a reversion to uncoordinated nationalism in farm policies. But this too is likely to rebound, especially on those countries which now benefit most from the CAP. The main reason is that overproduction could, in the next two decades, gradually choke channels of agricultural trade across frontiers in the

Originally, far and away the biggest farm import markets were Britain and Germany. In 1958, each of them imported seven times the value of farm produce that it exported. Today, the proportion, again for each of them, is only two-to-one (Table II). Twenty years hence, at this rate, there could be little net trade left inside the Community. True, Italy has high prices, to produce more gone the other way, but would What is needed is to damp down like to reverse the trend, and in

any case its market only partly

The British openly make a policy of this trend, Govern-ments, Labour and Conservative tain can and should aim at higher self-sufficiency whether the Community has surpluses or not. They have been subsidizing dairy products and sugar, the commodity most critically in surplus in the Community.

If this process continues, which is likely if policies revert to national capitals, the countries that have enjoyed trade surpluses in the Community would one day find themselves, as in 1958 but on a much higher scale, unable to sell—or only by subsidizing exports, at high financial and political cost to themselves and to their com-petitors, on the available world great deal more than the CAP is apt to break down in Europe. The Germans, at least, are un-likely to relish the prospect.

There is the germ of a deal here between the countries which want to limit their budget costs soon, like Germany and ciaries of Community farm keep their markets open for the long term. The only way to satisfy both will be to restrain surpluses over a period by reducing the real returns the larger farmers receive.

Putting this into practice could be made easier in the coming years by rising energy costs and constraints. These already seem to be somewhat damping world output so that the demand for some European produce may gradually increase. But it is already late in the

day to relate national ambitions in a coherent way, the shortterm pressures on the farms encourage myopia and given the strains which have been allowed to accumulate, any road to salvation is bound to be politically rough.

As so often before in Community history, the outlook depends on the acuteness of the crisis producing the political will to overcome it and avoid, the worst. But in the past, problems in agriculture were largely left to growth and luck. Today. the luck has run out. Now, and in a sense for the first time, the sense for the first time, the political leaders have genuinely to formulate common agricul-

Facts and figures

Budget problem threatens fulfilment of Reagan promises

"The proof of the pudding will be in the eating." Many Americans must be telling themselves this now that Presi-Ronald Reagan installed in the White House. In a recent interview with the Wall Street Journal he emphasized the need for fundamental change: "We have to put an end to the recent period of

tion and excessive taxation " Now the time has come for ideas and electoral promises to be measured against harsh reality, the time for concrete action and more particularly its effect on the dollar and interest rates, the high levels of which are impinging on the economic policy of the four Europa countries

pessimism, stagnation, regula-

The new President has no easy optimism of business leaders who like the style of the new team and are banking on their situation serious. One of the most dashing and brilliant young men in the new Reagan Administra-tion, Mr David Stockman, David Stockman, the Office of Management, has even spoken "economic Dunkirk" and did propose an emergency plan under which radical measures could have been in-

troduced. experienced, such as Donald Regan, the Donald Regan, the chairman of Merrill Lynch who has become Treasury Secretary, and Mr Arthur Burns, do not share this view, because they are afraid of

starting a panic Progressiveness and continuity seem to be the key words of their recommended strategy, which should make a contrast with Mr Carter's febrile changes of direction. This in itself will be a distinct improvement; no miracles, but consistent and prudent action to deal with the problems.

bring a fair wind from across the Atlantic to ease their own But it is the problem of the tasks. This is particularly true budget which is going to pose the biggest threat to the aims of West Germany, which is still in a particularly paradoxi-cal and uncomfortable situa-tion, with interest rates which and electoral promises of the new team. The Conference Board has emphasized that the deficit for 1981 is likely to be \$60,000m, and any compression of this figure will necessarily be more difficult if the proposed tax reductions have to (the immediate returns offered nevertheless high in relation to

Already there is talk of put-ting off the tax measures until August. The Treasury will therefore continue to keep tight controls on the capital market and Mr Voicker, the custodian of the dollar, will maintain high rates, thus pushing up the exchange rate.

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United States: business activity resilient

Growth rate: business activity cent in December. Retail prices tember to \$1,840m in October, is still showing remarkable rose from 12.7 per cent to 13.1 improved to \$1,640m in resilience in the face of rising per cent.

November, thanks largely to a interest rates. In December a further increase of industrial output of 1 per cent was recorded. In the same month, however, retail sales fell by 1.3 per cent, the main culprit being car sales.

Prices: the increase in whole vaca sale prices—based on the past fall. months then annualized-rose from 4.9 per cent in November to 8.3 per

Unemployment: the unemploy-

ment rate expressed as a pro-portion of the working population, fell from 7.6 per cent in October to 7.5 per cent in November and 7.4 per cent in December, but the number of vacancies is also beginning to Foreign trade: the trade deficit, having shown a slight in-crease from \$1,660m in Sep-

November, thanks largely to a big fall in motor and oil im-

Monetary fluence; the relaxation United States rates, which has brought prime rates down per cent to 20 per cent and then 19 per cent, has been called in question by the firm action of the monetary authori-

balance, seasonally adjusted

and calculated on a fob/cif

basis, which had shown a def-

icit of \$548m in October, went

Japan: industrial output falls

Growth rate: industrial output December, have fallen by 3 per Foreign trade: the trade fell by 1.1 per cent in cent. November, but is still up over the past three months and 2.3 per cent above the 1979 Jevel.

Prices: with the yea's rise. wholesale prices, annualized on the basis of developments in October. November

Europa countries cannot expect the next few months to

the dollar outweighing

The West German monetary

authorities therefore have no

option but to accept the status

que with the discomfort of a weak Deutsche mark and the

attendant risk of a surge in prices, about which they are now more worried than about industrial output, the

Unemployment: the unemployment rate, calculated as a pro-portion of the working popula-tion and seasonally adjusted, was 2.3 per cent in November. (The Japanese rate is underestimated in comparison with the America<u>n</u>

to have been halted, as may be seen from our graph. According to Herr Helmut Geiger, president of the savings banks federation. "the present situation does not justify use of the term recession, given the con-tinuing high level of invest-

Thus there is the prospect of adaptation which should enable if not frankly bad. The French West Germany to resume its authorities are fond of blaming position elongside Japan as a "strong" economy. However, this year rationalization will bring an increase in the unemployment rate which, according production costs, made all the to the official forecasts, is destined to rise well above a million and only greater wage the loss of competiveness. This to the official forecasts, is des-tined to rise well above a mil-lion and only greater wage restraint will help to reduce it. The potential influence of American policy options is not the same in the case of

back into the black in November to the time of \$292m in November and improved further to \$1,480m in December. France, whose financial situation is comparatively healthy.

Interest rates are high enough,
when the "Barre" effect is
taken into account as well, to

fluctuations apart) and the high American rates are less a problem. The economic results, on the other hand, have been mediocre outside factors when announcing successive sets of figures, but the true cause is to be found in France itself: high explains the poor export performance, the flood of imports, the decline in the business

activity, the increase in un-

ettract capital (pre-electoral

DIVERGENCE FROM AVERAGE GERMANY

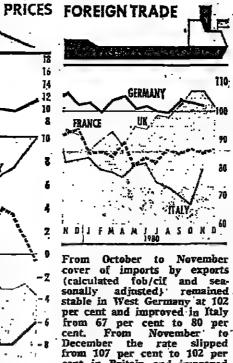
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Between tion rate for the four Europa countries rose from 10.8 per cent to 11.6 per cent. The cause of this increase can be found in West Germany which recorded an increase from 3 per cent to 5.5 per cent, whereas there was no change in France (11 per cent), Britain (8 per cent) or Italy (21 per cent). These rates are based on the past three months. On the year-on-year reckoning they work out at 5.5 per cent for West Germany, 13.6 per cent for France, 15.1 per cent for Britain and 21.2 per cent for Italy.

employment, which is probably not fully reflected in the official statistics.

In the speeches he has been making as the French presi-dential elections approach M Raymond Barre has been taking stock of his own performance—not without some bit-terness—and admits that he has nor taken sufficiently tough action to defeat infla-tionary wends, for fear of increasing unemployment. Unfor-tunately, the result of his failure can now be seen in even

longer dole queues.
Nevertheless, M François
Ceyrac, president of the organization



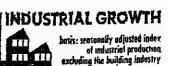
cent in Britain and improved slightly in France from 85 per cent to 87 per cent. (CNPF), while deploring this development, regards the Government's record as satisfac-tory and believes that French industry can meet the chal-

lenge of restoring its competi-

It is true that austere goverument holds its own consi-derable dangers and can produce unexpected results when taken too far, too fast, witness the example of Britain and Mrs Thatcher's policies. There, the dollar and American interest rates are having only a limited influence compared with the stringent domestic policies which are progressively locking the country into a vicious circle.

The Government's objectives (except with prices and the trade balance) are actually receding as a result of the action it has taken in its relent-less pursuit of them. For instance, recently published figures show that the target for the public spending bor-rowing requirement, which has already had to be increased substantially from the initial figure of £8,500m; is likely to

be exceeded by a wide margin.
Another unfavourable development is reflected in the statistics on profits and in-comes in 1980, which show that, contrary to the Govern-ment's strategy, the brunt of





On the basis of a calculation vious three months, industria output has ceased to fall West Germany (now level deteriorate in Italy (-6 p cent), France (-8 per cent and especially in Britain (per cent)..

the crisis has been borne by companies rather employees. (M Raymond has been successful on this front in France.) Under such conditions, it is becoming hiffi-cult to put the public finances back on an even keel (the next budget is to be announced in March) and to restore companies' profitability. According to a Bank of England study, there has been a sharp deterioration in British industry's competitivenes.

The trend has been masked by the trade surplus, achieved thanks to North See oil, but also to the desperate efforts of manufacturers to opport, at any price, products for which they can find no orders in the they can find no oulets in the flagging domestid market. Hence the rise in unemploy-ment, which is reaching dangerous levels, as our geaph shows.

For Italy, as for Britain, the influence of the few direction taken by American policy taken by American policy under the Reagan Administra-tion will be less significant than that of the options selected and action taken at home. The key problem here is an enormous trade deficit, far greater than can be accounted for by oil alone. It is the consequence of overheating of the onomy in recent months and a sharp loss of competitiveness caused by searing costs (except for firms relying on the "black economy", which escape taxes and social contributions). Even though the cur-



SUNEMPLOYMENT

November Between December the unemployment rate expressed as a proportion seasonally adjusted, spurted from 8.3 per cent to 8.75 per cent in Britain and showed appreciable increases in appreciable increases in France (6.85 per cent to 7.05 per cent) and West Germany (4.3 per cent to 4.55 per cent). In Italy on the other hand it fell between the second and third quarters from 7.95 per cent to 7.6 per cent.

November (see graph), it was 10 times greater in 1980 than

Emphasizing this, Signor Enrico Manca, Minister for Foreign Trade, has announced conference is to be to determine the course the fortign currency serves are still substantial, as Signer Rinaldo Ossola has pointed out, the Government has claus to borrow abroad on a large scale for 1981-83. None of his will save Italy from having to resign itself sooner or ater to embarking on the difficult course of compressing industrial costs, after the exciple set by the other Europa countries and now the United States with its new

Maurice Bommensath economist with Cegos, management consultants,

Strengthening investments in industrialized nations

'Gravitational effect' binds economies of rich countries to one another

industrialized nations in dec-creating competition for them-propo-line—such is the prevailing selves, on the pretext of hav- 1966 view of the world, the general ing at least a footbold in the 1970. ly accepted belief. But is it rea- newly-rich countries? listic or merely wishful think Although certain informa-ing? The pertinence of this tion drawn from particular question is revealed by an exa-mination of the pattern of one to believe that this is gen-

seem to have grown in absolute terms, but much less in specific to their regions and acceptuates their economic

Statistical data can be optical Statistical data can be optical fillusions and they are to be treated with circumspection. Thus there are those who, relying on rather misleading figures, gloat over the "decline" of the Western nations economically, which is sup-posed to be where their main strength lies.

For instance, the proportion of the world's gross product accounted for by America's gnp, which was 50 per cent some. 20 years ago, fell to about 30 per cent by 1980 and will be in the region of 20 per cent at the turn of the center while when the center of the center at the turn of the center at the center of the c tury, while the share of the European Economic Com-European Economic Com-munity, which was roughly 20 per cent at the beginning of the 1970s, is expected to fall to about 15 per cent by the year 2000.

However, if these figures point to a decline, other pro-jections (also based on assumptions drawn from the seminal report by the Interfuturs report by the Interfuturs group of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) indicate that the assets in 1960 were in Europe national income per head in and Japan, compared with the United States by the turn almost 40 per cent in Canada, of the century will be \$9,900 compared with \$4,780 in 1970. South Africa taken together, and in Europe upwards of and also nearly 40 per cent in and in Europe upwards of and also nearly 40 per cent in \$8,000 against \$2,450 in 1970, the developing countries. The Compare these levels with the distribution was very much the overall average for the Third same in the case of Britain, World, which is expected to be and similar in that of West no more than 5900 per head. Germany, although already It has now become estab-

lished that there is no longer Japanese investment has played a large part in their

international investment. etally true, and for all the Western investment in the wishes and intentions. Third World does admixtedly expressed by those who want seem to have grown in abso- to see the Third World catch up with the West, all the indirelative terms, out much less in up with the west, all the indi-relative terms, in comparison cations are that the economies with that which remains of the industrialized countries squarely in the established in-dustrialized countries. In battle lines early in the 1970s, particular, the growing volume purely for their own defence. Of investment between Western countries eventually sets up a "gravitational effect" which is rocal investment has been in-specific to their regions and tensified at the expense of intensified at the expense of in-vestment elsewhere. Directly

or indirectly, these countries have the world's greatest financial resources at their disposal.

The mass represented by these resources obeys its own laws, exerting growing in-fluence on the course taken by the world economy and the development of international oalances of power. Whether this has been intentional or not, the effect is the same.

During the period of rapid economic development since the Second World War, there have been three phases in the evolving pattern of inter-national investment, each characterized by distinct Ьy

conditions.
1. Until 1960 firms in the in-

dustrialized countries showed a marked preference for investing in the developing countries and the former white dominious of the British Empire (Canada, South Africa, Australia). Their aim was to gain control of extraction and production of mineral and agricultural raw materials. Only 22 per cent of all American foreign-based industrial with 'rather more emphasis on

Europe. just one Third World, but 2. From 1960 to the beginning several, since countries like of the "crisis" in the 1970s, there was a change of direction towards Europe and developed", but well advanced manufacturing industry. Wherein the process of industrializa- as before 1960 Europe had tion. European, American and accounted for less than a fifth has of American firms' annual

The Third World countries in the big industrialized countries ning of the 1960s and, in the ascendant and the Western are committing hara-kiri by manufacturing industry, the industrialized nations in decorating competition for themline—such is the prevailing selves, on the pretext of hav-

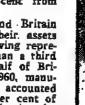
West Germany and Britain also concentrated their assets within the EEC. Having repre-sented little more than a third of American and half of Bri-tish assets before 1960, manufacturing industry accounted for more than 40 per cent of the United States foreign in-

States has reemerged as a host country for investment, and manufacturing industry in Europe has more or less maintained its ability to attract investors, but the "redeployment" towards the developing countries has been severely limited. The twofold monetary and energy crisis, the dollar's and energy crisis, the dollar's decline and the increased polit-ical insecurity in the Third World have caused investment to be channelled back towards the United States.

Twenty years ago three groups of countries owned almost all foreign assets (96 per cent) in the United States: Britain (32.5 per cent), continental Europe (36.5 per cent) and Canada (27 per cent). By the end of 1978 Europe's share had risen to 50 per cent, with firms from The Netherlands (24 per cent) and West Ger-many (8 per cent) giving the lead, but also with contribu-tions from Switzerland, France, Belgium, Italy and Scandinavia whose investment in the past

Japan was another significant contributor with 7 per cent, while Britain's share had fallen to 18 per cent. Contrary to what might have been expected to follow upon the crisis and the Third World's efforts to industrialize, therefore, the various industrialized countries have simultaneously concentrated their investments and redistributed their assets among themselves.

What is more, a new pheno-



vestment, 46 per cent of Britain's and 73 per cent of West Germany's by 1973.

3. Since 1973, the United

Another development has been an lacrease in the geographical spread of countries investing in the United States.

had been on a negligible scale.

menon has emerged. The tendancy of the industrialized countries' currents of invest-ment to polarize has been heightened by the gravitational effect of the richest countries' international investment, which becoming more pronounced. In an austere but interesting study published by the Centre



Dominique Laubier and Alain is necessary to show that the limit companies' risks across Richemond, when examining differences in relative costs the board and this is a factor the "interpretation of capital are becoming smaller and making for its accelerated deand worldwide industrial com-pention", have built up a body of data which they have used to identify a number of characteristic features of the way in which this new phenomenon works.

Taking the example of bilateral relations between the United States and West Germany, they show that in 1976 West Germany invested some \$600m in the United States and the United States invested \$480m in West Germany. They then go on to examine "what it is that governs the movement of reciprocal investment between these two countries.

"In order of account for the occurrence of a gravitational effect, that is a mutual attraction between two bodies repre-

mond writes. number of advanced markets, access to which is not always easy for exporters. Investment abroad follows naturally upon an increase in exports, so that ti'ere would seem to be a direct relationship between an increase in international investment and an increase in reciprocal investment.

smaller, and are therefore of velopment. Setting up produc-less and less importance in the mechanisms of international in-mechanisms of international investment, while at the same average level of profits whattime the attraction of buoyant ever the differences in econo-markets, which often enjoy mic conditions between counconsiderable protection, is tries, while at the same time making it more and more enabling the companies connecessary to set up production cerned to avoid losing ground facilities abroad." M Riche in strategic markets.

Even when local conditions Worldwide competition tends deteriorate in a given country, tries" to concentrate on a limited external factors still make it worth while maintaining a presence there. For instance, an undoubtedly to exploit their American firm that has set up domestic or regional markets "profit centres" in Europe which are independent of the which are independent of the restraining their aspirations parent company not only earns for industrial exports to some operating profits which can extent which would simul-iron out economic and mone- rancously serve the interests of iron out economic and mone-tary fluctuations on either side

since any erosion of its trading profits is offset by the rising value of its assets. Will this last? For instance,

would not the combination of a

sharp rise in the dollar's exchange rate and a spectac-ular economic slump in Europe bring about a rapid change in these conditions? How long will it take the virial autonomy since it newly industrialized coun operates in a closed circuit and 'newly industrianzed tries" to break into the privileged inner circle?

The first step for them is more fully, even if this means their peoples and suit the Western countries. In Western Japanese investment has of American firms' annual study published by the Centre tion between two boutes related to the purpose of investment appreciating capital assets. It is industry about 20 per cent of progress. Does this mean that about a third from the begin-d'informations internationales, of the countries concerned, it between rich countries is to therefore in a position to gross fixed capital formation is

absorb a long-term deteriora under foreign control and tion in local relative costs, roughly 25 per cent of roughly 25 per cent of domestic industrial demand is imported. The extent of pene-tration is still greater in highly internationalized sectors such as production of electrical and electronic equipment, chemical engineering and the motor industry.

Thus a whole swathe of the world economy, which er 1075 obeys its own laws, is making for greater interaction and interdependence between the industrialized countries. There is a correlation between the compass of this circuit and the economic growth of the countries within it. So the privi-leged inner circle of wealth is strengthened, giving an international dimersion to the old saying that money goes to

Jacqueline Grapin

How the European Community is moving to meet

the dangers of deepening recession

Industrial planning still a national preserve

Europe does not have an mdustrial policy-not, that is, in the sense of the term "policy" as applied to agriculture. It has neither specific machinery. nor funds earmarked for finatcing projects on a Community-wide scale. Planning remains the exclusive preserve of manufacturers or national

struction of a European aerosplane as proposed by the Commission was entrusted
Commission in the early
1970s—are in abeyance. Why
then should recent events have
made the Community appear
With the other industries to be a decision-making centre and why should Vis-count Davignon, the commis-sioner responsible for induspial affairs, be considered to have one of the most impor-

pant portfolios ? The steel crisis has played an important part in the creation of this impression. The steel industry falls within the remit of the European Coal and Community (ECSC). defined of the Community the with a special control of the Community the per cent of the community which was set up in 1951. With a special control of the c

1610

cent to 7 per cent

favourable to the establishment of an ECSC High Authority (whose responsibilities have since been taken over by the vested with

"supranational powers".

These powers were exercised to the full last October, when Brussels imposed production quotas on companies. All the manufacturers or national authorities.

Ideas of launching Community programmes—such as the consumption of a Furoneas across powerless had they felt to

> With the other industries which have come in for atten-tion at Community level, it has again been a case of turning to the EEC in an effort to over-come difficulties which individval countries are unable to silve. For instance, the Commission was given the task of negotiating voluntary limitation agreements with the textiliant of the sextiliant of the tile-exporting countries. It approved the agreement among preducers of synthetic fibres, although it clearly contravened the Community rules on competition (the legislation on restrictive practices). Perhaps the

next job it is given will be to

curb Japanese car sales in the Community,

The state of the s

The absence of a European industrial policy worthy of the name is clearly illustrated by the case of shipbuilding. Structural reorganization in this in-dustry has taken place without any arrangements for coordination between countries, apart from the Commission having been given the special task of drawing up half-yearly reports on the state of shipbuilding, and provision for contributions from the Community budget towards the costs of retraining programmes.
The Commission is willing to

accept this role as watchdog (or as alibi in some cases), but it does not want to limit its activities to the negative aspects, Aware that Brussels is in no position to impose policy on industrialists. Viscount Davigaon believes that the Community can play a more dynamic role in tripartite cooperation involving national governments, industry and the

Commission's contribution essential to any scheme for the modernization of a branch of industry. "I am convinced that a rationalization program

cannot be planned at national level because of the difficulty at that level of judging the degree of competitiveness, to

be attained ", he suid.

Viscount Davignon - har noticed a marked increase recently in interest in the possibilities for this type of co-operation, and the "communioperation, and the "communi-tization" of certain crisis-ridden sectors has had the effect of increasing the Commission's influence, "If this trend is maintaided", he "the environment necessary for real industrial coopera-tion in Europe could be created."

Creating the environment is all important to Viscount Davignon, who clearly intends to play a real role—discreet perhaps and sometimes in the wings—in the development of wings—in the development of European industry. "The prob-lems are too complex", he said, "for Brussels to be able to decree what should be done." He is an optimist and is hopeful that the Commission will gain some ground. Gone are the days when use of the gunboat could be contem-plated. Now it has to be per-

Marcel Scotto

Steel succeeding on last throw of die

On October 30 last year, after sluggishness of the market, the solution chosen, article 58, lengthy equivocation arising Orders booked in January were was probably the least judilargely out of West Germany's at higher prices than in clous, but the most important reluctance, the Council of October. There has been no thing was obviously not to sit Ministers gave the Commission of the European Communities authority to declare a " state of manifest crisis", and accordingly to use its powers under the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) treaty to apply quota restrictions to steel

production.
The scheme, which had the merit of simplicity, was to impose discipline on producers who were no longer prepared to accept it voluntarily and to reestablish a better balance between supply and demand, without which the fall in prices could not be halted. In the nine capitals, but especially in Bonn the reaction was one of relief, but not without a certain amount of anxiety. There was certainly relief that the Community had at last taken a quick decision when faced with the serious further decline in the steel industry and the disagreement among its members. It was universally acknowledged that action was needed to end the chaos and save the ECSC from disruption.

But there was also anxiety because this first recourse to article 58 of the ECSC treaty was regarded as the last throw of the die. In the past liberalism and caution had prevailed and the governments of the Nine had never before resorted to these powers. In West Germany the government, employers and unions looked with equal antipathy and mis-givings on this abandonment, however temporary, of the laws of market forces, this concession to dirigism, to the bureaucratic whim of the Com-

The other governments were generally more favourable to the project, but they were well aware that it it failed, or even if it only half succeeded, the result would be catastrophic not only for the steel industry but also for the Community's image and its capacity for effective in-

tervention to stem a crisis in any sector of industry. The result has not been a failure, far from it. Three months after the decision was taken, it is possible to make an initial assessment. The view in Brussels is that the results have been excellent. "We have managed to arrest the dramatic fall in prices, which have hardened despite the continuing had to be done. In our opinion

speculation against our system", observes Viscount Etienne Davignon, the member of the Commission responsible for industrial policy,

The system was set up discreetly last November. Pro-moted to its leading role under the terms of article 58, the Commission established frank, and on the whole trustful, relations with the industry. Some producers, particularly in West for a future date.

Germany, had initially con Two points are sidered that the quotas First, the compa allocated to them were unfair, We received 150 requests for revision of quotas, All the applications were given careful consideration and, although some companies were not fully satisfied with the outcome of our examinations, there have not been any serious disputes.

The Court of Justice has most of trade in the name of Comcertainly not been submerged with cases", is the rather satisfied comment from Brussels. So much for the allocation of Second,

quotas. The next stage—putting the scheme into practice—has been managed without great difficulties, laspections at steelworks (with assistance from production engineers." on loan." from the trade) have passed off smoothly. Computer-aided col- grammes. lation of data has worked perfectly, to widespread surprise. In short, the Commission has displayed more professionalism than had been expected, in West Germany, where the Government and the industry have forgotten their initial misgivings and played the game absolutely straight, people agree that order has been restored after last autumn's morale-sapping chaos. They admit that the improvement in the situation is not attributable to a more favourable economic

based on article 58 and, one thing leading to another, to the end of bearish speculation. Does this mean that the West Germans have been won over to article 58 and compulsory quotas? Absolutely not, but officialdom and the trade have been prepared to make the best of a bad jcb, all the more so in that there have been no major snags. Although they cannot admit to having been wrong, they point out: "Given the violence of the storm that hit us in the autumn, something

our on our hands."

There has certainly been no change in doctrine. The criti-sisms made in October by Herr Lambsdorf, Minister for Economic Affairs, against the declaration of a state of manifest crisis are still regarded as valid, but the motive in reiterating them is not to express any hostile intent, but to ensure that they remain on record

Two points are emphasized. First, the compulsory quotas system causes unnecessary liarm to the most efficient steelmakers, obliging them to pro-duce less than they would wish even though they have markets —inside or outside the EEC be unhealthy for such a situation to continue for long. Second, compulsory output quotas eliminate or at least mitigate the effects of competi-tion within the EEC and this gives protection to the weakest groups, which are therefore encouraged to postpone their

structural reorganization pro-The West Germans are insistent on the need for rationalization of production facilities the length and breadth of the EEC. They have been practis-ing what they preach and have no intention of changing course. Hesch is on the point of announcing a modernization programme which will involve at least 5,000 redundancies. They also think that it is time that their partners—meaning Italy, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom-stopped subsidizing production plants which can never be made comclimate, but to the quota system peritive again. This is one of their familiar themes on the

subject of aid policy. Brussels is happy to interpret the moderate tone of West German comments as gradging Germans do not like the idea of compulsory quotas. It was very painful for them to agree to his course. But from bere it is very clear that the German sreelmakers, having seen how things have worked out for them in practice, are no longer hostile to article 58. They are not campaigning against this

present experience", Viscount

On the whole, then, the emergency measures introduced last autumn have had a good reception, even in West Germany, But this holds only in so far as it is understood that they will be temporary

and will end on June 30 1981 according to schedule.

On this point the West Germans are categorical and unanimous, drawing artention to the formal commitments given by the Commission. Here again, they refer to the most efficient producers (including the majority of West German producers, naturally), who would not tolerate the prospect of having their own security put at risk because they had to carry on propping up lame

Moreover, the anarchy leashed by the abrupt fall in orders during the summer of 1980 has now been eliminated and there is no longer any reason to consider the steel industry to be in a state of

manifest crisis.
In Düsseldorf it is emphasized that, although the state of the industry is not very encouragindustry is not very encouraging, it is certainly not catastrophic. According to the forecasts, steel consumption in the EEC will fall by 6 per cent in 1981 compared with last year and by only 2 per cent to 3 per cent in West Germany.

"This has been a passing difficulty", it is claimed, "and now that they have had a breathing space, the steel-makers in the Community should be able to make their such a rangements to deal with such eventualities". And no one, including the West Germans, denies that the steel industry can get through these lean times without certain rules, some form of discipline regula-ting production. The West Germans want such "cartel arrangements" to revert from being public to private, as they were before last summer. The Commission shares this

point of view. The compulsory quota system is not a formula which was made to last: responsibility for market organization is too heavily concentrated on the Commission. We are very actively engaged in formulating a new voluntary emergency plan. This work will have to be completed before the end of April if we are to avoid a renewal of speculation. Viscount Davignon observes.

Philippe Lemaître

Pandora's box closed to car makers

importer of cars, to the extent of about 600,000 cars of sil Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's able Commissioner for Romo. Industry and Energy, was asked to offer three concrete solutions for the European car industry to be put into effect "I have no desire to take over from the industrialists", Viscount Davignon says, adding: immediately, he replied: "I am no fairy godmother, grant-ing your protégé's three

wishes."

Already in 1974 the European Commission had published a document which stated that, after the first oil crisis, industry would be the policy (which absorbs 70 per cent of its 25,000,000m lire and is a customs CE Virenens

least by the assault sociologists specializing in Marx's (and Antonioni's) theories on allenation—with open satisfaction. At last, exclaimed the pro-phets, who were making quite a good living denouncing the evils of the capitalistic industrial society based on car production, the moment had

No more pollution-spreading

private cars, therefore, but col-lective trains and buses—perthe bargain. But the new dedustry, and later the steel industry and many others, arunemployed orkers, low investment, a freeze on the Jaunch of new types of cars, and higher transcosts. Nor were the buses the alternative society built compensation. The failure "diversification", carried out under pressure from certain industrial and intellectual quarters in a number of car irms, was symbolic.

The Japanese, on the other hand, free from sociological complexes, modernized their plant, attacked foreign markets and increased their exports tenfold. But they had an advantage: they had not read the essays of Galbraith, and had ignored the funereal fore-casts for the future of the car.

In 1985, the EEC will be a net Six years went by : another oil crisis and further Japanese penetration of car markets, now also by "joint ventures" with British Leyland and Alfa

> I have no desire at all to create a finance fund for the car industry." And he is right, Viscount Davignon is the most

> budget) and is a customs union. It was created with idealistic aspilations which in hard fact boild down to support for the farmers—especially the French—and for German industry, with benefits all round. For the rest, the EEC has remarked an empty Pandora's box. All the wishes in the world can be put into it, but out of it would not not get but out of it you can only get studies and report, recommendations, forecasts, and—if you

Europe's industriclists, espe-cially in the car industry, are only now realizing that the car policy is still only in aspira-tion; apart from anything else, there is not the money for it. Loans are available for steel, but only indirectly for steel, but only indirectly for the car industry, and-as Viscount Davignon again saysto 5 per cent of all the investments carried out by European firms, taking into account subsidies from the Iron and Steel Community, the Regional and Social Funds, and the Erro-pean Investment Bank.

The car industry has few friends in Brussels. There is Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Commissioner for Externa Relations, who has the backing of a few members of the Euro pean Commission, and who-for example—is loud in sup-port of a "global commercial relationship" between Europe and Japan. In other words, open doors for Japanese cars to enter all the EEC countries.

Japan would arrive, even in France and Italy (where Japanese car imports are at present restricted to a few housand a year) whereas it is by no means certain that European goods would arrive, in the same quantities, for sale in

Japan.
The EEC-according to Viscount Davignon-is trying to find "the most favourable climate for the car industry". It advises doubling expenditure on research, and promises to smile favourably on joint cooperation agreements (even with firms outside Europe). However, stringent checks on national aid to European car firms are threatened, with the added threat of sanctions, whereas everyone knows that, simply by manipulating the rate of exchange of the yen, Japan can reduce the selling price of its cars in Europe by 25 per cent.

nor Bonacini, who is reporter on the car crisis to the European Parliament, has even aired the possibility of limiting imports of Japanese cars into Europe, if some satisfactory form of self-restraint is not amind at arrived at. To understand why it is im-

possible for the EEC to give pean car industry (despite the recent pilgrimages of the leaders of the manufacturers' association to the Berlaymont Building) it return to the imbalances in the Community's budget. If European agriculture, which is not in the throes of any partic-ular crisis, needs modernizing, or its structure strengthening, there is the guidance section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. which promptly pays out a few million million lire every year, simply on presentation of the demands for payment.

If the car industry needs-

nquestionably it does need-

dozen million million lire

cessions by the Japanese on for modernization (America other European products, will be investing \$15,500m Except that one can be quite every year up till 1985) it can sure that the cars made in ask its shareholders for the money as risk capital, or ask the banks, or issue debentures—all operations in special contribution.

There are people who always expect help from outside, or from the Community—both politically, and at industrial level,

This is the case with those producers who ask Brussels for solutions, which Brussels can-not provide, to problems that are often of their own making. Fortunately, most European car manufacturers are not so ingenuous : many Italian, French and German firms, individually or jointly, have investment plans and new car projects for the near future. Support from the EEC does have a place in their planning, but more as a social and political framework within which to

European industrial leader and their labour forces are in no way inferior to their American or Japanese counterparts, but they operate in a different social context. For example, in Japan, trade union problet social security costs, hours lost through strikes and the burden of a welfare state influence the level of technology production and large-scale in vestment far less than they do in Europe.

The car crisis is the crisis post-industrial sociéty. Wil robots à la Karel Capek per haps come to Europe's help, improve the situation? Japan, more than half trobots in operation in whole world are employed car industry.) Perhaps, but the forecast up to 1985 is not encouraging. Beyond 1985 even the old prophets of the alterna-tive society cannot see the same prophets who now drive around in Toyotas. The only model" they have changed is

Renato Proni

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Vital to protect textiles

Within the framework of Gatt to 13,700,000m lire, while ex-the Multifibre Agreement; ports increased from 8,700,000m (MFA) regulates trade in the lire to 9,900,000m fire. The defi-textiles and clothing sector be-vit in the balance of trade of of prime-economic and social by imports from outside, and the line of the content of the c textiles and clothing sector be-tween the industrialized and the developing countries. The agreement was last renewed in 1977, and is to expire at the end of this year. In the next few months, therefore, negotia-tions will take place for the renewal of the MFA.

The provisions of mat agreement have already had, and will continue to have, an important bearing on the way in-dustry in this sector will deve-Jop in the EEC countries, and especially in Italy which is a large producer and exporter of textiles and clothing.

The total number of people employed in the EEC in the production of textiles and clothing was estimated at the end of 1979 as about four million, and this fell in the second half of the 1970s by about 150,000 People every year. In Italy, at the end of 1979, the number of people employed in the industry (including those employed in small businesses, with less than 20 employees) vas estimated as 1,200,000, that is 30 per cent of the number

people similarly employed in the entire Community. In recent years the rate of import penetration—that is the percentage of total EEC consumption which imports from outside the EEC represent shows a trend that is worrying for the Community. From 1977

vit in the balance of trade of the Community as a whole in textiles and clothing therefore increased considerably, rising from 1,500,000m lire in 1977 to 3,800,000m lire in 1979. It is estimated that in 1980 the deficir will be close ,000.000m lire, .. and imports from countries outside the Community will have risen to about 40 per cent of consumption.

Ir seems obvious that, in a period in which various factors (especially the increase in the cost of energy) will cause a slowing in the rate of incresse of the gross national products of the industrialized countries. with a consequent increase in the social problems related to unemployment, the EEC authorities will have to approach the renewal of the MFA with clear ideas, and a great deal of firmness and determination.

Italy and the Italian textile manufacturers have always maintained an attitude in favour of absolute freedom in international trade, and in my view this philosophy will con-However, supporting tinue. free trade cannot mean a further willingness to lose market shares and, in the extreme, to suffer losses of sales to councompetition is based on low wage levels. This would have grave consequences for Italy in terms of unemployment and its effects on society.

interest. Its protection against an excessive increase in the EEC's \imports from other countries is indispensable, not least to protect what is the most important marker for Italian exports of textiles and clothing, seeing that the EEC today absorbs about two thirds of Italian exports in this sec-

For there to be balanced growth in the textile sector in Italy Italian industry needs to continue its international business, which is responsible for exports of about 30 per cent of Italian production, contributing. surplus of more than 500,000m lire to the Italian trade balance. Nor should it be forgotten that exports of tex- maximum for the imports of tiles and clothing have a high each of the sensitive products value added content, and that energy consumption per employee in the textiles and clothing industry is about half average employee in Italian manufacturing industry as a whole.

When renewing the MFA. account must be taken of the changed conditions, compared with the situation when the agreement was signed in 1973: new relationships must be established with the other two industrialized partners main (the United States and Japan), with better regulation also of and not only with the develop-

by imports from outside, and States and Japan (countries in much lower) to contribute, to a greater extent than in the past, and through their own imports, to the growth of the developing countries. With regard to the United States in particular, it is hoped that there will be a reduction in American customs duties— which are more sharply projec-tionist and much higher than those of the Communityaccompanied by the elimination of such artificial advantages as the specially favour-

able oil price. The Community, for its part must be able to fix an overall coming from countries with low wage levels. Annual variations in these imports must be correlated to the growth of increases in the degree of import penetration, which would dangerous for the equilibrium of the textiles and clothing sector in Europe, and in Italy in particular. The Italian textiles and clothing industry confident that Community will be able to bring a new sense of realism and firmness to the negotiations that will lead to the re-

Pietro Marzotto

Germany and the Free Democrats

Election has not changed policy on Europe

changed Boun's policy on bodies as the European Counties and eye on the Soviet Union, where, with hoped—that the greater government, for which the strength of the Free Democrats treaties at present make no the end of this month, the provision Strength of the Free Demotiates provision.

In their coalition with the provision.

Second Democrate might result Some foreign newspapers Social Democrats might result in a change of emphasis in the reacted federal Government's European policy, even a loosening of the close ties with France, will soon find how wrong they were. For FDP leader Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Herr Helmut Schmidt (SPD), the federal Chancellor, see eye to eye on Europe.

This was evident from the government statement Chancellor Schmidt made on November 24 with his coalition partner's agreement, which in-cluded two fundamental assertions: the maintenance and development of the European Community continues to one of the priorities of West German policy; the federal Government fully endorses President Giscard d'Estaing's beuef in the continuation of Franco-German cooperation.

Quoting the French President, Herr Schmidt agreed that this cooperation represented an irreplaceable contribution to Europe's progress and stabi-lity. The Chancellor also said that the goal of a European Union must not be forgotten, a point amplified by Herr Genscher later, thus proving that the Free Democrats, far from applying the brakes, are a driving force in the Euro-

The federal Foreign Minis-ter's proposal at the "Twelfth Night conference" the FDP traditionally hold in Stuttgart, that a "visible step forward" should at last be taken with the signing of a treaty on the European Union, was meant seriously. In Herr Genscher's view the debate on this treaty could in itself lead to ideas assuming more definite shape and so to a wider European seneral agreement Rather general agreement. Rather than awaiting the outcome of possibly very protracted treaty negotiations, he thus sees pro-fit to be gained from the pre-paratory discussions.

For Herr Genscher the goals of a European Union are the European foreign policy, an extension of Community policies in line with the Rome and Paris treatles; coordination of security policy, closer coopera-tion in the cultural sector and

more practical problems to contend with at the moment Union, which has been mooted for some considerable time but has never been translated into

The federal Foreign Minister is not, of course, overlooking present controversial issues, principal among them being the agricultural policy, which Chancellor Schmidt described in his government statement as being in urgent need of reform to bring it back into line with free mar-ket principles, He is convinced that more suringent import res-trictions and aggressive export promotion will not solve the problem of agricultural sur-

pluses.

There will be some hard fighting over this in the Community in the near future, a foretaste being provided by the dispute over the Community budget, which Herr Genscher feels should not be seen as a serusgle for power. seen as a struggle for power between two Community institutions. It is crucial, particularly in view of the more difficult world political situation— and on this Chancellor Schmidt and Herr Genscher are in complete agreement— that European policy should not become bogged down in debates on agriculture and the budget and so paralyse the

Some foreign newspapers lew years is now being set. reacted cynically to Herr Herr Genscher is very much afraid the Soviet leaders might that the Community had far more practical problems. gain the impression that West-ern Europe is withdrawing in-creasingly into itself and neg-

lecting the bond with its
American alies.
This could lead to disastrous
errors in the assessment of the situation and have ominous political consequences. Hence his recent renewed emphasis on the need for close cooperation between Europe and America, describing it as essential for the West to adopt an unambiguous position as a ar unambiguous position as a basis for satisfactory dealings with the Soviet Union—at the negotiations on disarmament and arms controls, for exam-

Cooperation with France plays a fundamental role in this concept. The idea that Herr Genscher's success in the elections might cause some deterioration in Franco-Ger-man relations is anachronistic in view of the recent slight cooling of the relationship be-tween President Giscard d'Es-taing and Chancellor Schmidt.

The importance of outward appearances, such as the fre-quency of top-level telephone calls, should not be overesti-mated: the Chancelor has been deeply involved in form-ing the coalition and Government in recent months, and the French President has to concentrate on what is for him a decisive election campaign.

There, is also a political
motive for this aloofness. Since

The result of the German the harmonization of legisla- As the federal Government last summer, and particularly parliamentary elections on tion, all of which will entail sees it, new political impulses since the danger of Soviet mili-October 5, 1980, has not the institutionalization of such are needed, aimed not least at tary intervention in Poland became acute, President Gissiderably, while Chancellor Schmidt would like to save what he can of East-West cooperation. Nor should the special position of Germany and of Berlin, both divided, be

These subtle changes of view have had no effect on the close relationship between the two foreign ministers. Thus, at their most recent talks in Bonn in late November, Herr Genscher and M François Pon-cer achieved a high level of agreement on bilateral, European and world questions, and there were no differences in their assessment of the Polish situation. For the German Foreign Minister this is extremely important—not least for his vision of a united West aware of its strength.

There is another factor, which is often disregarded outwhich is often disregarded our-side West Germany: in its desire for the continued de-velopment of the European Community and of Franco-Ger-man friendship, the SPD-FDP coalition in Bonn can count on the marliamentary opposition the parliamentary opposition not to cause any difficulties. On the contrary, the Christian Democrats are urging the Goverament on. When they criticize the Chancellor, it is because they feel he is not doing enough for European in-

tegration. The worst that can happen is for Franco-German links to be subjected to a critical appraisal when the federal Govern-ment might be accused, in the Opposition's view, of neglecting the Atlantic Alliance. In recent weeks Herr Genscher

recent weeks Herr Genscher has helped to restore harmony in this respect by commending the determination of the French leadership to maintain security and cooperate with the United States.

Practice does not always match theory, and West German policy will not run as smoothly in the coming months as Herr Schmidt in his government statement and Herr Genscher at the "Twelfth Night conference" would have us believe. But there is a determination in Bonn to pursue a productive policy on Europe, security and the alliance. The other partners should follow suit.

Bernt Conrad



Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) and Herr Helmut Schmidt in earnest conversation.

'Cultural Europe'

Sorry tale of the fortunes of the foundation

The fortunes of the proposed European Cultural Foundation; make a sorry tale of confusion make a sorry tale of confusion and intrigue, thanks largely to the behaviour of the French Government. Towards the end of 1974 the Nine called upon Mr Tindemans, then Belgian Prime Minister, to prepare a report on "European union" and he delivered his work a year larer. His colleagues proyear later. His colleagues pro-ceeded to bury his ideas, but some vestiges of chapter IV, "A citizen's Europe", sur-vived, including the proposed formation of a European Cultural Foundation to ba financed by the member states, Community funds and private

Did not the Treaty of Rome lay the "foundations for a steadily closer union between the peoples of Europe" and did it not (in article 235) contain authority for any action aimed at this objective which was decided upon unanimously? Well, almost a quarter of a
century later, "cultural
Europe" is still only a plan.
Mr Tindemans wrote of the
foundation that "its Object will be to promote...anything which could help towards our peoples by placing the emphasis on human contact and to enhance Europe's in-"to enhance Europe's influence abroad". This proposal was adopted in 1977, at the European summit held in Rome, and a working party was set up to draft the foundation's constitution.

French civilization is both original and universal but, in a world in which the laws of the jungle and numerical strength prevail, it can survive only by making a constant effort of the will. English has far out-stripped French as the inter-national working language and

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is gaining ground by the day; tomorrow, Spanish will have to be reckoned with. In short, France has a battle on its hands if it is to survive culturally, and if it succumbs culturally it will be eclipsed poli-

The French Government is well aware of this and allocates almost half of the Ministry of Foreign affairs budget to cultural relations. It has taken great strength from the European Community in this life or death struggle. To be worthy of its name, the Community is duty bound to nurture the tree of its diverse cultures. French culture is a vigorous branch on this tree, stretching beyond French borders and casting its pollen on non-Francophone Europe.

French is the only language to enjoy official status in three member states. This is a privilege inherized from history and the French should feel no embarrassment about it-none of the other nations resents it. It was consolidated by the role played by France in the early days of the Community, as a result of which French now enjoys pride of place in the although here again-English is gaining ground.

Since a cultural institution is tant for France that Paris should be the sear of the foun-dation. This was a point on which President Giscard d'Estaing was prepared to do bat-tle, and he won the day at the European summit held in Copenhagen on April 8, 1978,

with ease apparently. Paris's own prestige, its cosmopolitan flavour and its standing in international cul-tural life on the strength of

Commercial Coordinator:

Yves Morvan,

Dante Secchia,

Eric Wolfensohn

of Unesco were arkuments in it favour. It was announced after the same summit that the Nine had agreed on the "structural sad operational framework" of the foundation. The Paris rumicipal authorities offered to accommodate the foundation in a newly renovated building the Botel de Coulanges, in the Marsis, a quartier steeped in cultural

heritage.

At this stage everything became bogged down. Discussion of the final paragraphs of the constitution dragged on; no progress has been made since the beginning of 1979. Losing patience, the European Movement spent a few days collecting the signatures of about 30 leading figures (including two Nobel Prize winners and 15 members of the Institut de France) and delivered a pention to the authorities. It got an evasive acknow-ledgment in reply.

At the European Council meeting on December 16, 1980, the outgoing president, following the practice which has become customary at the end of a term of office; invited business. When the European Cultural Foundation came up, all eyes turned towards the French representative. He said nothing, Next business.

What has kappened? No one is pregared to give a straight answer. Officially, a few para-graphs of the constitution remain in dispute. The Danes are said to have a few legal reservations. The distribution of seats on the board has not been finalized. It is even sug-gested—although scarcely cred-ible—that France wants the member states' financial sup-port to be confined to a single initial endowment whereas the other countries prefer annual contributions. These matters' would pose no insurmountable problems for those who wanted to solve them, but it would seem that the will is no longer

some people suppose that the scheme is being blocked by a bandful of uncompromisingly anti-EEC civil servants who have caused consternation in the Elysée Palace with dire warnings of the wrath of Mr Debré 1 who has actually had nothing to say not the subject! nothing to say on the subject! * L at the extension of the 1980.

Community's powers. However, the principle of the matter has established for the past two years that the foundation will be set up by inter-governmental agreement and not by any enlargement of the Commi

enlargement of the Commission's powers.

Another interpretation of the delay is that it is a tactical ploy to keep the foundation in reserve for whenever the really important negotiations get under way on the situation of the headquarters of the various Cammunity instituvarious Community institu-tions. France wants Strasbourg to be made the permanent seat of the European Parliament. Is the intention to keep the founter? If so, such a manoeuvre would not only be highly reprehensible but also wholly ill conceived since the foundation would be a good desi more valuable if it were established in its home than it is at present, merely pencilled in or

The third explanation is simost too unworthy to men-tion, but it is nevertheless the one which talkies most closely with Coulanges, would not accept ance elevate M Chirac to European cultural hierarchy?

To borrow the phrase applied to various attacks perpetrated in pursuit of obscure honourable) causes, no one has "claimed responsibility" for sabotaging the Cultural Foundation.

one has.

A certain amount of self-interested murmuring is already audible: if the French really nc longer want this founda-tion, others are prepared to revive the project to their own benefit. Florence, Aachen, Bruges or even London are potential candidates. Whether through indecision or fick-leness, France could be miss-ing another opportunity.

Maurice Delarue The proposed foundation

should not be conjused with an existing international nongovernmental organization the same name based * Le Monde, December 16

On the contrary

Hiawatha's warning

You shall hear how Hiawatha, Known to some as Roh-nal-drey-gun, Gathered all his braves around him, Gathered round him wise advisers, Wise in ways of distant countries

Far beyond the Eastern Ocean. First came Alekh-san-dur-ha-ig, Warrior from mighty Neh-to; Followed Khee-sin-djur, the Rover; Last came lovely Laughing Water, 🦿 Minnehaha or An-arm-strong. "Listen well", said Hiawatha.

"Our false friends across the Ocean Will not buy our cloths and feedstuffs, Say we have our power cheaply, Threaten to drive out our merchants.

" Tell our friends ", said Hiawatha, "That I give them solemn warning: Till they buy our cloths and feedstuffs They must forfeit my protection."

Far and wide went out the message To those lands across the Ocean; Trembled all those mighty nations, Trembled, and resumed their commerce, Bought great Hiawatha's feedstuffs.

Bought his cloths and shirts and leggins. All went well for nigh a twelvemonth, Till, in lands across the Ocean, Cloth and leggin makers muttered, Muttered in a growing anger, Anger and demand for vengeance; Vowed revenge on Hiawatha,

Threatened to drive out his merchants.

"Very well", said Hiawatha,

"If you seek a trade war, wage it;

Wage it, and see who is victor."

"Wait!", said lovely Laughing Water,

Minnehaha, one-time envoy:

"Tare ware of our overrels."

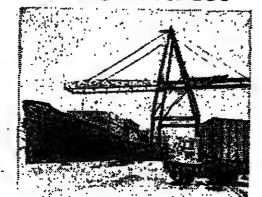
" I am weary of our quarrels, Of our wranglings and dissensions; All our strength is in our union,
All our danger is in discord.
Tomahawks we all must bury."

Then on both sides of the Ocean, Tomahawks and clubs they buried, Smoked in Ghat the sacred Peace-Pipe. With relief sighed Hiawatha, And in peace the braves departed, Went in peace—until the next time.

Pangloss 5

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TO AND FROM THE BRINK

How many more times can which the national committee Poland afford to go to the brink headed by Mr Walesa plays a cobefore pulling back? The agreeordinating rather than dictatorial ment hammered our between role. Feeling in the regional com-Solidarity and the Government mittees is running high, and it is only with great difficulty-and over the weekend averted the threat of a one hour national through personal persuasionthat Mr Walesa is able to push strike today. The agreement con-Solidarity along the path of modtains a sensible compromise over eration. The demand among some the question of Saturday working. It also gives Solidarity strikers in the provinces that greater access to the media. The very fact that Mr Lech Walesa, corrupt local officials should be removed is understandable. But the Solidarity leader, went on television to announce the agreeit is also dangerous, since it implies that Solidarity has a right ment is a mark of how far the to control appointments in the union is now accepted by the Communist run administration. state as a legitimate and inde-This potential challenge to the pendent interest group.

political system—as opposed to the presentation of social and But every time an eleventhhour compromise is reached, the economic demands—is writ large in the question of Rural Solidarity, which has sprung from the grievances of Poland's farmers, most of them smallholders. There are three and a half million private farmers in the demands of the trade: Poland, and Polish agriculture unionists-and, by extension, the depends on them. Not all of them the same time appeasing Moscow. The tactic adopted by the Polish have actually signed up with Rural Solidarity, as the peasants' Communist Party leader Mr Stanislaw Kania is clearly to implement the agreement free association has come to be known, But Poland's rural population is less politically active than urban Poles, and the present level of agitation by far-mers is only the tip of the iceberg. Rural Solidarity is demanding the legal recognition granted to its urban counterpart, and the National Committee of Solidarity proper has backed up this demand.

This challenge from the countryside is no less serious for the Government than the emergence of free trade unions in the towns. Urban Solidarity, it is true, strikes at the heart of Communist ideology, in that the decentralized organization, in Communist state is supposed to

represent, and be run by, the working class. The very existence of free trade unionism in Polish factories daily belies this claim. But at least-from Warsaw's point of view, or even Moscow's-the workers are contained within the framework of an almost wholly, state-run industry. The farmers, by contrast, are already independent, since although they rely on the state for supplies of farm machinery, their farms are an island of private endeavour in a largely collective society. A legally recognized association of farmers would not only have bargaining power over such economically crucial matters as the sale of agricultural produce to state retail outlets, but would also be a permanent affront to Communist ideology.

Rural Solidarity might appear less alarming to the authorities if presented as an expansion or invigoration of existing farmers associations, such as the agricultural "circles" for distribution of farm machinery. Indeed, there is in theory no reason why associations of this kind should not exist within the framework of a one-party state. It is doubtful whether Mr. Kania sees it that way, however, and certain that the Kremlin does not Mr Kania's recent warning that " alternative centres of power" could not be tolerated in Poland was clearly meant partly for Soviet ears, and partly as a reminder to fellow Poles of the need for an appearance of national consensus. Solidarity's leaders understand that constraint, but are rightly wary of its being used as a pretext for cancelling the gains they have already made.

A RECIPE FOR INFLATION

The TUC's proposals for the be blamed on an excessively Eudget are called "A Plan for Growth". They might more honestly have been called a recipe for inflation. The overall approach is based on the belief that economic recovery can be induced by the Government scattering money like confetti. The scale of the proposed boost to demand, at £6,000m, is considerably larger than any but the most fanatical believers in fiscal expansion would recommend.

process becomes just a little

more threadbare, the ritual dance

a little less convincing. The Polish Government is in a

dilemma, because it has to satisfy

vast majority of Poles-while at

reached in Gdansk after last

summer's strikes as slowly and

as partially as possible, so that

he can claim to be both tolerating

the birth of free trade unionism

(in Mr Walesa's hearing) and

subtly strangling it (for the ears

of Mr Brezhnev). Every major

concession undermines this delicate balancing act, and makes

it harder for Mr Kania to hold off the threat of Soviet

Mr Walesa, meanwhile, is-

under pressure from the grass-

roots. Solidarity is a democratic,

intervention.

Such a policy could only be pursued by abandoning all attempts at keeping the money supply under reasonable control. rates at their present high level would not allow a Government deficit on the scale which this would produce to be funded. The extra demand would soon find turn. To try to achieve more itself converted into higher prices. At the end of the experiment, output would be no higher and the hard won gains in the fight against inflation would

have been lost. The TUC recommends wrong policies because its thinking is based on false analysis. The present recession cannot reasonably tight Government fiscal policy. Total borrowing by Government is likely to be over £13,000m this year. The level of final demand in the economy has held up fairly well.

The recession has been caused by a rundown of stocks, which is the natural consequence of high real interest rates and falling inflation. As stocks revert to more normal levels, the level of output should first stabilize and then pick up of its own accord. Any recovery is likely to be weak, but that is a function Merely maintaining interest of the weakness of the economy. It cannot be expected that a policy which deliberately avoids stimulating demand will produce anything other than a slow upbout of inflation.

Even if there were a possibility of some easing of the Government's fiscal stance, the TUC's method would be the wrong way of using the money. Roughly a third of the £6,000m would be spent on tax concessions, including a cut in employers' National Insurance contributions to reverse the increase announced in November. But two thirds of the money would go on extra public spending. If there is a criticism which can be made of the Government's handling of public spending it is that it has allowed too much, not too little. Cuts in spending programmes in all areas have been difficult to achieve. The nationalized industries have shown a particular tendency to consume cash in large quantities. Yet the TUC advocates giving yet more money to the nationalized industries.

Other parts of the spending programme seem to be determined entirely on political grounds. Education is allocated £500m because that is what is needed to restore spending to the Labour Government level. The TUC says that its proposals are designed to show that there is an alternative to the course of action being pursued by the Government. On the evidence presented, it is not one which need give the Government great pause for thought.

THE OUESTION OF AID FOR EL SALVADOR

The "final offensive" launched by the guerrillas in El Salvador last month has very largely petered out. After mounting a series of concerted attacks in different parts of the country, they have now been driven back with heavy losses. The regular army proved stronger, and the guerrillas did not attract the public support which they had to have if they were to succeed in overthrowing the government. But this setback is certainly not the end of the story. The basic conditions of life in El Salvador which have led to the protest movement—the inequalities of wealth and government repression-remain as before, the guerrillas are undefeated, and the prospect is one of continuing civil war, misery and international concern.

Much is going to depend on the policy of the Reagan Administration towards Central America as a whole. One of the merits of the Carter Administration was that it recognized the need to change traditional American policies in the regionthough it did not take it far enough. It saw that the United States could not simply continue to support repressive regimes,

because it opened the way to their overthrow by leftist revolutionaries sympathetic to Cuba. So after the overthrow of President Somoza in Nicaragua, which drove home the point, it took trouble to establish civil relations with the new revolutionary government. It criticized the Guatemalan government for its human rights record; and ir backed the Salvadorean government, in spite of the appalling brutality of its armed forces, because of the reforms it tried to introduce, particularly agra-

rian reform. This support for reform was bitterly attacked by the right, both in El Salvador and in the United States, as being accommodating towards Marxism; and the campaign indications were that the new Administration would revert to traditional policies. So far it has backed increased aid for El Salvador and suspended aid to Nicaragua. Mr Robert White, a career diplomat who was American Ambassador in San Salvador and who was closely identified with American policy there, is reportedly to lose his job. But these decisions do not go as far. as some of President Reagan's more right-wing supporters would have liked. The Administration is still reviewing policy, so it is possible that a more realistic assessment will emerge.

The fact is that nothing will be solved by simply stepping up American aid, civil or military, to the government of El Salvador. It is understandable that the Americans would not be happy to see a leftist government installed in El Salvador, But the basic revolutionary impulse comes from the conditions of life there, not from Cuba or elsewhere, and the only way to stabilize the situation is to meet the demand for change. What is needed now is a constructive policy which recognizes this and tries to bring the two sides together in negotiations. It will not be easy. At this stage the guerrillas are refusing to speak to the Salvadorean Government on the grounds that it is just an American puppet, and saying that they will only negotiate with the United States. But some formula can surely be found for getting round this difficulty. It must be if the killing is ever to stop in El Salvador.

technology, would go a long way

Indeed it is a quite separate objection to the Bill that it fails to alter the law, merely squeezing nationality to fit the more illiberal parts of immigration policy. It is not even effective in its aim of equating nationality and right of entry, for the rights of free move-ment into the United Kingdom of EEC workers and their dependants remain untouched.

But the objection closest to Mr Curtis's heart (letters, January 22) is no doubt, that the Secretary of State is given wide arbitrary powers to decide which foreign-born children shall be nationals, and which shall not. This power is explicitly stated not to be reviewable by any court. Herdly the sort of thing you expects from a Tory Party traditionally concerned with the liberties of the subject. Yours faithfully,

ROBIN M. WHITE, Faculty of Law, The University of Dundee, Scrymgeour Building Park Place,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Priorities for a centre party

From Professor J. E. Meade, FBA Sir, Many of us would much prefer cither the Liberals or the social democrats to either the Conservatives or the present Labour Party. The tragedy is that with our present electoral system we may be unable elfectively to express this preference unless contests between Liberals and social democrats can be avoided at elections. But such a pact may be difficult to achieve, partly for personal and party reasons in the various constituencies and partly be-

cause of real differences of empha-

sis between the Liberal and social democratic philosophies. I suggest

the following solution :

1 Let the Liberals and social democrats now concert on one, and only one, nem of policy, namely, the preparation of an agreed detailed Bill for a system of proportional representation which would subsequently make it possible for Liberals and social democrats to oppose each other at the polls without disaster

liament.

2 Let them agree, constituency by constituency, not to oppose each other at the next election, this pact to last only until the PR Bill be-

to their representations in Par-

came law.

3 Let them agree that if they win a combined working majority at the next election they will at once enact the PR Bill and then immediately dissolve Parliament for an election under the new system.

4 Let them agree that if they do not win a combined working majority they will not join any government and will vote consistently against every government on every

against every government on every issue until the PR Bill is enacted. In this case, if they held the balance-of power in Parliament, they could ensure that either the PR Bill was enacted or Parliament was dissolved for a new election, a process which they should agree to prolong, so long as they retained the requisite numbers in Parliament, until the PR Bill was enacted.

A continuing constituency alli-ance with social democrats is unattractive to many Liberals; but surely PR would be worth a once-for-all combination of this kind, with the prospect of subsequent free and undamaging rivalry between them, and of a final end to the ridiculously unfair under-represen-tation of Liberals in Parliament. Yours faithfully,

I. È. MEADE. 40 High Street, Little Shelford, Cambridge. January 29..

From Mr Oliver Kingdon Sir. Now that Dr Owen has announced that he does not intend to stand as a Labour candidate at the next election we can assume that the formation of a new centre party

is much nearer.

Dr Owen and his friends are experienced enough politicians to know that political parties and political campaigns are expensive to form and run, and that financial backing is essential. They are also practical enough to realize that the money required to effect the realignment of British politics is not likely to come from the millions of ordinary voters who are only able is much nearer. to express their mid-term discon-tent through the public opinion

One is bound, therefore, to assume that money is being promised to them and to wonder from whom it might be coming. The trade unions have money and political interests, but they are not likely to be promising support to those whom they have effectively driven out of their own parry. Private wealth is more likely to prefer the Conserva-tives to social democrats, and small businesses, whether commercial or industrial, have their work cut out to survive, and have learnt through bitter experience to put not their trust in politicians.

Could it, therefore, be the City and big business, where Mr Roy Jenkins now finds himself, or even continental money, which is pro-posing to finance a new social

democratic party? It will be interesting to know when Dr Owen will be enlightening us and, if the assumption is correct that it is on big business that he intends to rely, how this aspect of his campaign will appeal to the man in the street. Yours faithfully,

OLIVER KINGDON, 6 Woodland Drive, Mapperley Park, . January 31.

D'Oyly Carte difficulties

From Mr G. Stark Sir, I am not sure whether to be surprised or otherwise to learn that the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company is facing serious financial difficulty. During the last five years or so I have extended many of their performances, but have not yet during

the same period managed to contact them even once on their publicised telephone numbers. Since by the evidence of one's own eyes they are not playing to packed houses, one is incluctably drawn to the conclusion that their financial administration, far from being admirably conducted as is claimed in some quarters, is something of a shambles. Yours fairbfully,

G. STARK, Keswick. 16 Tilton Road. Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Attempted suicide figures From Mr D. W. Rankin

Sir, Professor Ivor H. Mills (January 23) notes the falling para-suicide rate in Cambridge and Edinburgh and suggests it may herald a change in society". trary to the trend which he has

suggested, the number of para-suicides in Edinburgh rose in 1980. The factors which influence para-From Mrs N. A. Walton suicide rates are complex and poorly understood. Casting a horoscope for society on the basis of poorly understood phenomena should remain the function of astrologers. Yours faithfully.

DONALD W. RANKIN, University Department of Psychiatry, (Rayal Edinburgh Hospital), Morningside Park, Edinburgh.

Sir. What seems to be particularly bothering the Establishment is the fact that the Wembley conference represented a triumph for the rank and file. It was the rank and file delegates in unions such as ASTMS (Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs) who decided to back the USDAW (Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers) resolution, on the grounds that it gave the industrial whig of the party a significant voice, and contained important provisions such as recorded voting which will inhibit miscasting of votes. It is likely that a majority of trade union leaders did not prefer the USDAW resoludid not prefer the USDAW resolution, but the point is that their delegations did. This is no doubt why
the activities of the totally unaccountable TULV (Trade Unions
for Labour Victory) are being
extended. It can be seen as an
attempt by the trade union leaders
to maintain their independence
from the rank and file.

from the rank and file. The prima donnas in the Council for Social Democracy seem to be motivated by the same considerations. They have not complained about the block vote in the past when in their favour. In when it went in their favour, In-deed, Hugh Gaitskell's greatest triumph was the fixing of the block yote. It was when Jim failed to fix it that they began to talk about leaving. At the close of the Wem-bley conference Bill Rodgers made a very significant statement. He is widely reported as saying; "Foot cannot deliver." In other words,

the block vote can no longer be relied upon to keep the rank and file in their hitherto subservient Sadly it looks as if we will now be treated to the unedifying spec-tacle of Michael Foot trying to fix the October conference with the help of the trade union leaders. And this the very man who a few weeks ago called for an end to the infighting and described the arguments over the constitution as similar to monks arguing over how many angels can be accommodated in the point of a needle. But we can be sure that the rank and file will strongly oppose any attempted changes that are foisted upon them.

Yours faithfully,

P. WILLSMAN, 322B Plumstead High Street, SE18.

From Mr Roger Gray, QC Sir, At least Lord Shawcross (January 29) has now had the honesty to explain his departure from active politics. At the time that he was Attorney General some of us took the view that he was not being true to the country in allying

himself to what was, even in the Attlee days, a potentially subversive political force. Thirty years later, Mrs Shirley Williams. Mr Roy Jenkins and others are just beginning to realize that they joined the wrong side. Good luck to them, if they can form a civilized, responsible and intellec-tually honest opposition. But do not let them think that they command the respect of their elders and contemporaries of a similar intellectual and patriotic mould who have war-

ched with contempt their weak and indecisive attitude over many years.
As Sir Edward Grigg said in 1947,
"My chief complaint about the socialists is that they are emasculating the British people". When one looks back over the last 30-odd years and watched the antics of the gang of 4/13, one sees what he meant. Yours faithfully, ROGER GRAY,

Queen Elizabeth Building. Temple, EC4.

From Mrs Barbara Well Sir, Some of us who are watching from the sidelines the political upheavals now taking place in this country are smazed that the social democrats are being acclaimed as something "new". For surely they uphold the policies of the Labour Party as this has been operating over the past years (pro Nato, pro-Common Market, etc)—the Labour Party that in May, 1979, polled its

lowest vote for many years.
It seems to some of us that the only "new" element in British politics-bright and polished and new—comes from the Labour left, who alone are questioning the sterile dictum, Si vis pacem para bellum.

Yours, etc. BARBARA WALL, Swan Cottage, Rackham, Pulborough, West Sussex.

The cost of dying

From Mrs W. D. O'Hanlon Sir, If the cheapest coffins really cost £268, as Mrs Goodwin tells us (January 28) surely we can find some way to reduce this main item

in the cost of dying? Now that elm boards, the traditional wood for coffins, are almost unobtainable, is it not perhaps time for the birth of a new industry manufacturing coffins in glass fibre? This material already usefully keeps water in baths and out

As the boat industry is currently in difficulties, it could very well turn itself to the mass production of coffins in all sizes at a fraction of the above cost.

The hearse which recently carried over a million signatures to Downing Street (photograph, January 21) took a wrong turning; it should have gone to the head-quarters of the Union of Funeral Directors. Yours faithfully.

KATHERINE O'HANLON. The Rectory, Studland. Swanage, Dorset. January 29.

of boats.

Sir, Why don't people make their own? Surely the health and safety specifications/regulations for a coffin are not a secret? I am sure that an adult education class in coffin-making would prove to be very popular Yours faithfully, N. A. WALTON, 13 Rosehill Road, SW18. January 30.

them) both appear in the Shorter Oxford Dictionary, while "to bur-denshare", though new, is not different in kind from such familiar forms as "to waterproof" or "to babysit ".

be verbs (to book, to chair, to table, to time, erc) and so can some prepositions (to down, to up), and all nouns can be adjectives at will (Cup Final, London Transport, peak per-iod, etc).

nouns and as verbs: would Mr Safire consider "but me no buts" to be derisority un-English? Or is he merely indulging in a misguided spot of Haigbaiting? S. F. HAGAN, 45 De Parys Avenue. Bedford.

especially military Americans—exploit English. In the Nato head-quarters in which I work next to our transatlantic allies we are well used to prioritizing our targets, conceptualizing our ideas and surfacing

Since such terms are often cheer-

In defence of 'Haigspeak'

From Miss S. M. Hagan Sir. On what he calls "Haigra-vation" (report, January 28), your Correspondent, William Safire, is barking up an entirely mythical tree. In fact, the interchangeability of parts of speech (also known as flexibility, or as idiomatic grammar) is and has been for centuries the chief distinguishing mark and main strength of the English language. Moreover, the verbs "to caveat" and "to context" (just in the way that We Hair is quoted as using that Mr Haig is quoted as using

Almost all nouns can equally well

In "But me no buts", and Shakespeare's "Uncle me no uncles", the conjunction "but" and the noun "uncle" are used both as

January 28. From Squadron Leader

D. L. Masterman
Sir, There is nothing new about the freedom with which Americans—

Rather more startling is the way new words are invented with the opposite meaning to what one might expect. A list of "attendees" refers those who are in attendance, nor those who are attended.

fully adopted by British speakers who welcome their convenience and

also invent their own (such as "to liaise", for example), I think even shocked purists will have to recognize that, eventually some Haig-speak will find its way into English dictionaries. Moreover, this linguistic technique is not to be despised, since

it continues an historic trend to greater simplification of English and demonstrates its flexibility by deriving logical forms from the existing language structure. It is the process which finds its ultimate expression in the word-formation system of Esperanto, in which lanrage it is extremely successful. Yours morphologizingly, DICCON MASTERMAN,

Maple Tree Cottage, 104 Botley Road, Chesham, Buckinghamshire.

From Professor R. A. Leigh, FBA Sir, Those who presume to correct the English of others should first of all make sure of their facts, "To asterisk" has been good English since the early eighteenth century. I am, Sir, Your most humble and obedient

PETUBLITY. R. A. LEIGH, Trinity College, Cambridge. January 28.

From Mr R. V. White Sir, English is not a listed building to be preserved in antique style; nor is it a suburban "semi" awaiting modernization. Fortunately, English as a living organism has shown itself capable of surviving the kind of foolish interference pro-posed by peers of the realm (The Times, January 29) who may be encouraged to find better employment than legislating for the future of the English language. Yours faithfully,

R. V. WHITE, 108 Kendrick Road, Berkshire. January 29.

The Pope in Britain

From the Reverend Brocard Sewell Sir, Ever since the Reformation split, Roman Catholics have entersplit, Roman Catholics have enter-tained hopeful visions of a Pope one day singing High Mass in Canterbury Cathedral. But surely such an act would be the sign of an accomplished reconciliation between Canterbury and Rome? Without such achieved unity a eucharistic service of this kind could only be a cause of further could only be a cause of further misunderstandings and controversy.

Until the problems left to us by the two papal bulls, Regrams in excelsis (Pius V) and Apostolicae curae (Leo XIII), are resolved jointly and severally by the Court of Rome and Lambeth Palace it is difficult to see how any reflective churchman (or woman), of whatever allegiance, could feel happy at the notion of the kind of celebration being proposed in some quarters.

Surely the answer to the problem is a Solemn Evensong coram Ponti-fice, with the Archbishop of

fice, with the Archbishop or Canterbury as celebrant.

It would be a fitting gesture if, the occasion, in preparation for this occasion, the Pope were to offer to bear the cost of providing a suitable tomb and monument for Cardinal Pole, the last Archbishop of Canterbury in communion with the Holy See, whose sarcophagus still stands on the floor of the cathedral, unburied. Yours sincerely,

BROCARD SEWELL. Whitefriars, Charlton Kings, . Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

From Dr G. D. S. Henderson Sir, In the correspondence in your columns about the Pope's visit to Britain and the possibility of his saying Mass at Canterbury, I have not seen any mention of an alternative to the cathedral as the location of this event.

The special place of the cathedral in the Anglican Communion on the one hand, and on the other hand its association with the cult of St. Thomas, a phenomenon specifically of the High Middle Ages, perhaps do not make it the best setting for the historic universal gesture represented by a papal Mass in England. Nowhere, however, in England could be more appropriate than the site of Sr Augustine's, the monastery, originally dedicated to SS Peter and Paul, most closely associated with the beginning and spread of the Roman mission to England.

A papal Mass there would be sensi-tive to the debt of England to the Pope's great predecessor, St Gregory, whom the first generations of Christian Englishmen acknowledged as their evangelist, while the ruins of the monastery would underline the incontrovertible changes that have taken place in the church in England.

Yours faithfully, GEORGE D. S. HENDERSON, University of Cambridge,
Department of History of Art.
1 Scroope Terrace, Cambridge,
January 26.

Lambeth's spending From Mr R. P. Kennedy

Sir, Lambeth ratepayers have received a revised statement of their council's expenses, along with the supplementary rate demand. It reveals that among the "fundamental services which account for the vast proportion of our expenditure" (Councillor Ted Knight, January 26) the greatest overspending (more than 20 per cent) occurred under "democratic representation and communication".

Spending under this head now exceeds that on libraries, on parks and on street cleansing; it is not far short of that on roads. To control such expenditure has nothing to do with closing old people's and children's homes, but more to do with reducing the Marxist pro-paganda regularly circulated to each household without charge.

The leader of Lambeth Council claims "the overwhelming support of the people", and it is clear how he hopes to achieve it. Must this be accepted as the cost of democ-

Yours camboully, RICHARD KENNEDY 1 Claylands Road, 5W8.

Base coinage

From Mr Ian Curteis Sir, Let us under no circumstances dignify our nasty new coinage with those fine words "shilling" and florin", but continue to say " pee " which in one neat syllable expresses both what we feel about decimal coinage, and its approximate value. Yours truly,

IAN CURTEIS. Mumford House, Kinesnorth, Kent. January 31.

From Mr Warren Greatrex Sir, May a visitor from Canada be allowed to make a friendly suggestion, in view of the news of an impending addition to your coinage?

Speaking as one who has been "on "a decimal coinage all my life, the most useful coin of all is "the quarter", is the 25 cent piece. I think Americans would agree.

For convenience and quick acceptability, might I suggest consideration be given to a 25p piece rather than a 20p one. (Vending machine operators might be overenthusiastic, of course [)

Sincerely, WARREN GREATREX. The Highlands, Great Doward, Symonds Yar, Herefordshire.

From Dr C. R. Martys Sir, An oblate heptagon (Leader, January 28)? Surely not. Our 50p piece is a regular heptagon; it has no axis of asymmetry and therefore cannot be oblate. An oblate geometric object is asymmetric about some axis of rotation—the Earth, for example, is an oblate spheroid, squashed slightly at the poles. Yours sincerely,

C. R. MARTYS. Wyedale Crescent. Bakewell, Derbyshire. January 29.

Family matters

From Mr Alastair Service Sir, Quite contrary to Mr Butt's interpretation (January 22) of my letter to its chairman Family Forum has a duty to find effective ways of representing and expressing grass roots opinion of all kinds of families. Mr Butt's definition of "family" as those "linked together by marriage, blood or formal adop-tion " is not the Oxford Dictionary's primary meaning, which is "house

If Family Forum is to be truly representative then it should con-cern itself with both. This will not be achieved by little groups claiming, without justification, to represent the majority of families, but by enabling families of all kinds to speak for themselves and identify their own needs.

We have to help families to flourish in changing twientieth-century conditions, not in those of the past. Yours faithfully,

ALASTAIR SERVICE, 75 Flask Walk, Hampstead, NW3. January 26.

Card of identity

From Miss B. M. Boulton Sir, British Rail's attempts at running machines smoothly may not always succeed, but their humanity must be commended. I recently went to Italy and hesitatingly addressed a postcard to my fellowcommuters thus: "To the only smoking compartment in the rearmost carriage of the 17.23 ex Euston to Northampton.

Not only did it arrive, but a ER employee had had the decency to put it in an envelope pinned to the seat marked, "Cleaners, please do

not remove". My faith is restored! Yours faithfully, BRIDGET BOULTON, 29 Uppingham Street, Northampton. January 28.

Feeding the Third World

T

From Mrs Bertha Bradby Sir, In the article by Melvyn Westlake (January 8) and letters by Mr Clarke (January 13) and Lord Walston (January 26) on the food crisis in the developing world there has been no mention of the crucial part played by women in the production and processing of food.

If women have any access to land in developing countries they grow at least part and often all the food consumed by the family. Their work often includes all post harvesting of grains, fetching and carrying of fuel and water and the care of animals are all. animals, as well as all the household tasks. As this work is performed in a family setting it is not included in the gross national product (GNP) of the country and there has been a failure to recognize its importance in the development pro-

Ideas on development are now

changing and much thought is being

given as to how women can partici pate more actively in rural develop-ment. I would submit that money spent on their education in primary health care, nutrition and com-munity development, together with the provision of simple appropriate

to relieving rural poverty.
As a result of an initiative taken largely by the British Government at the Women's Conference at Mexico in 1975, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Women was set up. Money has been provided through this fund first for identify-

ing women's needs and then supply-ing technical and financial assistance for training and setting up small scale agricultural and industrial projects. In this way the poorest people in the poorest countries, namely the women, are being helped to provide more food for their families. It was encouraging that at the Mid-Decade Review Conference at Copenhagen

last July many governments pledged further support for this important fund. Yours sincerely, BERTHA BRADBY, (Chairman, Women's Advisory Council, United Nations Association), Beech House,

Melksham, Wiltshire.

Nationality proposals From Mr Robin M. White Sir, The Nationality Bill before Parliament is entirely unnecessary.

Even the Government admits, indeed hotly contends, as your Home Affairs Correspondent reported, that the Bill will change little beyond names. The 1948 Act still serves us well.

only listening levels but also the trust of the audience in what it heard. "If this trust is allowed to

wither because short-term finan-

wither because short-term financial cuts interrupt some services and diminish others, it will be very hard to recapture." he said.

Cuts of £4m proposed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for 1980-81 were reduced to £2.7m but the same cuts would be maintained in real terms in 1981-82 and stosequently; and the particular sacrifice that represented was in new transmitters.

new transmitters.

Larger audiences would be

of Syrian threats to their lives

Deal with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to provide 300 hours of feature films



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM

February 2: The Duke of Edinburgh, as an Honorary Member of the Rotary Club of Kings Lynn, this evening at Sandringham House received a party of Rotarians in connexion with the Paul Harris Fellowship.

President Shagari of Nigeria has accepted an invitation from the Queen to pay a state visit to Britain from March 17 to 20.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as a trustee of the Royal Academy Trust, will attend a meeting of the trustees at Buckingham Palace on February 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conference, will preside at a meeting of group chairmen from Canada at Buckingham Palace on February 16.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as an honorary his member of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, will present the association's Prince Philip Award and certificates of merit at Buckingham Palace on February 18.

The Duke of Edinburgh will address the Young People and Transing conference organized by Pritain's Industry Training Boards, at the National Liberal Club, 1 Whitehall Place, on February 19. The Duke of Kent, as Colonel-In-Chief, will visit the lst Barralion, the Devonshire and Dorset Resi-ment at Thetford, Norfolk, on March 30.

The Duke of Kent will attend the annual convention of the Institute of Directors at the Albert Hall on March 24.

The Duchess of Kent, Colonel in Chief of the Army Catering Corps, will attend the past and present efficers' dinner at Quagino's Hetel, London, on March 20.

Eirthdays today

Sir Edward Alment, 59; Lord Fraser of Tullvbelton, 70; Lord Gore-Booth, 72; Sir Edgar Kearloge, 76; Sir Hugh Liustead, 80. Erleadier the Hon Dams Mary Piri, 65; Lord Redcliffe-Mand, 75; Professor Sir Alexander Robertson, 73; Lord Sherfield, 77.

Today's engagements The Prince of Wales attends a performance of Donizetti's Ecilsario, Royal Academy of Music, Marylebone Road, 6.55.

The Duchess of Kent visits St Anthony's Hospital, North Cheam, Surrey, 11.15.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent attend the New Zealand Society's Waitaugi dinner, Royal Laucaster Hotel, 7.45.

Lunchtime music: Organ, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12:30; Organ, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; soprano, violin, organ, St Michael's Corn-mu, 1.

Concert: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Daniel Farenboim, Hexagon, Civic Centre, Reading, 7.45. Exhibitions: Groups IV, Wadding-ton Galleries, Cork Street, 10-5.30. Photographs of the Queen Mother, St Albans Cathedral.

Moniet, St. Albans Cameural.

Lectures: Sea birds, Eritish
Museum (Nahurol History), 3;
The meaning of independence
in Zimbabwe, High Commissiomer for Zimbabwe, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway
Euilding, 2-3.

Memorial service: Canon C. S.
Milford. Chapel of the Living.
Water at the Church Missionary
Society. Waterloo Road, 5.30.

Tate record

The Tata Gallery, London, had 1.330,937 visitors last year, a record. The most popular exhibi-tions were Abstraction, Salvador Dall and Thomas Gainsborough.

New headmaster

Mr R. J. Willder will become Headmaster of The Old Ride, Bradford-on-Avon, in April He will succeed Mr M. I. W. Fignn, who is retiring.

Memorial service Mr F. Sykes

The Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire The Lord Lieutehant of Witshire was present at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Frank Sykes held in Salisbury Cathedrator January 30. The Dean of Salisbury officiated, assisted by Bishop Victor Pike, who gave an address, Canon Peter Buckler, chaplain to the Royal Agricultural Society of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and the Rev Christopher England; and the Rev Christopher Brown. The Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire and Mrs Brassey and deputy lieutenants and their ladies attended. Among others present

attended. Among others present were:

Were:

Mrs Sykes (widow), Mr and Mrs Triwrem Sykes (son and daughter-inglaw), Jonathan, Melanie, Carla and Alexander Sykes (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Edward Sykes, Gröther and Sister-in-law) Mr Geoffrey Sykes (brother, Sir Patrick and Ladw Relly) (brether-in-law) and sister), Mrs F. Sinchir (sistens) Mr Marad Sykes, Mr Deviner-in-law) and Sister, Mrs F. Sykes, Mr Mrs F. Sykes, Mr Mrs F. Austerfield, Mrs Jano Relly, Colonol and Mrs Patrick Sykes, Mr Mr Sykes, Mr J. Greener, Lady (Francis) Sykes, Mr Mrs Mary Sykes, Mr Anthony Golden John



Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Nicholas Soames and Miss C. N. Weatherall.

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Lord and Lady Soames of Castlemill House, Odiham, Hampshire, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs Tony Weatherall, of Cowhill, Dumfries.

Mr G. R. B. Wrey and The Hon C. J. Lindesay-Bethune The engagement is announced between George Richard Bour-chier, elder son of Sir Bourchier Wrey, BT, and Lady Wrey, of Dorban, Natal, South Africa, and Caroline, daughter of Viscount Garnock, of Combernere Abbey, Whitchurch, Shropshire, and the Hon Mrs Timothy Horn, of the Old Rectory, Tarposley, Cheshire.

Miss G. M. J. Rippon The engagement is announced between Dennis, son of Mr and Mrs R. V. Bancroft, of Laverstock, Wilshire, and Georgina, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs P. T. Rippon, of Broomfield, Essex.

Mr T. Ferguson and Miss C. Morel

Luncheons

ens, yesterday.

film a

Royal College of Surgeons of

HM Government

and Miss C. Morel
The engagement is announced
between Timothy, elder son of
Mr and Mrs B. F. Ferguson, of
Thambroke House, Sydney, Australia, and Corine, daughter of
Mr and Mrs M. P. Morel, of
Orpington, Kem. M. L. D. Jones and Miss B. A. Swith

The engagement is announced between Lawrence Dudley, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Jones, of Prestatyn, Clwyd, and Barbara Ann. younger daughter of Dr and Mrs A. J. Smith, of Manor House Streeton, and Difference of the Streeton, and Street House Stretton - on - Dunsmore Rugby, Warwickshire.

Mr I. J. M. Morrison and Miss V. J. Maynard

The engagement is announced be-tween Ian, cider son of Mr and Mrs G. S. Morrison, of The Old Rectory, Great Leighs, Exces, and Jilly, daughter of Mrs E. Maynard and the late Mr W. R. Maynerd, of Taunton, Somerset.

Mr F. S. R. Rigby and Miss S. D. Wright

and Miss S. D. Wright
The engagement is aunounced
between Simon, only son of Mr
Arthur Rigby, of Highcliffe-onSea, Dorset, and Mrs Heleme
Rigby, of Grappenhall. Cheshire,
and Susie, elder daughter of Mr
and Mrs Keith Wright, of Purley,
Surrey

Mr G. R. Watson and Miss C. C. Getensbury The engagement is announced between Gavin, son of Mr and Mrs Neil Watson, Woodside Manor, Lymington, Hampahire, and Charlotte, daughter of Major and Mrs Brian Gatensbury, of Four Hedges, Whiteleaf, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamsbire.

Marriages Lieutenant C. R. Style, RN and Miss C. A. Woodford

and Miss C. A. Woodford
The marriage took place on
Santrday in the Chapel of the
Royal Naval College, Dartmouth,
between Lieutenant Charles Style,
RN, son of Lieutenant Commander Sir Godfrey and Lady Style,
of Rocklands, Norton-sub-Hamdon,
Somerset, and Miss Charlotte
Woodford, elder daughter of the
late Lieutenant Tim Woodford,
RN, and of Mis George Walker,
and stepdaughter of Mr George
Walker, of 8 rue du Moulin,
Brumath, Strasbourg. The Rey
R. B. R. Walker, stepgrandfather
of the bride, officiated, sssisted
by the Right Rey A. W. M.
Weekes and the Rey. W. E.
Weldon.
The bride, who was given in

Weldon.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, wore a gown of wild silk, with a train, and a family Honton lace vell. She carried a bonquet of white roses, freesias and lilies-of-the-valley. Harriet and Emily Walker, halfsisters of the bride, Antonia and Katherine Good and Miss Amanda Woodford, sister of the bride, attended her. Mr Jonathan

orde, attended her. Mr Jonathan Gage was best man.

A reception was held in Dartmouth Castle and the honeymoon will be spent abroad. Mr P. Schaad and Miss S. M. Hawker

The marriage took place on Saturday, January 24, at Greenwich, Connecticut, United States, between Mr Peter Schaad and Miss Sarah Hawker.

Horners' Company The following have been elected officers of the Horners' Company ornicers of the Horners Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr C. W. Welch; .Upper Warden, Mr G. Römiston; Renter Warden, Mr L. S. Wheeler, Mr. P. V. Oldak has been elected Clerk of the com-

for the National Film Archive. The collections in the archive will be seen more widely soon as a result of a collaboration with the Museum of London. From April, for an experimental period of three months, the museum will be running tilm shows each Tuesday and Thursday evening on the theme "Made in London". The programmes will comprise feature films, newtreels and documentaries ranging in date from the late 1920s to the mid-1950s. University news

Dundee
The honorary degree of LLD will be conferred on the following on July 10:
Professor J. R. Anderson, Sir Neil Cameron, Mr. W. Fitzgwald. Emerius Professor H. H. Lamb, the Dowager Counters of Mensfield and Professor London Polytechnic Election
Dr L. Eakl. 1975 physics Nobel Prize to be for John Cass senior visiting research fellow.

even greater impact in New York, where the 6,000-seat Radio City Music Hall has been packed on

five occasions, and three more performances are scheduled for next weekend. Prices for tickets for the London

showings will range from £10 to £17. The British Film Institute

faid that the high prices were par-ricularly caused by the cost of the orchestra, although it was also hoping to raise some extra money for the National Film Archive.

Correction

The dinner held on Friday at Nato. HQ Officers' Mess and mentioned on Sahurday was given by officers of No 1 Maritime, not Maintenance, HQ Unit, R Aux AF and HMS Northwood HQ Unit, RNR.

Science report

Medicine: Asians and rickets

gow had rickets. Their bowed legs, bulging foreheads and stunted growth were all caused by lack of

Vith improvements in nutrition, and in particular the addition of vitamin D to welfare foods for infants, the disease gradually disappeared. In the early 1960s rickets returned, however with the signature. returned, however, with the growth of the Asian immigrant community, and the second wave of the disease is only now being brought under control.

Brought under control.

Rickets is rare in countries with pleatiful sun, for the vitamin D nacessary for healthy bones is synthesised in human skin exposed to sunlight. The farther a country is away from the equator the less sunlight it receives. In northern European cities, too little vitamin D. is formed in the skins of chil-Gren, especially those living, in dark tenement buildings with amospheric pollution blocking off

what sun there is.

Fortunately for health, vitamin

D can be supplied in the diet,
especially in fish, margarine, and

Ey Our Medical Correspondent
At the beginning of this century
almost all slum children in Glasgew had rickets. Their bowed legs,
bulging foreheads and stunted
bulging foreheads and stunted
contain were all caused-by lack of have been more wicely. appro-clated.

Dark-skinned immigrants to
however, at special

Britain are, however, at special risk. Their pigmentation reduces the amount of vitamin D formed in the skin in response to sunlight. Aslans also seem much more susceptible to vitamin D deficiency than Africans or West Indians. The reason for that difference is still uncertain, although one explanation may be their pre-dominantly vegetarian diet. Between 1968 and 1978 the prob-

Between 1968 and 1978 the prob-ability of an Asian child in Glasgow being admitted to hospi-tal with rickets was one in 29. In some parts of the city one Asian child in every 12 had had treatment for rickets, and 40 per cent of Asian children had evidence of vitamin D deficiency on laboratory tests. Vitamin supplements were made available through school medical officers, but the uptake was low and the disease remained disturbingly

The bleak statistics led in 1978 to the Greater Glasgow Health Board setting up an intensive pre-Board setting up an intensive preventive programme. Vitamin D drops, tablets, and syrup were made available free of charge to children of all ethnic groups up to the age of five and to Asian children up to the age of 18.

Doctors, nurses, and health visitors were sent information sheets on the problems and features of Asian rickets. A 12-month programme of health education was directe dat the Asian community and at schools with a high proportion of Asian pupils.

As a result of the campaign the demand for vitamin D supplements has risen eightfold, at an ments has risen eightfold, at an annual cost of about £12,000 at 1979 prices. Most Asian school-children in Glasgow now know something about rickets and its prevention. Prospects Seem good for the elimination of rickets from Glasgow for the second time. Other cities with large Asian com-munities will watch the results with interest. British Medical Journal, January 31, 1981, p 357.

BBC wins 'Gone With the Wind' TV rights

By Renneth Gosling

By a margin of £20,000 the BBC has arranged to spread the But no one would say last night when it will make its first overseas voice: Britain's voice appearance. A decision will also overseas voice: Britain's voice appearance. A decision will also overseas voice: Britain's voice appearance. A decision will also overseas voice: Britain's voice appearance. A decision will also overseas voice: Britain's voice overseas voice: Britain's voice appearance. A decision will also overseas voice: Britain's voice overseas voice: Clark Gable had ins most cele-brated part as Rhett Butler and Vivien Leigh was selected as a comparatively unknown actress to play opposite him as Scarlett O'Hara. The film was adapted from Margaret Mitchell's novel and directed by David O. Selznick.

BBC about 300 hours of feature films at an average cost an hour of just under £14,700, compared with a cost of £100,000 an hour for home-produced material. It succeeded in outbidding independent television, which recently acquired a group of films, including Jans and Jans 2, after the BBC dropped out of the bidding. and directed by David O. Selznick.

The BBC has the rights for seven years to the rest of the films in the MGM library, described as the last important collection of family films. They include Singing in the Rain, Dunkirk, Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, Ben Hur (William Wyler's version) and The Dirty Dozen. BBC dropped out of the bidding.

Gone With The Wind, made in 1938, and starring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh, was the biggest boxoffice success in film history, earning £14.7m, until The Sound of Music In the 1960s.

The film lasts 3 hours, 40 minutes and the BBC will be able

Dozen.

Many of the films have had television showings, but Gone With The Wind will have its premiere on British television. The

Lord Carrington, Sexesary of State for Foreign and Common-wealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given in bosour of the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, Mme C. Flesch, at 1 Carlton Gard-ons vectorler. New Zealand News UK
The New Zealand News UK Editorial Consultative Board gave a
luncheon at the English-Speaking
Union yesterday. Colonel J. I. M.
Small presided in the absence of
the chairman, Mr Nigel Neilson.
Among those present were:
Elizabeth Viscotiniess Cohlam. Lord
and Lady Portiti. Lord and Lady Paart.
Str Alexander and Lady Roos. Sir
Haroid and Lady Speaking Mr Brian
Lynch. Deputy High Commissioner for
New Zealand. Mr and Mrs Affred
Friendiy and Mr and Mrs Jam
Wirama. Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday Viscount Leverhulme, Sir David Steel, Mr Basil Samuel and Professor Harold Ellis.

Coal Industry Society
The Coal Industry Society held a
luncheon at the Hyde Park Hotel
yesterday Mr W. M. Pybus, president, introduced the principal
tuest and pealer, Dr Jack Birks,
Mr M. J. Sambrook was in the Council of Christians and Jews.
The Apostolic Delegate was the guest of honour at a luncheoutheld yesterday at Hillel House, Easton, by the Council of Christians and Jews and the International Council of Christians and Jews, Canon Douglas Webster, Executive Committee Chairman of the Council of Christians and Jews, presided and welcomed the guests

Dinner

Overseas Bankers Club
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by
the Sheriffs, attended the annual
dinner of the Overseas Bankers
Club held yesterday at Guildhall
Lord Clydesmuir, president of the
club, presided. Lord Carrington,
Secretary of State for Foreign and
Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr
Gordon Richardson, Governor of
the Bank of England, were the
principal quests Bankers from
overseas also attended. Executive Committee Chairman of the Council of Christians and Jews., presided and welcomed the guests with Sir Sigmund Sternberg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Christians and Jews. National officers present were:

The Chief Rabbi (Joint President of the Council of Caristians and Jews), the Archdearon of Oxford (vice-president), the Hon Gerard Noel (Joint International Council of Caristians and Jews), the Archdearon of Oxford (vice-president), the Hon Gerard Noel (Joint International Council of Caristians and Honor-Council of Caristians and Jews), the Rev Dr Jacobus (Coos, Schone) weld (general secretary, international Council of Caristians and Jews), the Rev Dr Jacobus (Coos, Schone) weld (general secretary, international Council of Caristians and Jews), the Schone Council of Caristians and Jews), the Caristi

Meeting .

Royal Over-Seas League Sir Ian Trethowan, Director-General of the BBC, was the goest speaker at a meering of the dis-cussion circle of the Royal Over-

1927 'Napoleon' | Calderwood and Mervis lead

growing success
By a Staff Reporter
A film which is turning into an international success more than half a cantury after it was made; Abel Cancer's epic, Napoleon, is being brough back for three more London screenings after the imital sellout presentation during the London Plim Festival in November.

Napoleon, first shown in 1927, had a troubled history and the showing in November of a restructed version by Kerin Brown.

New was the first time since 1927 that the film had been shown in something close to its emirety.

The demand for tickets in November was such that the film in the been shown in the gold cup last season, were second and C. P. Dixna and Subject of the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the mornings of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning of March 1, 7 and 15 at the Empire, Leicester Square, the morning o



In the women's trial, which was played with the same hands and played with the same hands and scoring method as in the open, the selectors announced that the first three pairs in the eight-pair double round robin would represent Great Britain in both championships. All are previous internationals. A non-playing captain will be announced later after consultation with the team. Results:

Results:

1. Mrs S. Landy; Mrs S. Fowter, 617:

2. Mise N. Gardener, Mise P. Davies524; 3, Mrs M. Oenvison, Mrs A. W.

S. Williams, 477; 4, Mrs L. Hayes,
Mrs E. Penchery, S66; 5, Mrs M.
Oldroyd, Mise M. Brunner, 557; 5,
Miss M. Matcolm, Mrs P. Kissen, 552.
Miss M. Matcolm, Mrs P. Kissen, 552.

Latest wills

Even the middle grade German porcelain often sold for prices above last autumn's levels, despite the strength of sterling, which has caused dark forebodings in the art market. Twelve Berlin planes with pierced, basketwork borders made £2,000 (estimate £1,400 to £1,800).

Even more surprising, perhaps, was the enthusiasm of Italians, whose currency has slipped farthest against 'sterling. There were no exceptional pieces in the sale but one Doccia figure modelled after the Farnese "Hercules", which had failed to of Buttevart, Co Cork, farmer, estate in England, Wales and Irish Republic ESS0,488 Firth, Mr Henry, of Goole, Humberside £173,612 Latest estates include (net, before Humberside
Forrest, Mr Walter, of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire £188,990
Meade, Mr Alfred, of Reading, Berkshire £237,600
Berkshire £157,256
Hampshire, pharmaceutical chemist £186,393
Rowe, Mr Stanley, of Tregony, Cornwall £274,015

same disease.

The Rev M. E. Hall, Vicar of St
John the Divine, Bulwell, diocese of
Southwell, to be priest-in-charge of
Tylers Grown, Bucks, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev P. Hallett, priest-in-charge
of St James, Doncaster, diocese of
Sherifield, to be Vicar of the same

benefit for W. T. Slicks. Viezr of Walsbenefit for W. T. Slicks. Viezr of Walsden discose of Wakefield; to be Vicar
of Knottingley, same discose.

The Rey C. N. Hillyrr, priest in
charge of Harbrieigh, discose of
Exeter; to be Vicar of the same benelice:

The Rev T H. Jones, Rector-designate of Church Langton cum Tur-langton and That Parking Common Cor-cordinate and That Langton cum Tur-langton and That Langton cum Tur-country and the Common Comm

conspicuous for their enthusiastic bidding at Christie's sale of Continental porcelain yesterday. Two Meissen figures, modelled by Kaendler and Reinicka as part of a grand table ceatre decoration, made £22,000 (estimate £3,000 to £12,000) and £10,000 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000). The first was a feather than the first was a feather th

Berghaptmam standing in a dictatorial pose on a rockwork base, the second a more menial Bergman, bending over the rocks.

Both went to the same anonymous-

bidder. Even the middle grade German

tax paid):
Bell, Mrs Eleanora Ann, of Hexham, Northumberland . £156,837
Bloxam, Mrs Edwina May, of
Haslemere, Surrey . £281,351
Brierley, Mrs Phyllis Ruby, of
Rochdale . . . £187,240
Chapman, Mr Joseph William, of
Hickling, Norfolk . £159,415
Crofts, Mr Christopher William, Cheimsford, is be also Rural Dran of Colchestor, Satha diocess. The Rev P. R. L. Hale, Vicar of Crowthotne, Berks, thocess of Oxford, to be also Rural Boan of Sonning. Church news

Bishop of Blackburn. to retire

The Bishop of Blackburn, the Right Rev R. A. Martineau, will retire on October 31. Latest appointments include:

The Rev J. R. Barnet, curate of 51 Laurence, Northileld, diocese of Blymingham, to be Victor of St. Bernard, Rampstead, same diocese.

The Rev C. J. C. Bedford, soloction secretary and vocations adviser for the Actisory Council for the Church's Ministry, Council House, St. Ministry, Council House, Council Latest appointments include: Rev R. A. Doyle, priest-in-of Christchurch, Oldbury, dlo-der Burningham, to be Rector and of Maker with Rame, diocess of

25 years ago From The Times of Thursday, Feb 2, 1956 Too few engineers The industrial revolution carried through without benefit of any-thing that could be called an edu-cational system gave Britain a.start of about 100 years over her manu-facturing rivals. When Germany, the United States and others deter-

The Rev C. J Goulding, Vicar of Shrub End. Colchester, diocess of

mined to catch up they put their mined to cath up they put their main reliance on technical education. Russia has lately entered the lists. Foreign competition caused anxiety, even at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London and 1867 in Paris, Sinco then British governments have had periodic houts of concern about our tackwardness in technical training at all levels. This concern has always been justified and its cause has never been removed. Educationally we have never stopped being behind. The

Holy Trinity, Colne, diocese of Blackburn.

The Rev I. H. Murris, curale at St
Buryan, St Levan and sennon, diocese
of Trure: to be prical-in-charge of
Lamesloon-by-Fower, same diocese,
The Rev A. E. A. Murray-Stone,
The Rev A. E. A. Murray-Stone,
Diest-in-charge of the Boscasilo group,
diocese of trure; to be Vicar of All
Saints' Falmouth, same diocese
The Rev D. L. Parkinson, Revier of
Funthell Magna, Shaltesbury, diccese
of Sallsbury; to be priest-in-charge of
Wingswood, Alderiey and Hills Mey,
diocese of discession forman, currete at
St Marya, Addington, discess of Canlerbury; to be domestic chaptain to the
Bishop of Winchester, occess of
Winchester. Lanivel and Lanhydrock, same discess.

Retirements
The Rev R A. Sleight, prestingcharge of Great Herwood. Militon
Kevnes, discess of Oxford, on April 29,
Probendary E. H. Sostiar, Team
Probendary E. H. Sostiar, Team
Retior of the Sidmouth, Woolbrook.

Bilcombo Regis and Branscombs tasts
ministry. discess of Exeter, at the
end of April.

The Rev 3 E. States at the ministry regis and stranscombe tasts ministry elocase of Exeter, at the end of April.

The Rev A. E. Watthey, honorary asts priest of Cartino Curileu with fixion. Shangton and Buston Overy, diocese of Leicoator, on April 50, The Rev H. H. Weathrook, Rector of Cartino Curileu with liston, Shangton Curileu with liston, Shangton and Buston Overy, diocese of Leicoater, on May 50,

The Rev E. M. Williamson, Vicar of Mullion, diocese of Truro, on January 50. Amendment
The Gas J W. Walson. Vicar of
Million Abbot with Dunterton diocesa
of Exerce. will rotter at the end of
Narch and not February.

pace however has quickened. It pace nowever has quickened. It required genius to invent the steam engine, but not a complete graps of chemistry, physics and mathematics to make one. Electronics, jet engines and atomic power, precursors of a second industrial revoltion, are more complicated. Their development calls for an army of highly trained applied army of highly trained applied scientists, of whom Britain, during the war, was made deeply con-scious that she did not possess cuough.

been bought quite recently in Switzerland at top-of-the-market prices, which it proved impossible to match.

American bidders' fascination

American bidders' fascination with all things American was again demonstrated at Sotheby's over the weekend. A collection of American samplers was a sellout, bringing three times more than expected at £267,208. A sampler worked by Maulda Filbert, of Pennsylvania, in 1830 when she was 12 made an auction record price for any sampler, at \$38,000 (estimate \$4,000 to \$6,000) or £15,833.

c15,833.
Good quality American furniture was also strongly competed
for, with a serpentine mahogany
tea table of Chippendals design
made in New York about 1760-80
at \$170,000 (estimate \$100,000 to
\$150,000) or \$70,833.

OBITUARY MR RENE HAGUE Printer, author and translator

reached with more monern and powerful transmitters, but with-out them audiences could steadily dwindle in the battle for andbillty, in which Britain was being out-stripped by its competitors. To some extent Britain had already illustrated works, and author of valuable studies of the poet and artist David Jones, died in Cork on January 19, after a short illness. He was 75.

some extent Britain had already been squeezed out.
On freedom to report the news, Sir Ian said resistance to the free traffic of news had unhappily come to a head through Unesco with an institutionalized move which sought to establish an intergovernmental scheme, nominally to protect journalists on foreign assignments but in practice to limit their freedom.

"We naturally wish to see journalists protected so far as it is possible, but I am afraid many governments wish to see the protection only of those journalists whom they regard as conducting themselves "satisfacturily" BBC correspondents in the Lebanon had had to be withdrawn because of Syrian threats to their lives. Hague was born in Ireland of Irish stock, and educated at Ampleforth College and in France. A promising classicist, he went up to Oxford intending to read Greats, but he did not take his description. take his degree. Religious by nature, for a while he tried his vocation to the priesthood in the Jesuit novitiate, but the turning-point of his life came in 1924, when he met the stone-carver and typographer Eric

Not only was Hague drawn to the blend of Catholicism, socialism and art that Gill professed, but also he immediately fell in love with his daughter fell in love with his daughter Journa. He spent a year at Gill's religio-artistic commune at Capel-y-ffin in South Wales, and later joined him at Pigotos, a converted farm near High Wycombe. There he remained until 1963 (with the exception of the war years, when he was commissioned in the RAF).

In 1930 Hague married Joanna and, under Gill's instruction, turned primer, a craft at which he excelled. The volumes he produced as a partner in the

he produced as a partner in the firm of Hague and Gill are treasured by connoisseurs. Intellectually, however, he was never dominated by the patriarchal (Joan in later life) Gill; and indeed, like many a month; she died de lists in the 1930s, he had a Day. He is survive brief flirtation with the Com-

Mr Rene Hague, printer of munist Party, a step of which some of the finest of Eric Gill's Gill could not have approved. illustrated works, and author Hague and Gill went out of business in the mid-1950s, and Hague sought new opportunities. He made scholarly translations from the Homer and Vergil and the early French poets, many of which were broadcast on the Third Programme. For Collins he produced a long series of translations from the French of Teil-hard de Chardin and others.

Hague himself probably re garded as his most worthwhile achievement his work on David Jones, his close friend for fifty years. His general study, David Jones (1975), was followed by the erudite but entertaining Commentary on the Anathe-mata (1977), and the last year of his life saw both the publi-cation of the widely-acclaimed Dai Greatcoat, a Self-Portrait of David Jones in his Letters (of which Hague was the editor) and the preparation for position mous publication of The Roman Quary, an unfinished poem by

René Hague was cherished by a remarkable circle of friends for his perceptive intelintends for his perceptive intelligence, his humour, and his lightly-worn erudition. For them the books that he had by him at the end—the New Testament, the Aeneid, and a novel by Evelyn Waugh—are something of an index to his mind and heart. He outlived Joanna (Joan in later life) by less than a month: she died on Christmas Day. He is survived by three of

THE REV J. H. PARSONS

He made over 17,000 runs in his career and scored 38 cen-curies, reserving some of his best performances for Warwickshire's matches against the visiting tourists. His 161 against the 1928 West Indians concluded with four successive sixes and his 190 against the 1931 New Zealanders was a typical innings of faultless driving straight and to the off The ing, straight and to the off. The era in which he played in part explains why he must rank as one of the very best batsmen never to have been picked for England. An explanation also lies in his varied career—as much a soldier and a clergyman as a cricketer.

John Henry Parsons was born in Oxford on May 30, 1890. The family moved to Warwickshire and his early years were spent in the car industry. He was commissioned in the field in the First World War, won the Military Cross and was almost the only survivor of the cavalry charge at Huj in 1917.

The Rev J. H. Parsons, MC, who played cricket for Warwickshire from 1910 to 1934, appeared both for the Gentlemen and the Players, and toured India with the MCC in 1926-27, died on February 2, at the age of 90. wickshire in 1924 and continued as an amateur after his ordin ation in 1929.

this ministry was spent as a curate in Rugby during the Depression and as an incumbent of three parishes. His industry and pastoral concern as vicar of Liskeard from 1939 to 1959 was recognized by a canonry of Truro Cathedral. During his Liskeard years he returned to active service as a senior chaplain where his work among German prisoners of war and among the civilian population at Taranto won high praise. He was a man who com-manded authority and whose

presence and striking looks made an impact. He could pull in the crowds at Edgbaston and fill his church at Liskeard. But the professionalism he displayed in all he did was matched by qualities of quietly bestowed compassion and generosity testified to by cricketers, soldiers and parishioners alike. He married in 1922 Gwen Bassett who died in 1964 and

avalry charge at Huj in 1917. he is survived by a son and a Soldiering appealed and he daughter.

MR GEOFFREY KEATING

Mr Geoffrey Keating, MC, few contemporaries could ied on January 30. His sudden emulate. He possessed a natural died on January 30. His sudden death at his home in London removes from the scene one of the brightest and best informed people in the business and social worlds on either side of the Atlantic. He was 66.

Westminster, he began his career as a photographer in Fleet Street working for the The same qualities which Daily Sketch and Kemsley made him successful in his Newspapers. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1939 he was appointed public relations officer to the British Expedit-ionary Force in France. Later he moved to the Middle East where he became the conduct-ing officer for war correspondents and struck up a close association with Field Marshal Lord Montgomery which lasted Lord Mongomery which lasted throughout the war. Wounded on several occasions, he was noted for his lack of fear. In 1943 he was awarded the Military Cross at Tobruk.

After the war he joined British Petroleum working Init-Anlaby, Humoersuc, f157,842 director from Margaret Lillan, of Caterbam, Surrey £204,349. Thackray, Mr Frederick Robert, of Reading, Berkshire £237,500 Wilson, Mr Peter, Alresford, Hampshire, pharmaceutical chemist f186,393 ially in Persia from 1946 to 1951 and then, until his retirement in 1974, in London. To the international oil industry's much to his Ro press and public relations he brought a flamboyant style and He leaves a windependence of action which a daughter Rima.

talent for dealing with people and this gift, together with a wide knowledge and experience of the Middle East, enabled him to make a substantial contribution to Anglo-Middle East The son of an Irish MP at relations in the postwar period Westminster, he began his right up to the time of his death.

> career were equally conspicuous his private life. His robust Irish nature end elitist views were not to everyone's taste but few people could claim so wide a range of friendship limited to no one particular group or generation. He took great pleasure in bringing together unlikely combinations of people and making, as he almost invariably did, a complete suc-cess of the occasion. But above all he will be remembered as a life-enhancer, someone whose energy, humour and love of the incongruous could enliven the dullest company. Together with these attributes he also pos-sessed a generosity of spirit and a resilience which owed much to his Roman Catholic

Bie retim:

get down

He leaves a wife Suzie and

M NORBERT SEGARD

teacher turned politician, who became one of the most respected members of the French government, died carly on February 1 from the cancer which in the past five years had destroyed his health, but not his spirit. He was 58.

He was born on October 3, 1922, at Aniche in the north. His roots and career were always very much centred in that region. After obtaining a doctorate in physics he began teaching career in Lille and later in Paris. In 1956 he became head of the higher electronic and automation laboratory there.

He moved on to become head of the Higher Agricultural Institute in Lille in 1963 and then of the Technical Institute at Roubaix. From 1967 until 1975 he sat as a member of the Higher Council of National Education, eventually as a member of its permanent commission. His career led him into

politics when he was appointed to the Regional Economic Development Commission for the North in 1970 and three years later, at the age of 52, he decided: to stand as a Gaullist candidate in the area. Within a year his talents had been spotted by M Jacques Chirac, who was then Prime Minister, and he was appointed junior Minister and then Minister for External Trade.

He worked indefatigably during the worked indefatigab

ing the 19 months he spent at "I am not going to that ministry, travelling over death but for life".

M Nerbert Segard, a science teacher turned politician, who became one of the most respected members of the the special aid for small and special aid for small and medium-sized firms seeking to export

In 1976 he was put in charge of the French Post Office and with equal vigour set about the with equal vigour set about the task of restructuring it. The day before he died, firtingly, it was announced that the 100,000th public telephone had been installed in France. When he took over there were scarcely 20,000.

But ill-health began to sap his strength and last November he asked to be relieved of his busy ministry. It was both in respect of his talents and honour of his courage that he was found a seat in the Cabinet running a new department in-tended to prepare the way for France to integrate new technological advances into everyday life.

He found time to play a very active part in the Gaullist Party. and was one of the eight choses in 1974 to design and restructure the party. He also accepted the hopeless challenge in 1977 of trying to become Mayor of Lille even though the city is a Socialist stronghold.

He had three children of his own but adopted three others and was a devout Roman Catholic. He was believed to be the first public figure in France to admit he was suffering from cancer, but at the time said: "I am not going to fight against

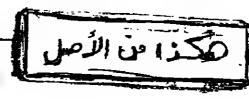
هكذا من الأصل

How tartan is E HAGUE riding out r and translain the recession, Gill Carlie and have page 17

business and College

tlasses in the make the state of the make the state of the make the state of the st

BUSINESS NEWS



National debt a headache for Mr Reagan, page 17

Lonrho's

offer may

not be increased.

150p Fraser

not be final

Lonrho yesterday effectively

withdrew an earlier statement that its 150p a share takeover bid for the House of Fraser will

In a statement Lonrho said it had had its attention drawn

to recent newspaper comment

on the terms of the offer for shares in House of Fraser. The

trading conglomerate said it had

to "make it clear that in terms of Rule 22 of the Takeover Code, Lonrho has made no posi-

tive statements as to its future intentions otherwise than in its

That rule of the Takeover

Code states that a company bid-

ding for another will be bound-by any positive statement which

formal press announcement,"

Stock markets FT Ind 459.8 up 3.5 FT Gilts 69.26 up 0.05

☐ Sterling

52.3490 down 180 Index 104.0 down 1.2

Index 98.6 down 0.2 DM 2.1212 down 75 pts

\$495.50 down \$10 Money

3 much sterling 13 %-13 %

3 month Euro S 163-17 6 month Euro \$ 161-162

EINEBRIEF

E75m export Since and the period of the per

Export contracts worth £75m RSONS here the largest orders in the Knew attended by the company since in the largest orders.

The largest orders of the largest orders in the knew attended by the company since in the largest orders or the largest orders.

The largest orders for two fast parcel in the company since in the largest orders or the largest orders. Orders for two fast patrol headstalaced with the company by the the company and the latest order folows an earlier Omani order a n rear ago.

The Royal New Zealand Navy and a mas awarded a £20m contract to the company for assistance in the converting one of its frigates. The third element in the reackage of export business is contract from the Government defence force base.

Reliant quotation

Reliant, the motor group, juid soon regain a stock srket listing, less than a year ter its publicly-owned shares ere acquired by J. F. Nash curlties, the engineering consonerate. Nash plans to give sharebolders 130 shares in in light of the control of the contr ^{3p}eliant for every 100 Nash they 'Evn. The new shares will then quoted on the unlisted curities market. Financial Editor, page 17

feer output down

- Beer production last year at .6 million bulk barrels—an erage of 31 million pints a ty—was the lowest annual pro-iction since 1975 and was twn 3.8 per cent on 1979, the ewers Society said.

aiwan forgery pledge The Taiwan Government is to ke drastic action against junterfeiters of car componits and textiles after repre ntations by a House of Com-

sit to Taipei, louse prices up 1pc

The average price of a house as £24,700 in the final quarter f 1980, according to new mort age figures published yester-ay. This was I per cent higher has in the third quarter of the ear, and compared with the ame period in 1979, prices ere 7 per cent higher.

'lea to save refinery

The Prime Minister is to be sked to intervene in the camate & Lyle sugar refinery at iverpool which is to close in pril with the loss of 1,570

virfix buyers

Over a dozen potential buyers ave expressed interest in all part of the collapsed Airfix ndustries group, according to rost Whinney, one of two receivers called in last week to ie toys company.

Vall Street down

The Dow Jones industrial verage closed at 932.17, down i.10 on Wall Street's Friday ose. The 5-SDR exchange rate as 1.24550 which the E-SDR

Sterling tumbles as markets anticipate early cut in MLR

remarks that the exchange rate would be a factor in influencing government policy on inter-

est rates sent the jound tumb-ling on foreign exchange markets yesterday, as operators antici-pated an early cut in minimum lending rate. The Bank of England intervened to steady Sterling 1.80 cents against the

dollar from Friday's close to finish the day at \$2.3490, its lowest level for six weeks. It also lost ground against, the German, Swiss, French and Japanese currencies. Sterling's effective exchange

sterings effective exchange rate index as calculated by the Bank of England, published on a revised basis for the first time yesterday, fell 1.2 from its closing level on Friday to 104.0. The revised index, weighted according to 1977 rather than 1972 world trade flows, has been rebased on an average of 1975=100.

The dollar opened sharply lower on Friday's close after a bout of selling in the Far East prompted by easier United States interest rates, by the fall in American money supply figures published on Friday and y comments from the Reagan dministration doministration on the economic mess it had in-

The dollar recovered later to close 75 points lower against a stronger Deutche Mark at DM2.1212 Its trade-weighted index, also calculated on a revised basis from yesterday, ended the day at 98.6, down 0.2. Gold resumed its downward trend, falling \$10 to \$496.50, in response to the firmer dollar.

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Feb 2

The board of directors of the International Monetary Fund is

planning to enhance the appeal of the Special Drawing Right

and intends to boost the Fund's

financial reserves.

The IMF's plans, however,

could be frustrated by the Reagan administration and by further appreciation in the

foreign exchange value of the

dollar. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company has predicted a firm dollar this year, and Dr Henry

Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has said

that United States policies are

simed at securing a strong

the rate of interest paid to holders of SDRs to strengthen

the unit's attractiveness to pub-lic holders and to private financial markets. So far some \$27,000m worth of SDRs have

been allocated to the IMF's 141

The highest oil prices being charged by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) appear to be coming under

pressure as demand remains

Despite the loss of around 3 million barrels a day as a result

of the Iran/Iraq war, prices in spot markets have come back

from their highest levels last

year. Algeria and Nigeria were reported by the influential Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

esterday to have eliminated

the premiums they had been charging on key grades of high

orality crude.

Their official prices of \$40 a barrel remain the highest in Opec, but the decision to cut

out premiums represents a re-cognition that the tightness caused initially in the market by the war is slackening.

Fears of another rush for

member governments.

The raising of the interest to the IMF questions.

The IMF board plans to raise

dollar.

IMF keen to enhance

appeal of the SDR

The revised effective ex-The Prime Minister's weekend change rate index for sterling emarks that the exchange rate gives a lower weight to the could be a factor in influencone-quarter, and higher weights to European currencies.

As a result, the new index shows a faster appreciation of the exchange rate over the past year or so, because the pound gained considerably more against Continental currencies than against the dollar. The average index level for

The average index level for the fourth quarter of 1980 over a year previously was 12.2 per cent on the old basis and 12.75 per cent on the new basis. Over that period the pound rose 19.1 per cent against European currencies compared with just 10.6 per cent against the dollar.

The expectation of a further reduction in MLR before too long brought further falls in money market interest rates yesterday and allowed the government broker to sell further tranches

Remaining supplies of last week's £1,000m issue of Exchequer 12 per cent convertible stock 1985 were quickly exhausted early yesterday. The government broker also sold remaining supplies of the high taxpavers stock Treasury 3 per cent 1985
"A", and was able to activate
the long "tao", Treasury 121
per cent 1999 "A". Sales of
the latter were thought to have

been relatively modest, however. Overall, the gilt edged market failed to hold on to initial gains of up to f of a point as buying interest dried up and the market pondered what the monetary authorities are likely

to do next. Financial Editor, page 17

rate on the SDR is vital if the Fund is to issue SDR-denomin-

ated notes in private capital

market yield of the weighted basket of currencies which com-

Energy Agency meeting in Paris

today will receive reports showing that although the relative

calm in oil markets remains uncertain, with care there will be no excessive bidding for sup-plies during the first quarter.

three months of a new nine-month contract to take 65,000

barrels a day from Iran. The premium is to be paid above the official prices of \$36 and \$37 a barrel for heavier and lighter crudes which BP will take in proportions according to the proportion according to the p

take in proportions according to-

The price gap between dif-

Governor says end of recession is in sight

By Melvyn Westlake Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, last night struck a more hopeful note when surveying the prospects for the world economy than has recently been heard in some other quarters.

He told an audience at the Overseas Bankers Club that it now looked as if "the worst of (world) recession is behind us". At some point later this year, he said, the world economy would start growing

In some ways the interna-tional community had responded better to the second oil shock than to the first. But, although the end of the recession was in sight, expectations about the upturn were less buoyant than in previous cycles, he said. Few people expected the world economy to surge ahead rapidly, as there remained major poten-tial constraints on economic

grawin.
These constraints were of three kinds: the vulnerability of the world to interruptions in its oil supply; the continuing need of many countries to finance the trade deficits resulting from the bigher oil price; and inflation.



Mr Gordon Richardson: world economy soon to start growing.

The Governor appeared par-ticularly optimistic about the ability of oil consuming nations to conserve energy and co-operate in maintaining orderly

market conditions.

Energy use per unit of gross national product in the leading industrial countries had declined by over 10 per cent since markets to strengthen the volume of its resources avail-1973, and there was scope for volume of its resources avail-able for loan. The yield on the SDR today is 80 per cent of the induced trade deficits faced by

many countries, the Governor said he did not doubt that most deficits would continue to be financed in an orderly way. He accepted that there were

about the problem of financing oil deficits than, for example, Mr Sam Cross, the American of deficits than, executive director of the IMF, the World Bank, has resigned to join the New York Federal Reserve Bank and was the reason fo

The need to combat inflation was the reason for the cautious he has not been replaced. The stance of fiscal and monetary policy in many countries. Treasury does not have an assistant secretary for inter-He hoped that inflation could national affairs yet, and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, stated that no conbe brought down in the United States, permitting a reduction in the absolute level of interest sideration had yet been given

Weak demand puts pressure on Opec prices

supplies and consequent sharp price rises are lessening. Representatives of the governing board of the International lower in quality than that of

ferent quality crudes may be of deals to expand its exports continuing to narrow.

of deals to expand its exports now that all economic sanctions

firmed it will be paying a concerned with the taking of premium of \$1.80 for the first three months of a new first

its refinery needs.

Shell also is believed to be paying the premium on its contact the smaller Lavan. Exports

Hugh Stephenson, page 17

lower in quality than that of Nigeria. Kuwait's is heavier still, but it is retaining premiums of \$5 to \$6.50 over

official prices on some of its production in advance of renegoristion of contracts on

April 1.

Iran is negotiating a number

ported to be negoriating to resume deliveries at around 300,000 barrels a day. Officials in Iran say that exports have

been running at 1.2 million

barrels a day, with one million from the huge Kharg Island terminal, which Iraq has failed

Hodge finance house loses full status as commercial bank

Sir Julian Hodge's Commercial Bank of Wales has been refused recognition as a bank under the 1979 Banking Act and it is planning an appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Bank of England which administers the 1979 Act refused to comment on or con-firm the decision which was announced yesterday by the Commercial Bank of Wales. Instead of full banking status,

Sir Julian's company has been granted a full licence to take deposits, the junior status awarded to financial institu-tions under the 1979 Acr. A statement from the Com-mercial Bank, issued last night, said: "Although this decision enables present activities to

continue and relations with customers will remain unchanged, the future progress of the bank will have to overcome some disadvantages and will be hin-dered unless it is recognized as

TSB protest

loans talks

By Bryan Appleyard

over

"For example the bank will not be able to enjoy its present name, a name which is a household word in Wales and which has, over the years, been associated by the public with the enviable reputation the bank has established.

"The board of the Commercism was later levieu at the cial Bank of Wales feels second mortgage activities in which the Hodge Group was its present prestigious title and

The 1979 Act lays down a number of criteria such as range of services which financial instibe awarded full banking status. The Commercial Bank of Wales, an unquoted company, was started in 1972 by Sir Julian Hodge, who remains its

largest shareholder.
The controversial Welsh banker who began his career as a clerk with the Great Western Railway, made his fortune through Banking and insurance through Banking and insurance for the refusal, "It is purely a interests and became a million-quantitative problem."

aire when his Gwent & West of England Enterprises went pub-

In 1973 the Hodge Group which he headed was sold to Standard Chartered for £55m shortly before the secondary banking crisis. However, criti-

In 1978 Sir Julian resigned from the Hodge Group shortly after the Office of Fair Trading had indicated that it might not grant consumer credit licences to both Julian S. Hodge Bank and Hodge Finance.

Yesterday the Commercial Bank of Wales announced results for 1980 showing pretax profit of £1.08m, compared with £1.31m the previous year. Mr N. Thornton, a director o

the bank, said yesterday there were "no adverse reasons"

considered that the cheap sell-

ing prices constituted a Euro-

ported by their governments. We accept fair competition and

we expect the modey to be used to close inefficient units, but

when it is being used to under-

cut us we are up against a heavy problem", Mr Sundt

into substantial losses. It is

clear that as a private company this cannot go on for ever. We feel it is important that the man in the street as well as

the politician should realize

The company was not plan-ning redundancies, he said, and was determined to maintain its operations in the United

what is happening."

As a result we are running

All over Europe, we have the situation where big govern-ment owned units are sup-

it makes as to the finality of its offer, unless it is withdrawn immediately.

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland Lonrho's chief executive, said that his 150p a share offer was final at a Press conference last Wednesday. This followed a House of Fraser board meeting

at which Sir Hugh Fraser was dismissed as chairman and Lourho launched its bid. Mr Rowland was asked whether this was the group's

final offer for Britain's largest stores group and he replied:
"No higher offer will be forthcoming."

time and bonus payments. He reiterated in a newspaper report that the bid price would But, with union cooperation, staff employees from the not be raised. As a result, the managing director to junior typists have agreed to take pay Takeover Panel contacted Lonrho, pointing out the details of Rule 22. uts. Mr Sundr emphasized that he

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrbo director, said last night: "If a newspaper asked us questions and we were to say something, one has got to bear in mind that official documents from now on are the only ones that

"I'm not saving whether Mr Rowland may or may not have said a particular thing. What-ever may have been said to you by anyone in this company in the past, our offer is the offer and that's it."

Professor Roland Smith, nonexecutive chairmen of House of Freser said: "Lonrho has probably realized that 150p a share does not represent anything like the real value of the business. I expect them to raise the offer. Ever since I became involved with the House of Fraser, I have said Lonrbo would make a full scale bid for the company. My

timing has not been as good as it might be, but 150p a share is not competitive." Professor Smith said he had received no approaches from-counter-bidders. "We are not

prise the SDR unit. The board is likely to approve a rise in the rate to 100 per cent. It is improbable that this risks, and these were not decision will be arrived at without American agreement A delay could result from the conweeks off. without American agreement. A delay could result from the conciently experienced in the field of small company loans. It is thought the Co-op may be very poorest countries, Mr Richardson said. However, be fusion that exists at the United States Treasury as a result of the change in administrations. excluded for the same reason. appeared much less concerned Welsh trade

start of the war.

Financial Editor, page 17

Iraq meanwhile has asked

Syria to agree not to export refined petroleum products to

Iran as a condition of its re-opening its pipeline to Banias.

mittently to Turkey, but together the two lines can take more than 1 million barrels a

day.

If Iran and Iraq resume production at former rates, Saudi Arabia next year could halve its output, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki

Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said in Jeddah.

is both cutting its exports to the West and raising prices. The United Arab Emirates,

which has yet to announce formally an increase in its 1981 prices, was reported to have decided on a \$3 rise to

between \$36 and \$37 for its

The Sovier Union, meanwhile,

has been exporting inter

Steel company staff volunteer pay cuts

The Trustee Savings Banks have written to the Department of Industry protesting at their exclusion from consultations with the leading banks over a loan guarantee scheme for small businesses.

The Government began pe-goriations yesterday with the main banks and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation over an experimental scheme which would involve the injection of up to £250m in Government-underwritten loans into the small business sector. But neither the TSB nor the Co-Operative Bank have been invited.

For both the irony is that they were the only two banks to come out with full-blooded support for the idea when they were canvassed by the Union of Independent Companies (UIC) in December. The four big clearers, having initially opposed the idea, have so far been non-committal in response to the UIC.

A spokesman for the Co-op Bank said yesterday they had not been invited to the initial discussions but would hope to be able to participate in any guarantee scheme.

But it is understood that civil servants in the Department of Industry have expressed the view that the TSB, which is bidding £110m for United Mr Leonard Bakewell, general

manager (services) of the TSB, said he had written to Miss Anne Mueller, the deputy secretary at the Dol, who had instigated the discussions with the banks, protesting about the TSB's exclusion. He acknow-ledged that the TSB was a relatively small lender to the sector but said be believed it should be involved.

By Peter Hill guaranteed wage agreements. Because of the low level of

Industrial Editor

White collar staff employed orders, the men have been losing up to £60 a week in overby Manchester Steel, a private steelmaker, have agreed to take pay cuts to match losses of between £50 and £60 a week being suffered by production

workers on short time.

The company, which is one of the largest in the independent sector, is suffering from a 50 per cent drop in demand for its products.
Yesterday Mr Hans Sundt,
managing director of the company which is Norwegian owned, pesa problem and was not restricted to British Steel

blamed much of the private sector's problems on state-owned steel industries through-out Europe which, he said, were undercutting private companies on a wide range of products.

Speaking at a press con-ference he said that the state steel companies—including the British Steel Corporation which this year is being supported by. nearly £1,000m of tax payers' money—were being allowed to fight in the marketplace using government money.
Since the crisis in the steel

Manchester Steel, owned by the Elkem industrial group, has like other companies been forced to introduce short time working. Depending on the state of the order book the company's 850 workers have been working alternate weeks, or operating two weeks on, two

tion workers have been receiv-

Kingdom. Later today, Sir Keith Joseph. Industry Secretary, will meet senior representatives of Duport and Hadfields to discuss their difficulties in the restructuring plans for the steel | bidders—the merits of the com-industry. _ _ pany will see Lonrho off."

Tourism boosted by rate support grant

for Japan By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

A trade delegation from Wales will leave for Japan soon in an effort to attract more high technology jobs to the Principality. The aim is to compare the engine of traditional bat the erosion of traditional employment in the declining basic industries of steel and

By Tim Jones

The delegation will be led by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, who has recently returned from the United States where he received than a dozen inquiries from leading companies inter-ested in establishing a base in When he addressed more than

50 Japanese businessmen in London yesterday, the guests of the Development Corpora-tion for Wales, Mr Edwards emphasized their companies would be welcome to establish factories in any part of the United Kingdom although he hoped they would favour Wales.

Many leading Japanese com-panies are established in Wales and there is growing speculation that Nissan, Japan's second largest motor corporation will establish a £300m plant there. There was no Nissan repre-sentative present at yesterday's

New arrangements for rate support grant funding for spending on tourism are likely to result in around £16m next year for English local authorities. The change could encourage

some councils to improve tourup their flow of visitors. Under the new system this would produce more rate support grant aid.

The new funding system, which will also be operated in Wales, was welcomed yesterday by Mr Michael Montague, chair-man of the English Tourist Board (ETB) as specifically identifying tourism as a grantrelated expediture. That should encourage local authorities to look more to tourism as a way tral government, he said.

Some areas such as London are expected to gain from the new system, but others like Stratford upon Avon, Oxford or Cambridge who attract largely daytime visitors, could suffer disproportionately.

the number of nights spent by problem.

visitors in a local authority area over each year. The aid given would be towards the cost of services, from refuse collection to the running costs of council swimming pools, golf courses and similar facilities. Local authorities have pre-

viously had help towards the cost of such services but until now it has been related to theiractual spending and not the tourist flow in their area. "What this new scheme does

do—and we have long advo-cated this—is to signal to local authorities the relevance of tourism in benefiting a localeconomy and meeting its costs ", he said. But he recognised as unfair the principle of calculating the

grant on the number of over-night stays. It would avoid unfair treatment of certain areas if some formula could be found to include the number of day visitors Mr Montague said. Initial calculations have suggested that Stratford would get around £33,000 support under the new system, whereas if day visitors were taken into account the amount would visitors probably be multiplied several

The new rate support grant system, operating from April committee from the regional next year, would be based on tourist boards to look into this problem.

PRICE CHANGES

TSTOARD

illord Docks Idbroke In All Iden Carrier	e30p to 630p 12p to 125p 9p to 259p 6p to 722p 6p to 196p	Sotheby B P Burnett H'shire Ultramar Manson Fin	13p to 440p 10p to 893p 6p to 491p -7p to 77p
alls	•		
oken Hill oyds Bank trison Cros tsky Oil relays Bank	35p to 685p 13p to 328p 13p to 762p 10p to 672p 11p to 395p	Kinross Maricvale Con Polly Peck RTZ Elsburg Gold	28p to 504p 14p to 144p 9p to 176p 7p to 378p 7p to 148p

35p to 685p 17p to 328p 13p to 762p 10p to 672p 11p to 395p

ANTE CONTROL		THE F	OUND	M.
	Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells	buys	sells
stralia S	2.09	2.01	Norway Kx 13.21 Portugal Esc 135.00 South Africa Rd 2.17	12.60
stria Sch	36.65	34.65		127.00
Igium Fr	82.25	78.75		2.62
nada S	2.895	2.815	Spain Pes 199.75	191_25
omark Kr	15.85	15.15	Sweden Kr 11.15	10.65
iland Mkk	9.81	9.36	Switzerland Fr 4.69	4.46
ince Fr	11.82	11.32	USA 5 2.42	2.35
rmany DM	5.14	4.91	Yugoslavia Dur 89.00	84.00
ugkong S land Pd ly Ulr	122.00 12.85 1.38	115.00 12.25 1.32	Pates for small denomina notes only, as suspited you marging Bank internation	sterday i nai Li
Dan Yn Cherlands Gl	2470.00 505.00 d 5.57	2360.00 480.00 5.33	Different rates apply to cheques and other foreign business.	CULTAIN CANAGRAI

US group in search of £10m investment for Continental expansion

Europe's burghers wooed by fast food King

Hamburger chains, along with the world's other popular fast food stores, are acquiring inter-national investment respect-

This week, Burger King, one of America's leading chains, is doing the round of Swiss and German banks in an attempt to persuade European investors to support a DM50m (£10m) loan issue.

Underwritten by Goldman Sachs of New York and the Frankfurt bank BHF. Burger King needs the cash for its European expansion drive into the fast food market. Over the past two years the United States fast food chains, such as McDonalds and Burger King, have looked to Europe. especially Britain and Germany

as the next stage in sales deve-In Britain there are only three Burger King restaurants

At the moment all three

United Kingdom Burger King

restaurants are wholly owned by-the company, which is a sub-sidiary of the United States sion, however, is more likely to come through a franchising operation which is how most of the Burger King restaurants in the United States are run. Already one such deal has been signed with the music agency and management com-pany MAM which is committed to spend around £5m on opening up to 10 Burger King res-taurants around London. A fur-ther big franchising agreement

is expected to be signed this Mr Zane Leshner, executive

-the latest one opened yester-vice-president and managing day in London's Queensway-director of the group's interbut over the next five years the group hopes to have opened as many as 50.

national division, says he hopes to open as many as 200 outlets between now and 1985 throughout Europe, compared with, only 33 at present.

Long-term growth will come through the franchising system, sidiary of the United States but it is unlikely to attract foods group Pillsbury. Expansmall individual businessmen; the financial restrictions are too tough. For a start any individual who fancies running a fast food restaurant must be able to show he has net assets of at least £200,000, pay an initial sum royalty of around £15,000, and afford a continuous royalty of 4 per cent of sales and a similar advertising contribution. Burger King estimates the average cost of an outlet in London at about £400,000, of which around £250,000 is st-

tributable to the acquisition of

premises and fitting out.

Burger King is not alone in launching a big assault on Britain's £2,639m eating-out market. Competition from the United States rivals, most notably McDonalds, and the homegrown groups is becoming increasingly stiff. Food companies such as Trusthouse Forte, United Biscuits, Grand Metropolitan and Bejam are all eyeing the expanding market and are opening their own fast

food outlets. Most hamburger chains at present are concentrated in and around London but operators are hoping to take them out to the high streets throughout the

country. By the middle of this decade Britain is likely to play its part in turning America's national dish into a universal one.

Baron Phillips



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EEC starts inquiry into 'dumping'

The European Commission has begun investigating a complaint that portable black and white television sets made in South Korea have been dumped on

The complaint, which was lodged by the European Association of Consumer Electronics Manufacturers (EACEM), alleges that 12 and 14-inch sets have been sold in the Comnounity at an estimated dump-ing margin of 21 per cent. Imports into the Community of black and white portable televisions from South Korea total-

led 814,000 units last year, accounting for 22 per cent of The evidence presented by EACEM alleges that EEC manufacturers suffered losses esti-mated at \$35m in 1979 through sales lost to dumped imports and depressed price levels caused by them.

somewhat in the European Com-munity late last year and the EEC's trade position improved, but unemployment worsened, according to the European Com-mission's latest monthly economic survey.

Atlantic Richfield Co, the United States group which owns the Observer newspaper, said it plans a \$350m (£147.86m) coal project in Queensland, Australia, with a consortium of Japanese and Australian com-

Taiwan-Japan car plan Toyota and Nissan the Japanese motor manufacturers, have submitted investment plans to the Taiwan Govern-ment for the production of 200,000 compact cars in a joint venture with Taiwanese com-

A sharp rise in Post Office savings has been draining funds out of Japanese financial insti-tutions including banks, investment trusts and securities firms, a Japanese newspaper survey says.

Cost of living rise

Portuguese living costs rose. 9 per cent last December, taking the cost of living index, base 1976, to 239. Inflation rose 13.1 per cent in the 12 months

Australia oil kope

Australia could become 90 per cent self-sufficient in oil by the early 1990s, according to Sena-tor John Carrick, the Energy Minister.

Rupee revalued

pound from 19.40.

'Thatcherism' adding to tax burden The first two years of the present Government's term of office may show that the overall burden of taxation in Britain has risen by as much as 10 per cent. This would be an astonishing outcome for a Government which set out with such determination to reduce taxa-

modern welfare state with high unemploy-Ministers now reluctantly admit that the tax burden has had to be raised. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, conceded this recently when he addressed an audience in Zurich in a talk entitled: "Thatcherism in Practice:

tion. It demonstrates, however, the dif-ficulty of achieving such a goal in a

a Progress Report."

However, ministers have not publicly acknowledged the extent of the increase in the tax burden. Both the present Government's Budgets—in 1979 and 1980—increased taxation in real terms: the first by raising marginal rates and the second by reducing the real value of tax

allowances. The result is that all taxes, including local authority rates and National Insurance contributions, will be equivalent to about 45 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product (at factor cost) in the present financial year. This compares with 40 per cent in 1978-79, the last year of the Labour administration. In 1973-74, the last year of the Heath

Government, the proportion of gdp

Call for new

spending cut

The Government should con-

sider further cuts in public sector spending and borrowing,

as well as a tighter monetary policy, according to the second Annual Monetary Review from the Centre for Banking and International Finance of the

By making additional reductions in public expenditure and reducing the public sector borrowing requirement, the Government would be able to

make the cuts in interest rates

required to stimulate the pri-

The review suggests that the.

Government should aim for a PSBR equivalent to no more than 31 per cent of gross domestic product in the 1981-

82 financial year, compared with the likely outturn of around 51 per cent in the present financial year.

It also suggests that the

target for sterling M3 growth

should be cut back to a 5 to 9

If the Government does not attempt to get back on the original medium-term course that it set itself, the review gives warning that the outcome is likely to be rising inflation and renewed recession in 1982.

The review also considers

that an essential part of the Government's policy should be the adoption of a full monetary-

base method of monetary

public

City University.

create more jobs.

per cent range.

accounted for by taxation was 38! per tent. But although the increase in the tax burden over the lifetime of the succeeding Labour Government was only 11 percentage points, it did rise much higher and then fall back during that Government's time in office.
All taxes as a percentage of gross domestic product (at factor cost)

year 1973-74 1978-79 percentage 421 44-45+ 1980-81 (* Times estimate)

At the time of the last Budget, the tax burden was forecast to rise to 45.7 per cent in 1980-81. However, the increase may actually prove to be less than that. The recession has led to a lower level of revenue from some taxes then had been

It seems quite probable the tax burden will rise still further in 1981-82. The next Budget on March 10, is expected to be no more than "neutral", with some tax increases offset by tax reductions. However, inflation tends to increase the tax burden without any deliberate act of policy by the Chancellor. To avoid this, he has to affine the allowance allowed the chancel or the chancel or the chancel or the chance of the c he has to adjust the allowances and thresholds. In addition, National Insurance contributions are going up.

It has been widely assumed that the Government will take advantage of the rising revenue from North Sea oil and

particularly direct taxes on individuals. Now it seems that much of this oil revenue will have to be used to reduce the tax burden to the 1979 levels.

An indication of what the overall increase in the tax burden means for individuals has been provided in recent answers to parliamentary questions. According to one such answer, a married couple with two children living on the average earnings of one person, would have seen 24.8 per cent of income taken in direct tax and National Insurance contributions, in 1980-81. This compares with a figure of 23.7 per cent in the previous year and 24 per cent in 1978-79.

A separate answer given in the House of Lords to Lord Kaldor last summer estimated that indirect taxes would consume about 13.1 per cent of the total income of a man on average earnings in the present financial year, compared with 12.4 per cent in 1979-80. The equivalent figure for 1978-79 was around 101 per

The man on two-thirds-average earnings would experience a proportionately greater increase in the amount of his income absorbed by indirect taxes. his case, the figure was estimated to rise to 15.4 per cent this year from 14.5 per cent in 1979-80 and probably only about 13 per cent in 1978-79.

Melvyn Westlake

From Mr P. Jackson

Sir, The January Treasury Eco-nomic Progress Report states that investment in manufacturing industry could fall by up to per cent in 1981. This must be the most disturbing aspect of Britain's present economic

Britain's core problem is recognized as low productivity the current financial squeeze and the resultant shedding of labour, whilst painful, is reducing unit costs. We are at the moment however, only addressing ourselves to half the problem; the raising of productivity also requires investment which alone can provide a longterm solution no matter how high the level of unemployment. This was recognized in Sir Derek Exta's recent letter to The Times which unfortunately evoked little comment. There is now an overwhelming argument for direct Government action to stimulate investment as the necessary complement

present government policies and, at the same time ensure that we do not allow the North Sea oil bonus to completely erode our industrial base. Investment in plant and equipment is by far the most effective job creator and eco-

nomic pump primer. It will ensure that the design and automation skills on which our future export performance depends are enhanced and provide the home references without which no plant builder can survive for long. It also gives British manufacturing industry

Job creation through investment

the chauce to compete with a \$2.40 pound. The Japanese and French economies provide ample evidence of the long-term benefits to industry and balance of payments through guidance of strategic investment. Who knows, if the demand for plant and technology and, therefore, engineers, is sufficiently high, then perhaps it will be realized that the Finniston report is irrelevant and the engineer's status and salary will be raised to the level of his counterpart in Germany and Japan by the only thing that matters in the long run, the market's demand

for his services.

Unfortunately, whilst investment is universally recognized as a good thing, it will not happen without Government action. The public sector is too large an influence on the large an influence on the United Kingdom economy to be ignored. In the private sector, profitability is too law for profitability is too low for any bootstrap or tax incentive

proposals to yield results in a obvious short-term answer is to prime the pump via public-sector investment. The public commitment to investment in nuclear power is an important step in the right direction. There is a clear need for further investment elsewhere, for example, in the British Steel Corporation which had to abandon its re-equipment programme and which must be completed if a 15 million ton model, even with a reduced labour force. is to be viable in the long term. British Rail and the National Coal Board have equally clear investment needs.

This does not mean that the squeeze on revenue account does not need to continue and numbers, in public and private sectors, trimmed to internationally competitive levels. At the same time let us give the work force the tools they need to succeed in the future.

Yours fairhfully, PETER JACKSON, Chairman, Dorset County Group, Confederation of British Industry, 551/553 Wallisdown Road, Pool,

Dorset BH12 5AG.

How Canada copes with energy costs

From Lord Bowden Sir, Our electricity is going to cost us more. The price went up by 30 per cent last year and it is to rise by another 14 per cent in the spring. No wonder we believe that the day of cheap electric power is gone. But has

Nuclear power in Ontario costs less today in real terms than power from Niagara cost before the War. The Canadians boast that they can generate all the cheap electricity they want for hundreds of years in their nuclear power plants. We could have it here, too, but we shan't unless the Government changes its plans. We still suffer from the

"Concorde syndrome". We build expensive products which nobody else wants. Concorde cost £2,500m. Our nuclear power programme has already cost at least as much—neither pro-gramme has brought us any export orders at all. The Government proposes to build two advanced gas cooled reactors which our people have been working on for at least 20 years, but which no one else will buy. They will cost about £1,000m each and we hope they will work better than the last lot. We are to follow them by a few American pressurized water reactors. The design has been adopted by the French, but it is no longer being built in the United States. The Canadians use a design of their own which has easiled a Professor Bethe has called "a technical wonder".

plants are doing and how each of them has worked during its lifetime. Last year the best was Canadian, the second best was German, the next half dozen were Canadians and then came the best American station. The best of ours was 92od and we had three out of the ten most unreliable stations in the world. Canadian stations were much more reliable than the pressurized water reactors and about twice as good as ours.

In 1979 the Central Electricity Generating Board sold its power to the area boards at 2.14 power to the area boards at 2.14 pence per kilowath hour, and they claimed that the power from the Magnox reactors cost only 1.3 pence per kwh. But in 1980 the nuclear power station in Pickering, near Toronto, generated power for 0.43 English pence per kwh. Canadian nuclear power is the cheapest in the world and for a decade or more their stations a decade or more their stations have been the most reliable in the world. They will probably last twice as long as any others and cost less to decommission

when the time comes. Nuclear power stations cost us an enormous amount. Why can't we collaborate with the Canadians and use the best design in the world? Why must we be so perverse? We could do the sensible thing even yer Yours sincerely, VIVIAN BOWDEN,

Pine Croft, 5 Stanhops Road, Bowden, Cheshire, WA 143LB.

what the world's great power January 23.

main due to improvements in productivity and to imports from certain developed coun-

creased more job losses than low-cost imports is over-simplistic. It fails to take account of the inter-relationship of the various factors, in that increased competition from imports often leads to improved productivity which in turn can lead to increased competitiveness. An alternative logic is irrefutable had imports not increased, more garments would have been made in Britain and fewer jobs would have been lost.

and its effects on both imports and the EEC industry, it should be noted that the Commission's figures on import growth since 1976 are misleading. As 1978 was the first year of operation of the current MFA, we see no reason for taking 1976 as the base year. What happened within the MFA period was that imports grew, by over 7 per imports grew by over 7 per cent between 1977 and 1978 and over 14 per cent between 1978 and 1979. It is with these figures that the projected

cent should be compared. Sadly, Mr Brown is wrong in his general assessment that the clothing and textile indus-tries of the other Western countries have managed to adjust to the situation and his plecement examples show how weak his case is. He cites Italian knitwear, German specialist fabrics and Belgian cheap carpets. There is a lot more to the clothing and textile industries than these specialist sectors. His sole clothing example is Denmark, whose industry employs only 10,000. We employ 260,000 in our clothing industry; is Mr

Yours faithfully, GERALD W. FRENCH,

Gas prices and the elderly From the Secretary of the British Gas Corporation

Sir, Increasing energy prices mean that more people are likely to find it difficult to pay for fuel and this is rightly a cause for concern; but Mr. John Bray of the Fund for Research on Ageing (Letters, January 29) really does not do invite to the price record of justice to the price record of gas with his remarks about perpetual price increases 7, 11 generally costs much less to hear the average home with gas than with any other fuel ever with the likely increases this. year. And eas prices have risen-less rapidly than prices in general over the last 10 or 15 years. A couple on old age pen-sion with a gas cooker and fire would have had to spend some 10 per cent of their pension on gas back in 1968 but less than

S per cent now. One reason why this has come about is the switch to natural gas which British Gas engineered in the late 1960s and 1970s-and I do not incidentally, accept that conver-sion made "our gas fires obsolete and unworkable".

Mr Bray calls on the Government to give extra aid to that elderly; for its part British Gas does all it can to help those in difficulty. It is important nor to mislead people with alarmist statements about fuel prices. but instead to make sure they have the facts and know how to get help and advice if they need it. During these with months that is exactly what we in British Gas are trying hard? GORDON MAY,

Secretary, British Gas Corporation, Rivermill House. 152 Grosvenor Road, London SW1V 3JL.

Examining the examiners

From Mr I. A. Page Sir, The chairman of the Distri-butive Industry Training Board : complains (letters, January 28); about the depth and method-of research of people enquiring. into his organization. But what

affairs with the enquirer, and the enquiry cost his Board virtually nothing. By contrast, those of us about whom he chooses to make enquiries are obliged by statute to respond and incur severe financial penaltles if we decline to meet to his staff or if they do not like house what they see and hear. On the write the other hand, if we write the banal notes they require, we are rewarded with framed certificates, display boards, car stickers and literature, all paid for by the taxpayer.

Mr Phillips' organization has wasted my company's time and money, without having the slightest effect on the way we run our business. If he can run it better than we do, why does the not set up in competition

Managing Director, C.T.L. Components, Falcon House. Littlers Close. London, SW19 2RT.

Quality control at Rolls-Royce From Mr Derrick Monk the circle members that it is

the Rolls-Royce factory in Derby, there are one or two which I feel need

amplifying.

First, it is very important to stress the training aspect of the quality circle. It is easy to imagine that because the concept and philosophy is simple that all that is needed is to get a few people together, give them "an initial introduction to problem solving", and away you go. This is far from the

it has been counter-productive. I have been called in to some

the fact that quality circles are, above all things, about people, not problems: the problemsolving is only a vehicle for developing people. For this reason I include data gamering and presentation, minute taking, report writing and manage-ment presentations, so that all the circle members have opportunity for self-development.

Secondly, the quality circle concept demands a fundamental change in the attitude of man-agement. The circles at Rolls-Royce and other companies which have failed (and they are not all successful) have failed because some management will not accept change. The producindustry who, in the face of the evidence, refused to believe that any one from the shop-floor could have any useful ideas to put forward, is typical of this determination to resist

their's, will never succeed in motivating his staff to better productivity, improved quality, at Thirdly, let no one think the

application of quality circles is only in engineering or in direct manufacturing. I have had highly successful circles in male made fibres, design offices, etc. I am hoping to embark shortly on quality circles in local 28° on quality circles in local gavernment—a development which I view with eager anticipation. The Japanese have quality circles everywhere—so can we.

In bringing quality circles to.
birth at Rolls-Royce and many
other companies, I am totally committed to the concept I be lieve the time is now right for us to grasp this opportunity.

Senior Lecturer, Higher Education, Kedleston Road Derby DE3 1GB. January 19.

of TV sets

European markets.

the market, compared with 120,000 units or just under 5 per cent of the market in 1976.

EEC improvement

Economic activity picked up

Arco Australia venture

Japanese savings

The Reserve Bank of India revalued the rupee against sterling by 0.52 per cent to a new middle rate of 19.30 to a

Costain in European consortium to build 'cheap' Channel tunnel

By John Huxley
A European consortium which
includes Costain, the British
building and civil engineering group, have submitted plans to the Government for a low-cost

The European Channel Tunnel Group plans a bored, single rail track tunnel costing £635m at 1980 prices. The proposal sent to Mr Norman, Fowler, the Secretary of State for Trans-port, also includes financing. suggestions

According to N. M. Roths-child, the merchant bank advischild, the merchant bank advis-ing the group, private finance and Group, which is chaired by

By Our Industrial Staff
Business confidence among
textile and clothing retailers
has shown a marked improvement over the past four
months, according to an industry survey published yestery
Manufacturers bowever

Manufacturers however, remain generally pessimistic, and more than 80 per cent now

report that they are working

at below capacity.

Altogether 38 per cent of

retailers said they were more optimistic, with only 4 per cent reporting a downturn in confidence. The balance of 34 per

cent compares with a negative

balance of 20 per cent last

October.
The improvement in busi-

ness confidence seems to stem not: so much from improved

Textile retailers more

confident, survey says

could be raised without govern. Sir David Nicholson, a member, ment or railway guarantees. The proposal is the fifth for a Channel crossing to be sub-mitted to the Government and, so far, by a long way the cheapest. Several groups gave evidence to a Commons select committee on the subject during last summer and autumn. The committee's report is ex-pected to be published soon.

Transport ministers hope that ne of the schemes will be approved by the end of this

cost from about £550m to more

Germany.

than £3,000m. It now favours a scheme requiring a 6.02 metre Internal diameter tunnel, similar to that proposed by British Rail and SNCF, the French rail-

of the European parliament, includes Costain and three other leading European contractors, Spie Batignolles, of France, Royal Bos Kalis Westminister of The Netherlands,

and Philip Holzmann of West

The group has been studying five possible tunnels ranging in

Managers present plan for recovery

By Patricia Tisdail The Chancellor of the Ex-chequer was urged by managers yesterday to implement a five point programme for industrial

recovery.

In a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Institute of Management warned of "growing unease" of many members. It said that action was urgently needed if chances of recovery were not to be frustrated.

The BIM wants the Govern-

to recognize the need for a healthy, competitive and expanding manufacturing industry. It also wants a substantial reduction in interest rates and lighter control of expenditure in the non-market sector and argues for investing oil revenues in public services.

It wants to see a reduction in public sector pay settlements to below the level of inflation, and the setting up of a national forum to debate the economy. In another submission to the Chancellor, a united front against any increase in direct taxes in next month's budget is presented by six business

representative organizations. The letter's six signatories are: the Association of British Association of Commerce, the Association of Independent Businesses, the Institute of Directors, the National Chamber

Pub games inquiry nears completion

ary investigation, which has already extended over three months, of claimed anti-competitive agreements between brewers and tenants over in-stallation of video games in

The thoroughness of inquiry has increased the likeli-hood that the OFT could decide, probably this month, on a formal investigation. That could lead to the case being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for closer scrutiny.

By Derek Harris,

Commercial Editor

The Office of Fair Trading is restrictive and should go on the There has been friction for restrictive practices register as suggested by the National Union of Licensed Victuallers whose complaints about the agreements first led to the investigation. However, the OFT is now more likely to act

under the more recent com-petition legislation.

That would probably mean that agreements between one of the larger brewers and its tenants would be investigated. as a test case for the industry.
Agreements between brewers
and tenants concerning fruit

some time between tenants and brewers about sharing profits from these, estimated to be nearing £400m a year.

cuts are expected.

attractions to counter steeply falling beer sales. But the tento handing over as much as 60 per cent of the takings of video machines to the brewers to which they are tied, according to the union.

of Trade, the National Federa-tion of Self-Employed and Small Businesses and the Union of Independent Companies.

MPs hear of £6m modifications to Concorde

fications to British Airways' supersonic Concorde fleet have been disclosed to the Commons Industry and Trade Committee. Two structural modifications have been identified: a spar cap" change to the wing; and a "crown" modification to the upper fuselage.

All BA Concordes should be fitted with the wing-spar modification by November. The fuse-lage modification is likely to be required but is not yet definite; if it is incorporated, all BA Concordes should be completely modified by mid-1983. Estimated cost to the airline of these modifications is about

Rolls-Royce have told the committee that the combustion chamber and the high-pressure compressor are the cause of problems which limit the operating life of the Concorde's Olympus 593 engines. In addition, engine accessory drives and control systems still require attention by Rolls-Royce and SNECMA, its French partner, achieve a satisfactory reliability.

A new combustion chamber has been developed which, it is expected, will have a "life" at least twice that of the present version. This is about to enter service. Another modification has been developed which should double the life of the high-pressure compressor.
These and other improve-

ments have been agreed technically by the engine com-panies and the airlines, together with reliability objectives for 1983, in a programme known as Concorde Operational Reli-Improvement Plan (CORIP). The aim is to reduce the costs per flying hour, and in particular the cost of spare parts. engine removals and operational disruptions.

Because of Concorde's low

in British Airways-engine run-

ning hours in service are being

accumulated slowly. Accumu-

though some individual engines

precise heat control utilization—between 1,600 and 2,400 flying hours per aircraft

lated service experience to date processes, according to Honey-is only about 190,000 hours, well Control Systems. The total potential for auto-

Technology News

have completed more than 4,000 hours.

The 190,000 figure is about one-tenth of that normally expected on a subsonic aircraft at a similar stage.

Another possible effect of the low flying rate of the Concordes may be to curtail the expected period of testing of a complete crossed a sinformatic constant. complete Concorde airframe specimen in an elaborate farigue-test installation at the Royal Aircraft Establishment,

Farnborough.

The specimen is subjected to simulated "flights" in which the temperatures and pressures of actual flights are reproduced. The number of simulated flying hours by the test specimen is kept well ahead of the number of hours flown by any Concorde in service. In written evidence to the committee, British Aerospace stated that the specimen would continue to undergo this testing until 1989. In answer to questions, Mr Mick Wilde, manag-ing director of the company's Weybridge-Bristol division, said that on present assumptions the

fatigue testing would continue fatigue testing would continue until 1986; but the company, had recently reviewed whether this might be changed to 1984 in view of the low utilizations The cost of this fatigue test-ing, plus a small amount of similar testing on a smaller scale at Bristol, was about £6m a year, Mr Wilde said.

Energy savings by

Significant energy savings are possible through the more precise and automated control of heating, cooling and ventilating systems in commercial buildings and of various industrial

mated control systems in com-mercial buildings in Europe, Mr Cyril Cowell, of the company's commercial division, said was probably between 60,000 and 80,000 sites. At least £100,000 could be saved annually in energy costs at each site, so that the total saving could be £6,000m a year or about 400 million barrels of oil.

In the Voired Kingdom alone, the following the following

about 70 million barrels of oil could be saved a year, equivalent to 35 days of peak North Sea production. Over the projected 20-year life of the fields, this was consistent this was equivalent to an extra two years of production.
Though much was known about energy conservation tech-nology, Mr Cowell said, and though individual projects had shown dramatic savings, there had been little penetration of the total potential for energy saving. Honeywell believed that there was a need for a national strategic plan for energy conservation, with the aim of achieving a 15 per cent improvement in the efficiency of the conservation was through the 1990s. energy use through the 1990s. "We would advocate that one element of the plan", he said, "would be the separation of energy conservation funding in

the public sector to avoid annual budgeting and short-term priority problems in order to ensure conservation progress is maintained."

Industrial furnaces and boilers also offered much scope for energy saving, Mr Gavin Kermack, of Honeywell's industrial products group, pointed out. By installing modern controls on boilers and furnaces. trols on boilers and furnaces, about 7 per cent of the energy used in United Kingdom manu-

used in Britain, or the equivalent of about 70 supertankers Intensified drive into

facture could be saved.

This would be about 2 per cent of all the primary energy

personal computing An intensified drive into the personal computing market is software houses who write being mounted by Hewlett special-purpose programmes for



This Racal-Decca ship's bridge simulator, used to train mariners and navigators, displays the view from the bridge of a supertanker under way. A new company, Racal-Decca Systems and Simulators, has been set up to merge Racal and Decca resources in advanced computer-aided simulation, and in the study, development and management of defence systems.

company's desk-top small computers and its hand-held programmable calculators. The new drive involves selected dealers and third-party £169.3g plus VAT).

based on

Packard.

the the Hewlett-Packard hardware New products announced yester-day include the HP-83 personal computer, at £1,210 plus VAT; and the HP-41CV calculator (at

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sales, as from the fact that the stock position now appears to be under control", according to the survey, which was jointly compiled by the Confederation of British Industry and the National Economic Development Office.

Sales volumes continue to drop, although the CBI/NEDO suggests that there has been some recovery in the value of those sales. On balance, those retailers expect an improve-ment in sales over the next four months, but the number taking this view is one of the lowest Retailers have managed to

reduce stocks by making severe cut-backs in orders. Further The real McCoy, page 17

As well as the fruit machines, public houses increasingly have been turning to video games, pools tables and other

The nuclear industries of the world publish tables to show

Low-cost textile imports From the Director, the British Clothing Industry Association Sir, Mr Ira Brown of the British Importers' Confederation in his letter published on January 26 to show that the decline of the United Kingdom textile and clothing industries is "in the

tries ". The argument about productivity causing

Turning to the performance of the multi-fibre arrangement and its effects on both imports

Brown advocating that we should shed another quarter million of these workers to come down to the Danish level?

My concern is specifically for the clothing industry and for us it is low-cost imports—whether from MFA signaturies or from other low-cost sources—which are the main problem. which are the main problem and not imports from developed countries. The United Kingdom can compete on an equal foot-ing with high cost suppliers, and it does so. This is shown by our positive balance of trade in clothing with the rest of the EEC, with Efta countries, with Australia and Japan. Director, British Clothing Industry

is his Board about, if it is not writing superficial reports about other people's affairs?
At least Mr Phillips had the right not to discuss his Board's

with us? I. A. PAGE.

Sir, I was interested to read your articles on "quality cir-cles" by Peter Hill on January 13 in particular the section on the work in Derby. As the tutor who designed the original training package and having now trained over 30 circles at

case, and in my experience those companies who have gone down this pathway have been unsuccessful and in some cases,

f these companies on a salvage-operation because no formal structured approach has Kenneth Owen original training package at change. The manager who tells been taken to the training. The

Rolls-Royce was very carefully developed and has been modified and adjusted to suit the specific requirements of each circle. I have found it very important to be always aware of

tion director of a nationalized

Tomorrow is too late. Yours faithfully, DERRICK MONK, Derby Lonsdale College of

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Banks in the political arena

leasoned Whitehall observers would interret the well-orchestrated leaks about a ossible windfall profits tax on the clearing anks, which surfaced again over the weeknd in more concrete form, as little more an a sign that the Treasury was unusually vided about whether such a tax should sature in the next Budget.

Certainly there are those in the Treasury ho feel that the Chancellor missed the out by letting the banks off last year. Now hat profits are likely to decline perhaps nore steeply than anticipated if the Prime linister's remarks about interest rates are ight—and the banks are performing an avaluable industrial lifeboat" role in upporting many hard-pressed parts of nanufacturing industry, this is no time to

But the main impetus, led by Financial ecretary, Mr Nigel Lawson, seems to be oming from those who see the banks as an he asy and politically attractive target to raise toney and help the Government over its orrowing problems.

While the stockmarket, in marking clear-Write the stockmanker, and some enior bankers were taking the threat eriously there are very real practical pro-lems involved in introducing any form of xcess profits tax on the financial sector.

At the moment the main idea seems to be introduce a levy on the clearers' current count balances, although at the 1 per cent evel this would fall far short of raising the 400m now being mooted. Even if this Government should counten-

nce the sort of retrospective legislation uch a tax would entail, there are difficul ies in defining current accounts in banking erms. The authorities could use the tighter lefinition of non-interest bearing liabilities out getting to a solution that is both fair and equitable and free of loopholes would be a egislative nightmare. Besides free current accounts are just one element in banking

One alternative could be a flat rate profits tax although given the banks ability to juggle with the "corset"—which is rumoured to have put the Prime Minister's hack up-they are likely to be just as nimble footed with profits.

Meanwhile, the banks have had time to rehearse their arguments against a profits tax well enough—inflation adjusted figures are barely enough to prevent erosion of their apital base, the rise in bad debts and so in-and the Governor of the Bank of England has been putting the case against trongly, in the NEDO forum in particular.

nterest rates

Timing

road hints from the Prime Minister over he weekend that interest rates should fall gain before too long put a damper on terling yesterday. But it made it another ood day for the Government Broker. Not nly was he able to feed out remaining applies both of last week's convertible ilt-edged issue and the present high taxayers' stock (Treasury 3 per cent 1985 A"), but he was also able to sell a modest mount of the 1999 tap stock.

So what happens next? Over the past olstered by the replenishment of instituonal coffers and the strength of the achange rate. The latter has done a lot to urn market attention away from the probems facing the Government in the March : Judget and the doubts that were clearly goremost in many investors' minds in early

anuary.

Tactically, there must now be a fairly trong case for the Government to rise this improvement in sentiment and attempt to drive its funding programme forward into the banking months immediately beyond the Budget. That probably means, however, that having played on market expectations of lower interest rates for the past fortnight, it may well have to deliver a bit of carrot sooner rather than later in order to main-

tain the momentum. A lot must, of course, depend on how the Government wants to present its Budget. If it wants to use an MLR cut as a palliative on March 10, then there is clearly to room for a pre-Budget reduction in nterest rates. There must, however, be isks involved in announcing an MLR 'eduction at the time of the Budget. Nothing

could make the Government look more out of touch than, say, a 2 per cent reduction in MLR in the Budget speech followed by an immediate thumbs-down from financial markets to the whole Budget package.

In that sense, there is a strong case for cutting MLR some weeks ahead of the Budget-or, if you want to present a really tough line, leaving it until a couple of weeks after the Budget.

 Half-time figures from Hillards, the Yorkshire supermarkets group, have been hoosted

by contributions from the five large stores opened in 1979-80 but even without these volume has risen by 8 per cent despite a flat performance from the small non-foods side. The explanation seems to be that, although gross margins have been increased slightly. Hillards has still maintained its competitive edge and has capitalized on this with sales promotion throughout the period. So with interim profits up from £.34m to 1.73m, a full year total of almost double that could be within reach. At 195n, this would give a fully-taxed p/e ratio of about 4.3 and, assuming the one-fifth rise in the interim dividend is repeated at the final, a vield of 3.7 per cent. Outside estimates put Hillards' assets at at least 2000 a share, so the present share rating no longer seems to include much for the recurrent takeover rumours which have surrounded the group,

However, looking further ahead, there is the likelihood of a rights issue or some other form of capital-raising exercise to finance the inevitably lumpy expansion programme. Interest charges at the half-year were up from £85,000 to £283,000. reflecting both high interest rates and last year's openings, and although Hillards has only two new stores under way at the moment which can be financed from cash flow, there may well be a need for external finance to fund a higher rate of openings in the future.

and looks fairly based on the trading per-

J F Nash Reliant

spins off

The fashionable theory that subsidiaries of some major conglomerates could soar like freed birds if only the parent company shackles were removed has made "de-merging" a major talking point in both industrial and political circles.

But despite the removal of certain disincentives in the 1980 Finance Bill the subject remains little more than a conversation piece—partly because the personal taxation implications remain unclear.

For those reasons it is perhaps ironic that the first freed bird turns out to be some-thing of an albatross in the shape of Reliant. the Scimitar car group subsidiary of J F Nash Securities.

Nash has worked a minor miracle in turning Reliant into profit during the last two years having acquired the bulk of the business out of the Hodge Group after the takeover by Standard Chartered Bank. But since being virtually forced into taking over the minority in Reliant as a result of SSAP 14 rules on consolidation; Nash bas found Reliant an unwieldly possession.

In the current year its projected losses £700,000 seem likely to dwarf profits from the group's other activities while its heavy financing requirements do not any-way fit easily with the parent group's hotchnotch of packaging and engineering

The way out as Nash sees it is for de-merger whereby shareholders collect 130 Reliant shares for every 100 Nash they bold If the move goes through Reliant will be

traded on the unlisted securities market. Shareholders will then he able to retain an interesting stake in a motor group, which although currently in a parlous state-borrowings of almost £2m represent 93 per cent of shareholders funds—could yet turn around assuming careful nursing by its bankers. More importantly they will be able to go on enjoying dividends from Nash, which although itself 109 per cent geared after the de-merger is not entirely on its

There is however the unfortunate suspicion that Nash is taking advantage of the demerger route to remove a subsidiary, which threatens to pull the whole group down. And that is not really what Whitehall intended when they joined the de-merger

Hugh Stephenson

Why the Chancellor should look again at indexation

Between now and the Budget, the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer has to get together a credible version of the Gov-ernment's economic strategy for the next couple of years. In no particular order some at the more difficult points that will have to be woven into the version that he gives us on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 10 include the following.

First, the real economy (measured either in terms of aurput or of the unemployment figures) has performed worse than he forecost in either of his first two spring budgets.

Secondly, the public sector borrow-ing requirement (the steady reduction of which was central to the government's medium-term economic plan-ning) has risen and is rising above any level publicly regarded as acceptable by the Chancellor so far. The target. for the current financial year at the time of the last budget was \$8,500m. By last November this was up to £11,500m. If Sir Geoffrey Howe in the event gets by with a borrowing figure of less than 51-,000m he will be able to count himself lucky.

to count number nucky.

Thirdly, the experiences of the last year have begun to convince the Government that it is not wise, nor indeed possible, to set targets for monetary policy in terms of a single measure for the amount of money in the system, namely the famous sterling M3, but there is no general agreement about

how to set operational goals in terms of two or more targets.

The combination of all these different deviations from the nattern of the development of the economy intended by the Chancellar concentrates in one area. They produce continued reasons for holding up interest rates at a time when it would be nice if interest rates

Lower interest rates would tend to produce a lower exchange rate for the pound, though the exchange rate for most of the last year has been less obviously sensitive to differential interor traces than might normally be expected. They would also ease the burden on industry. And they would lower the cost of selling and servicing new government debt and so slow the process by which cuts in real government.

ment spending are offset by higher

debt interest payments:
The concentration of minds on how to allow interest rates to achieve a Houdini-like escape from the tstrai-jacket of the Government's basic economic principles (from which Mrs Thatcher has said that she has no intention of "cutting and running") explains
why the old idea of issuing inflation
proofed government-debt not just to senior citizens but to institutions is once again up and running around Whitehall. It is said to be the main contribution that Professor Alan Walters has made to the discussion of policy since arriving as the Prime Minister's

economic advisor last month.

It seems reasonably clear that, whatever the theoretical arguments for and against the indexation of government debt, as a matter of practice the overwhelming majority of financial institutions, and virtually every pension fund or life assurance office, would take some of it up, if it was on offer. Provided that it was the principal that was indexed against inflation and not the interest, the prevailing impression is that quite substantial lines of stores could be sold with nominal interest. could be sold with nominal interest rates of as low as 2 per cent or even 1

per cent. Provided that the Government

was right in its professed belief that the rate of inflation was coming down

and would stay down, this would be a

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cheap long-term way of funding the still rising borrowing requirement. The sirens singing in favour of index-linked gilts are still being resisted as a matter of principle by the Bank of England and most of the Treasury, But there still seems to be open-mindedness on the question of whether the private sector might not use the same device in order to get access to longer term funds at lower rates of interest despite the dreadful uncertainty which hangs over all long-term business decisions at

in theory, there is nothing to stop company trying to issue index-linked long-term debt if it feels so inclined. But the Bank of England regulates the queue of companies coming to the

market for-money and in practice at least an encouraging nod or wink would be required.

The folk wisdom of the City recalls, that when GKN asked a tentative question about issuing indexed debt in 1974 the nods and the winks were decidedly negative. In the attermath of the Heath soverament, indexation had a bad name in 1974.

The indications today are that for several months the Bank has been open-minded on what its attitude would be to such a suggested more by a private sector, company. The fear of setting a precedent that might spread farther in the gilt-edged market is at least partially balanced by interest in the probability that such an arrange. the possibility that such an arrange-ment might enable companies to borrow more long-term money outside the banking system than would otherwise be the case. In that case there would be less upward pressure on that part of the growth in the mency supply that represents bank lending to companies.

Various ideas have been floated to get around the problem that indexed borrowing would saddle a company with the liability of paying back an unknown emount at some future date.

One of the more interesting is that of the indexed irredeemable preference one of the more interesting is riar of indexed irredocamable preference share, where the capital might be writ-ten up in line with inflation, But so-fer potential takers seem to remain

America's national debt—a growing problem for Mr Reagan

America's national debt is likely to be well over \$1,000,000m (£426,000m) this year. The debt mountain is likely to \$1,000,000m year. The debt mountain is growing rapidly and public sec-tor borrowing is dangerously increasing its share of total United States credit market

"crowded out" in the moncy and capital markets and the growing public sector borrow-ing demand is driving-up interest rates.

Over the years government agencies have taken advantage of legislation granting them borrowing suthority to launch a host of programmes which are poorly monitored by elected officials and which provide interest rate subsidies to an array of created the subsidies to an array of special interest groups. Many of the Government's borrowing programmes seem to be out of

President Carter was acutely aware of these problems and, just before leaving the White House, he called for the establishment of a "panel of ourstanding financial and budget experts" to examine all aspects to examine all aspects of public sector borrowing.

President Reagan ought to follow-up on this idea. So con-fused is the public sector credit picture that it is difficult to

of governmental borrowing in

America today.

The budget deficit accounts for a part, but by no means all, of the increase in outstanding public sector debt. Last year the deficit amounted to nearly 560,000m and it is unlikely to be much less this year.

But many federal government agencies—bodies such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Farm-ers Home Administration — do not even appear in the budget. In theory, the agencies - other examples are the Export-Import Bank and the postal service— pay for themselves. In fact they have in recent years be-come large net borrowers.

These off-budget agencies borrowed over \$20,000m in the markets last year, taking total borrowing by them together with Treasury borrowing to cover the budget deficit, to \$80,600m.

The accumulated totals of budget deficits and off-budget agency borrowing produced a gross federal debt total of \$914,300m by the end of 1980.

About 20 per cent of the debt is held in assorted government accounts. But the amount that resily has an effect on credit markets and budger in

remainder—the debt held by ments on outstanding debt and the public. This totalled cannot be touched at all. 5715,100m or 27.9 per cept of But the budget funding and gross national product, at the cud of 1980. Over the last guarter of a century the volume has increased by 219 per cent.

The scale of the debt has become an increasing problem in recent years because of the dramatic rise in interest rate levels. In the 1950s and 1960s the average cost to the Treasury of three-month bills was just two per cent and four per cent respectively. In the 1970s the average rate on these bills was

6.3 per cent. In 1980 the average

rate was 11.5 per cent. This year it is certain to be even higher. Interest paid on the federal debt held by the public last year was \$60,400m. This was four-times es-much as in 1970 and seven times more than in 1960. Records were smashed last year as the interest payments exceeded 2.35 per cent of the gross national product and more than 10 per cent of all-budget outlays. Estimates suggest these figures will rise in.

The Reagan Administration is determined to belance the budger, but the task is desperately difficult given that in the next fiscal year more than \$80,000m

the next couple of years.

the borrowing by off-budget asserted governmental organiza-azencies are only part of the tions, overwhelmingly munici-picture. Many government spon- pal governments, which sored corporations, ranging from the Student Loan Marketing Association to the Federal National Mortgage Association,

Then there are the many fededral government loan guarantee programmes, which again provide recipients with funds at better rates than they could obtain if they just sought cash in the markets on their own recount. In some cases—such as Chryster—It is doubtful if the recipients of these funds could obtain cash at all, with-

out government guarantees. Funds raised under federal government guarantee and by government sponsored corpora-tions, totalled more than \$40,000m last year, bringing the overall total of federal governmental borrowing to \$124,000m which is double the 1975 total and compares with only \$33,000m in 1971. This \$124,000m figure has to be seen alongside the sum of \$348,000m which represents all cash pro-yided to borrowers of all types by United States credit markets last year.

Fo the \$124,400m figure should be added the volume of tax-exempt bonds issued by pal governments, which exceeded \$55,000m last year: Never before has the public sector taken anything like as much of total United States. obtain funds at beneficial rates because of the ultimate guarantees of the government. public sector might swallow. public sector might swallow, even more cash.

Projections show total out-standing debt, under all types of federal government auspices... including guarantees, will ex-\$1,400,000m by the end of next

The dobt figures illustrate the enormous task before the Reagan Administration as it's seeks to curb the growth of public sector borrowing. It must succeed if there is to be better budget management, better prospects for money stock con-trol and more funds available for private sector needs.

Government credit activities, have not been a mejor part of budget discussions in the Congress in recent years. The Reagan Administration has said it is determined to deal with the issue. It still has in spell-out exactly how it will do so. ...

Frank Vogi

Seeing out the recession with the real McCoy

Tartan, that hallmark of Scottishness and stamp of sensible fashion, is wearing the recession well. "What recession?" de mands one manufacturer in mock bewilderment, "We are doing very nicely thank you". His mill turns out 9,000 feet

of high quality tartan cloth a week every inch of which has a customer. Oddly enough, one of the most productive centres for tartan in Britain is a Victorian mill at Saddleworth, Yorkshire. Mr William Barff, managing director of the Saddleworth Woollen Company says that it has been producing tartan since

most firms in Scotland. "A large amount of the tar-

Ronald Faux

tan sold in Princes Street, Edinburgh, comes from here."

Business had slowed down lately but the trade in tartan is like as badly as the company's exports in menswear to North

The Saddleworth looms produce a formidable 66,000 ft of tartan a week, which earns the company around £3m a year. Half the output is "fashion" tartan: its pattern owes allegiance to no particular clan and often bears Scottish-sounding names which the Lord Lyon before the war and now supplies

and this always helps tartan.
It is keeping us going at the moment, says Mr Barff.
Other manufacturers note the popularity of non-authentic tar-tan. The real McCoy might be all very well in Scotland, says

one, but seven yards of cloth in a kilt plus a swathe in a cape on top is fairly heavy on the physique and the pocket. Women in particular look for something a little lighter. The Scottish Tartans Society based on the Museum of Scottish Tartans at Comrie, Perth-shire, is guardian to more than 1,300 recorded tartans ranging from the easily recognized Royal Stewart and Black Watch to the "weavers nightmare"

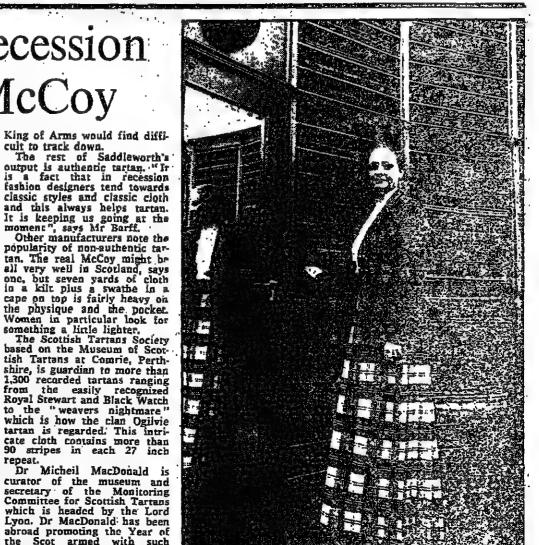
tartan is regarded. This intri-cate cloth contains more than 90 stripes in each 27 inch Television addicts beware repeat.
Dr Micheil MacDonald curator of the museum and secretary of the Monitoring Committee for Scottish Tarrans which is headed by the Lord Lyon. Dr MacDonald has been abroad promoting the Year of the Scot armed with such memorabilia as the Royal Stewart kilt and matching drawers, which were once

sported by Queen Victoria's loyal retainer—the enigmatic John Brown.
Mrs MacDonald, the deputy curator, says the Paris fashion year. houses have helped the present popularity of tartan and at the opposite end of the market punks are starting to wear it. New designs are appearing all the time and there is a great interest in the subject.

The museum has a piece of tartan taken by one American astronaut to the moon and the crash helmet worn by Lady Arran, aged 62, in which last August, she became the first woman to travel at more than 100 miles an hour on water. Her record of 102.45 mph was set in August on Lake Windermere and streaming from her helmet were two lengths of Colquboun tartan from the clan

of which her father was chief. "When the Colquhouns do anything daugerous they always fly the tartan " Mrs MacDonald

The tartan produced at the Inverness mill of James Pringle the severe recession in other parts of the textile industry. Mr Euan Pringle, managing direc-tor, says the main markets are headed by Japan, which takes usually find that another takes improve for the volume bus a large proportion of the 3,000 off and America is looking very until the recession ends."



: High fashion at the Scotch House, Knightsbridge, Not all tartans

are as authentic as this Erskine. yards the factory produces each

"Competition is very keen and I have been hammered on one or two contracts by foreign firms, particularly those seeking foreign exchange, selling £1 a in English markets. metre less than we can. We buy from Yorkshire for our harder to find really high skirt making division and quality tartan and worsted proreckon that the material we produce here is the Rolls-Royce of the market. That goes into high quality kilt making. Unfortunately there are not many mills left in Scotland able to concentrate on tartan in bulk."

The company has 180 different patterns and like most mills that have stayed in business, uses high speed automated plant. Ensuring that the pattern warp and design card are correct remains, however, very much a human skill.

Lochcarron Weavers in Gala-

promising," says Mr Alistair Buchan, the sales director. Export markets have shel-

tered the mill from the recession, increasing by 35 per cent last year against 6 per cent in the Scottish and 14 per cent-"In actual fact it is getting

ducts generally because of the huge spread of the mill shop buying in numbers rather than quality. The quality manufacturer cannot compete in this huge market", says Mr Buchan. Scottish Woollen Manufacturers confirms that companies serv-ing the top end of the market and the spinners of cashmere

are doing well. "It is those in the middle of the road that are finding it difficult", says a spokesman. The tourist trade has not done well, the home market similarly and shiels has also had an excellent the strength of the pound has is an invaluable cushion against year for tartan sales helped by clearly knocked exports. Even a buoyant fashion market. "It so some of our members at the has probably peaked out a little top end of the market are now on the Continent but hardly aware there is a receswhen one market declines we sion. I do not think it will

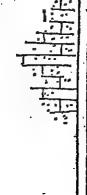
usually find that another takes improve for the volume business

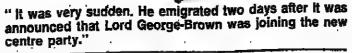
Business Diary: In whom we trust • Snap judgment

One problem for Republicans intering office in Washington s what to do with their money? Take Ronald Reagan for example. The wealthy one-time star of westerns cannot hold stocks and shares and sir in the White House for more than five minutes without someone screaming "conflict of screaming interest ".

The President has placed his cash in a blind trust that is being managed by Raymond Armstrong, President of Starwood Corporation, a New York investment company. The trust "blind" because the President will have no idea what Starwood does with his cash, except to receive a report now and again on the valuation of he portfolio. Reagan's trust now consists of \$740,000 of certificates of deposit soon to mature which Starwood will invest as t pleases. Into the trust will 30 cash from Reagan's property. The President hopes to get 51.9m from the sale of his home in Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles-after all he lives rentree in the White House. He ilso intends to sell his 688-acre

California ranch, for which he paid \$526,000 in 1954. For some Republicans, the noney problems are greater will. Rumour has it that John shad, a top executive at the E. F. Hutton brokerage house, ias been offered the important nest of chairman of the securities and Exchange Comnission. The trouble is that the EC job just pays \$55,000 and shad makes over \$450,000. Worse still, to avoid the conflict of interest screams. Shad might tave to sell his Hutton stock on moving to Washington and face possible capital gains tax bill of some \$2.5m.





Indians, Eskimoes and whitesharvested around \$100m (£35m) worth of fur-bearing animals. There are trappers in the Arctic -not many, but some-who make \$100,000 a year on white

Not a bad living. Many of the animals, bowever, die cruel deaths in leg-hold traps. These animals are too big to be killed by the closing action of cuisting traps. But a leg can be caught in a clamp and the animal thus held until the trapper comes back to clear his

The trouble is, this may take two or three days, or in some each cases even a week. Bigger emphasimals, for instance a coyote, selves fox, or a nimber wolf, spend traps.

Trapping is big business in agonizing hours trying to get Canada. Last year between away. Sometimes it succeeds—40,000 and 50,000 trappers — by twisting and gnawing at a by twisting and gnawing at a numb or frozen limp until it separates. Then it hobbles off either to starve or be killed by something fleeter of foot. Seven years ago a committee

of all the governmental wild life agencies in Canada was established to study "the state of the arts" in trapping, and recommend the least cruel It is to submit its findings

to a federal-provincial conference in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in June. David Neave, its chairman, says his committee should be able to come up with ideas to suit come up with ideas to suit each kind of trapper, and emphasizes that trappers themselves are not opposed to new.

A demolition permit has just been issued for the Eiffel Tower. The men with the sledge-hammers and crow-bars are due to start work next month and the job is expected to take four years.

Alarmed readers can relax. The tower itself is not to be demolished, only the shops and stalls which clutter up the first floor of the "flagpole of Tests have shown that the

jumble of structures and the heavy wooden flooring are heavier than Gustave Eiffel allowed for in his design. At the age of 90 the tower is still sound but the heavy weight round its middle could prove armful in time so the lition mén have been called in,

When all the work has been finished the shops on the tower will have a new look said to be nore in keeping with the style The face-lift for the tower

follows a bitter battle just over a year ago when the City of Paris took control of the tower The city then gave a new two-year lease to a company headed by Bernard Rocher, a deputy mayor of Paris, on condition that he carried out the improvements. He promptly had

a strike on his hands from the

waiters in the famous restaurant on the first floor when they feared they would be made redundant while the renovation work went ahead. When all the work is over, however, new express lifts should end the dreadful queueing which can ruin a visit there in the summertime and there should be more work than ever

 Television addicts beware, the face of that ubiquitous media man David Frost returns to our screens well before he takes up his role introducing breakfast television in 1983. British Caledonian announce yesterday that Frost has been appointed the airline's "con-sultant for consumer affairs"

and stars in a series of tele-vision commercials for the airline which start today,
"It is an airline that has always impressed me as a David taking on the Goliaths", the man said, concluding the agreement at Gatwick, according to a BCal statement.

The agreement lasts for up to two years, concluding before the start of breakfast television. This is just as well for Frost since his extra-mural activities would be in direct conflict with commercial television advertis ing guidelines if he were appearing as a current affairs presenter. These prevent anyone who appears on screen in an editorial role advertising a product.

Just received here, the Lord only knows how, a letter from the office in Buenos Aires of Nobel laureate Adolfo Perez Esquivel, addressed thus:

P.O. BOX n 7 HEN ROMFOND JETSE SQUARE. GRAU'S CHE RPAD REMINEN NOTE HER Gran Bretain

But then the Nobel was for peace, not accuracy. Ross Davies Stock markets

Good demand for gilts but bank shares weak

remarks over the weekend about the possibility of lower badly affected, dropping 17p to porting in a couple of weeks, interest rates in the forthcoming Budget prompted a flurry Barclays at 395p, while National similar falls in Dunlop at 61p of activity in the market Westminster on 370p and Mid- and Fisons at 126p. Glazo ended yesterday.

Jobbers in Government securities reported strong demand for stock by investors banking on a cut in MLR before the ing sector after the recent 453p. The Government Broker was soon able to announce the exhaustion of the of over 500,000 Delta Metal two new short "taps"—Exchequer. 12 per cent convertible, 1985, which closed £1-16
than the closing price of 434p up at £40 11-16, and the Treasury, 3 per cent 1985, unchanged at £73\. In addition, he activated the long "tao".
Treasury 124 per cent, 1995, with one or then began to falcer and in their profits. then began to falter and it closed El off on the day at E20. Elsewhere, in longs gains of around £4 were the order of the day after earlier rises of £1 to £2. At the shorter end, prices ended unchanged on lack of

follow-through, having been as high as £1, at one point, Equities, too, joined in the rally, helped by the fall in sterling and in spite of two further gloomy reports on the

one weak spot, however, was in banks where prices were marked sharply lower first thing on the possibility of a windfall tax in the Budget, Falls stretched to around 15p

on average at one point as Vibroplant (1) 7,09(6.76) 1.36(2.07) 10.8(16.5) 5.2(5.2) 1/2 —(4.52) dealers talked of "panic Dividends in this table are shown net of fax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax ally improved and all the big and earnings are net.

Inco net profits

Despite a depressed world

market for nickel, Inco, the Canadian company which is the largest producer of the metal,

raised net earnings last year to

US \$219m (£92.4m) from \$142m

in 1979. Earnings a share were \$2.56 compared with \$1.58.

Fourth quarter net earnings were \$36.9m, against \$69.2m in

the same period last year. The

sharp fall reflects a deterior-ation in the market which

forced Inco ni November to

offer a temporary discount of

6 per cent on its prices.

soar to \$219m

By Michael Prest

Mining Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher's optimistic four clearing banks closed above quiet session, with prices trad-Foods saw Robertson Foods emarks over the weekend the worst. Lloyds was the most ing in narrow limits. ICI redip 7p to 149p as a "sell" bout the possibility of lower badly affected, dropping 17p to porting in a couple of weeks, recommendation after the re-

financial troubles at Duport has still to run its course. A line

Business after hours was showing signs of boiling over their profits amid fears of in-dustrial action by Yorkshire miners over pit closures and the setback on initial dealings on Wall Street. But the FT index showed only a minimal adjust-ment, closing 3.5 up at 469.8, having been 4.1 higher at mid-

Leading industrials spent a comment. ..

Danks Gowerton, the West Midlands engineering group, expects a return to profitability in the second half of the cur-rent year but warns that it may

not achieve a break-even posi-tion for the full year. Mr

Arthur Roe, chairman, said in the annual report that the

effect of group rationalizations will not be felt until the third

quarter, but there has been an

improvement in orders in the

past three months and the level

Turmover was £29m. against £23m, in the 15 months to June

s considered satisfactory.

-(-) 7,09(6.76)

Int or Fin H. J. Baldwin (I) Everards Brew (F) Hillards (I)

Regional Props (1)

land on 318p shed 10p a piece. the day 2p stronger at 256p, profits expansion. In stores, after 268p, with Hawker speculative attention again Siddley 2p better at 254p and lifted Austin Reed 5p to 95p Unilever 3p to the good at and Bambers Stores 5p to 61p.

for Phoenix One with British

Davy Corporation, awaiting developments in its legal action with one or two investors taking taken against Enserch, hardened 4p to 152p, while Haden, up 6p at 96p, and Simon Engineer-ing, up 4p at 286p, both bene-mited from weekend comment. But in toys, the decision by Airfix to go into liquidation sent a shudder through Lesney, down 3p ar 16p, while Berwick Timpo added 56p on favourable

Latest results

£ro 0.15(0.17) 1.53(1.36)

0.92(0.69) 1.36(2.07)

Danks hopes to break even

Earnings per share 2.03(2.35) 38.3(34.7)

10.8(16:5)

making a 1p total

against the previous year's

The loss was entirely attri-

butable to the engineering divi-sion. The steel division made

net profit of £43,000 in spite

Mr Roe added that high in-terest rates and the value of

sterling are not encouraging

the quest for overseas orders.

and there is no sign of an uplift

The group's new auditors,

of the steel strike.

in home demand.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

71/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1. 1981. \$3,000,000 principal amount

of its 71's For Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Amont nursuant to the mandalory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating

Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association),

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

£1.35m, compared with £1m the accounts as they were not profit. The final dividend was appointed until after June 30

tices."

jection of the bid from Avana took effect. Hillards closed firm at 1950 after its interim profits expansion. In stores,

453p.

Engineering shares continued to show further stability after a recent weakness over Duport's financial situation and GKN rose 5p to 142p on hopes of a helpful outcome to the plans american Asphalt 9p to 352p.

Engineering shares continued to benefit from reports of a cut in MLR, quickly responded. Among the leaders, Blue Circle climbed 4p to 352p.

Tarmac 4p to 270p and Anglo American Asphalt 9p to 350p. The profits contraction left Vibroplant unchanged at 200p. Barratt Developments racing ahead 7p to 167p on the back of cheaper money pros-

> Shares of Norvic Securities were suspended at 10p, pending an announcement.

> .Demand for electricals was maintained, but profit-taking after hours on the back of weakness among United States defence stocks saw most close below their best. Racal ended

and therefore were unable to observe stocktaking procedures

carried out in relation to that date. "However we have exam-ined reports by the directors,

which are supported by inde-

pendent parties, and have accep-

ted that these procedures were

properly undertaken in accor-

dance with established prac-

Touche Ross, the former

auditors, resigned in November,

But falls were seen in Plessey. 2p lower at 284p, and Thorn EMI, 3p earier at 291p. On the bid front, UDT closed

unchanged at 58p, awaiting the possibility of a higher offer from Lloyds & Scottish with House of Fraser closing firm at 144p, still 6p below the 150p affer from Lourho, 5p higher at 102p and awaiting figures on

The seamen's dispute continues to drag on and is beginning to have an adverse effect on ship-ping shares judging by the recent weakness of shares of P & O Dfd. Yesterday a line of 200,000 went through the market at 117p as the share price dipped ip to 116p.

Rquity tournover on January 30 was £103.912m. (13,161 bargains.) Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, Nat West, Cons Gold, Distillers, BPC, BHP, GKN, GUS, ICL, Lonrho, Muirhead, Plessey, Racai, Bass and Berec. Racai, Bass and Berec.
Traded options: Dealers reported few inquiries with only
762 contracts, Lourho again
attracted the most with 241.
Traditional options: Dealers
recorded increased activity as
new dates were introduced. Calls were made in ZCI at 41p, Turner and Newell at 74p, Provident Finance at 14p and

BSG at 2p.

Dares Estates: Clovernill Securities are interested in 2.175m ordin-

Rarciays International has opened a new office in Miami, under an agency licence. New office will concentrate on providing corporate and correspondent banking services, particularly the finance of international trade between Miami and Central and South America. Kean & Scott: Newsam Investments have an interest in 231,500 perforance charges [617] per cently

Donough Company is now a wholly-owned Hanson Trust subsidiary following approval of the 174m deal by McDonough share-holders. The purchase price is made up of £10.2m payable by Hanson and £63.6m by United States bank borrowings secured on McDonough's assets without recourse to Hanson. McDonough is a major. United States company with interests in building materials.

Bleritor Investments capital is owned by Midland Bank and Rolls Royce Pension Trust) bas taken a 25 per cent stake in recently-formed microprocessing development company Xionics. This, together with further funds from Meritor, makes a total in vestment, by them, of £290,000.

Technology Investment Trust: Gross revenue for half-year to Nov. 30, 1980, fell from £813,000 to £746,000.

ary shares.

Home Farm Products: In his interim statement, the chairman re-ports that while there is still a constant demand for the com-

Hanson-McDonough: The Mc

Briefly

ordinary shares (6.12 per cent) of Keau & Scott.

pany's products, profit margins are shrinking because of even fiercer competition.

Everards Browery: Turnover for year to September 27 - £13.27m (£11.96m). Pretax profit £1.53m (£1.36m). Eps 38.33p (34.75p). Dividend 6.4p (5.7p).

rom Meritor, makes a total investment, by them, of £290,000. Scot Bowyers, part of Unigate Group, has acquired Turners' Turkeys of Spalding, Lincoinshire which products a range of products including oven-ready turkeys, turkey portions, and other processed turkey products. Charterhall America: Charterhall Limited; the U.K. based oil and minerals group, announces today that its subsidiary, Charterhall America, Inc., has entered into a joint venture agreement with Century Oil & Gas. a Colorado-based oil company, to acquire and explore oil and gas leases in the Williston Basin of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota in the United States. Charterhall America, Inc., will contribute a minimum of US\$3.12m. for land acquisition over a maximum period of three years for a 50 per cent interest in the venture.

£750,000.

Life Office, is fast spending its holding of Government stocks on buying new properties and shareholders are warned in the statement for the six months to ings in the second six months, reflecting the loss of investment income.

good. Net rental income rose from £1.14m to £1.3m. After deducting interest of £380,000 against £450,000 pretax profits climbed from £694,000 to £924,000. The big figure, and the one paid most attention in the stock market, is the ex-

Best known for Wellington House in the Strand, Regional is completing 47,000 sq ft of offices and 72,000 sq ft of indus-

Asset value a share is prob-

if loan request fails Receivers will be appointed at the end of the week unless ing redundancy payments of £1.5m to 900 former employees Norvic Securities, the Norwich had added to the losses. "Our she manufacturer, can raise reorganization measures have taken over £3m per annum out The group, whose shares

Norvic to call in receiver

of our operating expenses and have very substantially reduced were suspended vesterday at 10p, heir par value, said its bankers, Barclays Bank, had our break-even point." refused to make any further The extra finance was advances against existing bor-rowing facilities of £2.9m, needed to make stock for pre-Easter sales and the cash flow because of worries about the projection showed that this could have been repaid within the current year. "Our staff and operatives, aware of our difficulties, have quite voluntarily offered a pay freeze until March 1922 so in affect we future of the shoe industry.

Mr Charles Metcalfe, chairman, said that pretax losses this year would be £2.25c. At the interim stage when the group reported losses of £900,000 he warned that the second half

the major reorganization and employees of just under \$700 closure of two factories, includ-per job." Barclays' refusal to advance the money meant that the reorganization efforts could not be tested or proved, Mr Mercalfe added.

"I should add that our interest payments, which have totalled well over £1m in the last three years, have been paid in full". Mr Metcalfe said last night that he did not know where the extre finance could

be raised, or whether the banks would have a change of heart. Last September Mr Metcalfe told shareholders that a revalua-tion of properties due to be incorporated in the next bal-March 1982, so in effect we ance sheet would show a sur-are looking for a temporary plus of £750,000 over book cash injection for 1,100 value.

Regional **Properties** up midway

Yesterday he pointed out that

would show a similar result,

By Perer Wainwright Regional Properties, backed by Friends' Provident developing existing ones, So last September of a fall in earn-

But the first half year was

penditure on existing developments and new properties of

trial space at Vauxball Cross in London. The group also has a site in Ealing for offices totalling 162,000 sq ft.

ably 200p a share against an unchanged share price of 143p. The interim dividend rises from 0.93p gross to 1.07p but the prospective yield is only 2 per cent. A full bid from Progradent country be Friends Provident cannot be

Westinghouse settles dispute with Gulf

By Michael Prest Mining Correspondent In another move towards un-

reveiling the lingation around its uranium supply contracts, Westinghouse Electric, the American power engineering company, has reached on out-of-court settlement with Gulf Oil and Gulf Minarche Carolina its unique of court of the settlement of court settlement with Gulf Oil and Gulf Minarche Carolina its unique of court settlement with Gulf Oil and Gulf Minarche Carolina its unique of the settlement with Gulf Oil and Gulf Minarche Carolina its unique of the settlement with Gulf Oil and Gulf Minarche Carolina its unique of the settlement with the settlement of the Oil and Gulf Minerals Canada. Under the agreement, which has three parts, Gulf will pay Westinghouse \$25m within 30 days of settlement. The second condition is that Gulf will deliver about 13 million pounds of uranium to utilities involved in Westinghouse's litigation in Richmond. Virginia. Westing-house may be allowed to buy 6 million of those 13 million pounds at less than the market

The third provision is that Gulf will pay Westinghouse 10 per cent of the first \$500m in sales to these utilities and 5 per cent of the next \$500m.

Westinghouse reached out-of-court agree-ments with Homestake Mining ravelling the litigation around and Getty Oil. settlements confirm a trend towards out-of-court ments over a series of disputes which has been running since the early 1970s and involves thousands of millions of thousands of millions of dollars. Westinghouse's action against Rio Tinto Zinc of America has been dropped, but action continues against the United Kingdom parent com-

There are still 23 defendants to the cartel case Westinghouse is bringing in Chicago. Westinghouse alleges that a cartel agreement between these agreement between these uranium suppliers, mainly mining companies in the United States, Australia, Canada and South Africa, prevented it from supplying 65 million pounds of uranium to the

Vibroplant profits tumble

By Peter Wainwright
The construction slump has
at last caught up with Vibroplant Holdings, the plant hire
group. In the half year to
September 30, sales rose from £6.7m to £7.1m but a nitherto unbroken record of bigger pro-fits came to an end with an

interim pretax plunge from £2.1m to £1.4m. Profits were caught between

and heavier depreciation and interest charges on the other. Not surprisingly, the slump, will leave its mark on the figures for the second six months.

The group has, however, had a strong cash flow and a con-servative dividend policy. The interim dividend has been maintained at 5.25p ner or 7.5p surplus industry capacity, recession and price competition on 10.89p against 16.53p.

McLeod Russel's asset strength

The fact that McLeod Russel worthy property move by has shown good growth in terms of assets has helped to make it nine years has raised £47m from resilient in the face of economic

difficulties. In its latest interim report, the board tells shareholders that, while the significant reduction in Indian profits and the downturn in United King-ILSCHIE. affect group results, McLeod's overall financial position remains strong. Ir continues to consolidate its assets and re-sources outside India. At the same time, its commitment to asset, as opposed to earnings, situations has aided it in fight-

ing off the worst effects of the international recession. In the five years to March 31, 1980, total net assets grew from £4.64m to £20.4m.

Wiggins Teape in £19m property sale

Wiggins Teape has sold Gateway House, its award-winning modern office building in

Basingstoke, to a pension fund client of Barclays Bank Trust for £19m and has taken a lease on the building for 25 years. The sale is the second note-

the sale of office properties.

Mr John Buchanan, company secretary & Wiggins, said that the proceeds of the present sale would be used to help finance continued investment in the Export cheer for

Cronite Group

In the year to September 30, 1980, the Cropies metals group made a loss for the first time ever. But the annual report does contain a few optimistic signs for the future. Mr K. F. Ward, the chairman, says that it is evident there will be no short-term improvement in conditions. At best, Cronite can look to an upturn in the latter half of 1981, but as Cronite's year ends in September, the group is un-likely to realize significant bene-

However, Cronite's export orders are at "an historic high". Cronite's bankers have provided increased facilities for the current year which are sub-

stantially in excess of current

Avon chief expects first-half loss

Lord Farnham, chairman di Avon Rubber told me the annual meeting that the concompany's papermaking busi- traction of business from many caused short-time working in our factories and this continues. He expects a " significant " first-

"It is now evident that the consequences of the recession on many industries and customers in the home market may be permanent", he said. The most determined acrious to bring a significant reduction in costs are needed so a major reorganization of the group structure is therefore taking

We are making determined efforts to maintain and secure additional profitable business from export markets. For example we shall shortly be

Business appointments

New director appointed to board of Mobil Oil

Mr Peter J. Hoskins has been appointed a director of Mobil OII.
Mr A. E. Simpson has been appointed chief executive of the GKN Fastener Products Division.
Mr Christopher G. Ross has been elected as director and appointed as divisional chief executive of the valve division of Lake and Elliot.
Mr Tom Sooke has been appointed to the board of M.J.H. Nightingale.
Mr Derek Hughes and Mr David Potter have joined the board of Samuel Montagn as managing directors.

Poster have joined the board of Samuel Montagu as managing directors.

Mr W. A. Cruddock, managing director of Harrods, has been appointed to the board of House of Forser.

of Fraser.

Mr Jim Whitehead has been appointed a director of Foser Minsep and, from March I, managing director of Foseco Minsep's Unicorn Sector group of com-

Unicorn Sector group of com-panies.

Mr Ian Fox becomes a director of Minet international. Mr Vinod Desai is appointed financial direc-tor and company secretary.

Mr R. J. Preston, group finan-cial controller, has been appointed a director of Henry Boot and Sons. Sons.
Mr Per Ahlqvist, Mr Richard
Andrew, Mr Niel Daubeny and
Mr Oliver Steele have been

mr Onver Steele have ocen appointed deputy managing directors of Scandinavian Bank.

Dr D. Swallow, managing director of Tounel Speciality Chemicals, has been appointed a director of the parent company.

Tannel Holdings.

tor of the parent company.

Tannel Holdings.

Mr John R. Sclater has been appointed chairman of the Association of Consortium Earn's. Mr Gorard Legrain has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr Sclater is managing director of Nordic Earn's and Mr Largelia managing directors. and Mr Legrals managing director of International Mexican Earth. Mr Timothy J. Benn. deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman of Eenn Srethers. Mr

James Benn has been appointed Mr Len Williams, pensions con-troller of the Sterling-Winthrop group, has been appointed a director of Sterling Group Pen-sion Trustees. Mr Alexander Eaglestone has been appointed secretary of the Magdalen College Development

Mr Michael Peacock, managing director of Video Arts Television, has been elected chairman of the newly-formed independent Programme Producers: Association. Mr Mark Shelmerdine, managing director of London Film Productions, has been elected treasurer of the association.

Mr Jack Munger has been

of the association.

Mr Jack Munger has been appointed a director of CTMS (Europe).

Mr Neil Cooper becomes general manager of Guy Butler (Hongkong).

Mr Colin Gill has been appointed director and general manager of Fairey Nuclear.

Mr Jan Ericson has been appointed international marine coordinator for the Burmah-Castrol Company, based in Swindom, He succeeds Mr Gordon Deegan who has been appointed director and general manager of Castrol Hong-kong.

Mr T. Lees has been made regional general manager of the new London region of Cooperative Retail Services.

Mr P. A. Gosling has replaced Mr P. J. M. Patten as chairman of the National Television Rental Association.

Association. Tan Sri Datuk Thomas Jaya-auriya, a Sabah Jawyer; Tunku Naquiyuddin Ibni Tuanku Ja'far, Naquiyuddin Honi Toanku Ja'far, chairman of Anrah Holdings; and Euch Mohd Yussof Zainal, former Malaysian Ambassador to the Philippines have joined the board of Consolidated Plantations Bertad, the main Sime Darby plantations company. Mr L. R. Patterson has resigned-from the board.

S African group to drop listing Pretoria Portland Cement,

the South African building materials company, has decided to end its listing on the London Stock Exchange from March 2. The company says that less than 2 per cent of its shares are held in Britain and that trading has been very small in recent vears.

All the shares will be listed in Johannesburg, but it will be possible to trade in them in London under rule 163 (1) (e) of the Stock Exchange. Last year Pretoria Portland made pre-tax profits of R52.9m (about £26m) and paid dividends of 47 cents.

Bank Base Rates ABN Bank

Bartlays BCCI 14% Consolidated Crdts 14% C. Hoare & Co .. *14% Lloyds Bank 14% Midland Bank Nat Westminster .. 14% Rossminster 14% Williams and Glyn's 14% 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11's . us. to £50,000 12's . avei £50,000 12's ...

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited 27/28 Loval Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-521 1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

198	U, 61				Gross	Yid	
High	Low	. Company .	Price	Ch'ge	Divipi	50	P 6
75	39	Airsprung Group	64	+1	6.7	10.5	5.8
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	41	.—	1.4	3.4	16.9
192	92 5	Bardon Hill	189	`	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	95	+1	5.5	5.8	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	112	_	6.4	5.7	3.5
110	55	Frederick Parker	55	· _ ·	11.0	20.0	2.5
110	74	George Blair	76	-1	3.1	4.1	_
110	59	Jackson Group	107		6,9	6.4	4.1
124	103	James Burrough	120	··	7.9	6.6	9.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	330		31.3	9.5	_
53	50	Scruttons " A " .	53	_	5.3	10.0	3.8
224	216	Torday Limited	216	—.	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	121			_	_
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	76	_	15.0	19.7	_
56	35	Unilock Holdings	36		3.0	8.3	5.5
102	81	Walter -Alexander	101	_ `	5.7	5.6	5.6
260	181	W. S. Yeates .	260	+2	12.1	4.7	4.2

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and psyable in United States dollars on March 1, 1981, at the office of Dillon. Read & Co., 48 Wall Street. New York. New York 10005, at one hundred per cent 100% of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appartenant compons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon. Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of hearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon

may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duche of Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas pour le Grand Duche de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M. Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy."

DILLON, READ & CO. Principal Paying Agent

Dated: January 27, 1981

Apphorized Unit Trusts Alben Trust Managers 1.1d, rant Her, thresell St. K. 1 17477 61-846 8371 6 70 0 Alben Trust 131 87 0 93.56 830 6 40.8 [mt het 13] 66 8 54 10 0.00 Welfare Insurance, Winslade Park, Kreier 123.6 102.6 Money Maker ... Faulty & Law Unit Trust Managers 714, American Rd, H Wirthney, Ruchs, 0624 2281, 120,4 71 0 Equity & Law 95-5 98-0 4 K

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts remain firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End, Feb 5. 5 Contango Day. Feb 9. Settlement Day, Feb 16.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

S Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days Int. Gross Gross Gross Gross Div Yid 1980/81 Div Yid 1980/81 Div Yid 1980/81 Div Yid Di					
Righ Low Stock Price Chie Yield Yield BRITISH FUNDS SHORTS	1950-51 Gree Div Yld Div Yld Price Ch'29 peace & P/E COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL	111 35 ERF Hider 44	25 176 Man Ship Canal 200 -4 26.3 13.1 11.1 36 22 Mang Bronze 23 - 3.1 9.4 8.0	High Love Company	SHIPPING 246 178 Brit 2 Comm 301 -1 17.9 5.9 7.5
9714 83 Treas 94' 1931 9974 9.804 13.352 954 91 Exch 84' 1981 9874 8.387 13.083 9874 91 Fxch 94' 1981 9874 974 9.645 12.799 7574 7575 Exch 37' 1981 9574 9742 31.54 12.611 10074 9754 52.58 124' 1981 10074 9742 12.734 12.538	A-B 183 117 AAR 183 - 121 65 64	15 65 E Mid A Press A 87 ML . 46 53 75	100 ST Marchylet 52 -2 2.5 10 3.5 121. 76 Marchyle Spencer 119 +1 4.9 4.1 16.9 49 362 Marley Ltd 42 - 3.2 7.6 93 55 15 Marling Ind 152 -2 13 82 4.5	167 132 Do NV 5142 44 128 8.7 3.5 16.5 282 188 Hnitech 252 - 8.7 3.5 16.5 22 88 Utd Buscutt 57 41 5.5 64 6.3 34 19 Utd City Merc 19 -1 2.0 10.5 8.6 17.6 88 Utd Eng 154 - 5.5 3.6 15.1	137 852 (rean frans 1272 4: 12.7 10.152 137 106 7.1
964 68 Treas 81/c 1991-52 96% -16 8.803 12.4571 94 61% Treas 37 1882 64 618 13.191 9 243 189% 90% Treas 147, 1882 1014 -18 13.826 12.772 945% 85% Treas 347, 1882 94% -16 8.748 13.786 247% 85% Eye 97% 1982 94% -19 988 13.225	II 40 APPRISON DIOS. 35 TE BIG ING SIG	785 4[3 Electrolompy 665 45 13.6 2.8 18.6 900 700 Electrolox 'B' 700 58.1 8.3 7.3 122 -86 Floor at Real 92 6.2 4.7 13.4 276 156 Floor 8. 191 17.5 8.2 4.1 144 108 Ellis & Everard 125 9.3 7.4 12.6	114 42 Marchalls Univ 55 42 13.4 7.2 4.3 202 178 Martin-News 156 42 13.4 7.2 4.3 231 171 Martenair 220 - 189 4.9 8.7 61 28 Medminster 61 41 39 63 7.1	133 166 11d News 155 17.1 8.8 6.3 340 173 11d Scientific 305 45 7.1 23 19.9 67 37 Valor 41 2.8 9.2 2.4 3.5 240 Vereenging Ref 390 45 28.4 9.8 3.6	162 82 Anglo Am Coal 2122 -4 53 5 4.7 282 483 Anglo Am Corp 557 -12 48 0 8.6
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Law Report February 2 1981

House of Lords

Rating official's formation of opinion valid

Provident Mutual Life Assur-ance Association v Derby for the proper administration of Borough Council v Derby their financial affairs and shall Borough Council

Fesciose Securities Ltd v Same Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Sumon of Glassdale, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Roskill and Lord

[Speeches delivered January 29]. Where a rating authority had by resolution brought into operation the provisions of the General Rate Act, 1967, for the raing of un-occupied buildings, the implemen-tation of that resolution was ad-ministrative in character. There-fore where the principal rating to be completed and to serve comrection notices on the owners, the notices were valid. No further resolution of the authority was required to form the requisite

The House of Lords, Lord Bridge dissenting, so held in dis-missing appeals by Provident-Murual Lafe Assurance Associa-tion and Fenclose Securities Ltd. tion and Fenciose Securities Ltd, each at the material time the owners of certain new buildings in Derby, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Megaw, Lord Justice Shaw and Sir Patrick Browne) which had allowed an appeal by Derby Borough Courcil, the rating authority, from the part of the decision of Judge Brooke-Willis at Derby Courty Court that held that "completion negices" in respect of unoccupied Court that held that "completion nesices" in respect of unoccupied property, surved by the authority's principal rating assistant, under paragraph 8(1) of Schedule 1 to the Act of 1967, were a unlity because the function of forming an opinion was a function with respect to levying a rate and could only be discharged by the authority.

Schedule I by paragraph 8 provides: "(1) Where a rating authority are of opinion—(a) that the ority are of opinion—(a) that the crection of a building within their area has been completed; or (b) that the work remaining to be done—is such that the erection of the building can reasonably be expected to be completed within tures mouths, and that the building is, or when completed will be, comprised in a relevant herminament, the authority may serve on the owner of the building a notice (... "a completion notice") stating that the erection of the building is to be treated for the purposes of this Schedule as completed on the date of service of the notice or on such later date as may be specified by the notice."

Mr W. J. Glover. QC, and Mr Gny Roots for the ratepayer owners; Mr Raymond Sears, QC, and Mr Christopher Cochrane for the rating authority.

the rating summary.

LORD ROSKILL, with whose speech Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon and Lord Keith agreed, said that the decision in the two present appeals governed 24 other appeals initially before the county court index.

appeals initially before the county court judge.

They concerned the rating of unoccupied property in Derby. Section 17 of the General Rate Act empowered a rating authority to resolve that the provisions of Schedule 1 with respect to the rating of unoccupied property should apply to their area and come into operation in that area on such day 2s might be specified in the resolution. On February 12, 1975, the authority adopted a resolution bringing Schedule 1 into operation. Paragraph 1(1) of Schedule I provided that where by virtue of a resolution under section 17 the schedule was in operation, then, subject to the due fulfilment of the remaining provisions of the schedule, the effect of the resolution was that "the owner" of any relevant hereditament unoccupied for a continuous period exceeding three months "stall be rated".

On june 2, 1976, the authority in purported compliance with paragraph \$(1), served completion notices on the building owners over a facsimile signature of the suthority's treasurer. Those notices were completed photocopies of a typed form with blanks, the original blank form having been signed by the treasurer. The blanks were completed

blanks, the original blank form having been signed by the treasurer. The blanks were completed by the authority's principal rating assistant, a Mr Wells. He filled in the name of the addressees, the description of the building in respect of which the notice was given, and the date on which it was to be treated as completed for the purposes of Schedule 1. The owners appealed to the founty court against the completion dates specified in the notices and for the first time took the tion dates specified in the notices and for the first time took the point that the motices were a nullity. The judge upheld that contention; but the Court of Appeal allowed the authority's appeal. The only issue argued before the House was whether the notices were valid or a nullity. It was argued for the ratepayers that the notices were invalid because there was no power in the authority to delegate the performance of their rights and duties under section 17; that if there were such power to delegate there had been no such delegation to the reasurer; and that if there had been such power, the treasurer did not form the "opinion" required by paragraph \$11); and that there being no delegation to Mr Wells, his opinion could not be that of either the authority or their treasurer.

treasurer.

The position of the treasurer and Mr Wells should be considered. In 1974 the authority had resolved to appoint their treasurer as "the proper officer for the purpose of section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972". Section 151 provided: "Without prejudice to section 111 . . . , every local

their financial affairs and shall secure that one of their officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs." It was thus clear that the treasurer was the officer properly appointed for administration of the authority's financial affairs which clearly included the collection of rates. Equally clearly he could not possibly perform all the duties personally; Parliament could not have so intended.

As to Mr Wells, the judge had concluded on the evidence that, inter alia, the "opinion" that the work remaining to be done on each building referred to in each completion notice could reasonably be expected to be completed in the opinion in three months was the opinion of Mr Wells alone, and neither the authority nor any of its committees nor the treasurer had had the opportunity of considering the matter or forming any opinion thereon.

The building owners submitted that a resolution of the authority was required before any valid opinion could be formed for the purpose of paragraph 8(1) and so hefore any valid notices could be served.

His Lordship considered that argument sound. The operation of section 17 and the consequent coming into force of Schedule 1 could not legitimately be described as making and levying a rate. What those provisions enabled a string authority to describe an entire to the section. What those provisions enabled a rating authority to do was to bring within the fold of rate-payers owners of the unoccupied property specified in the particular notices. Nor could his Lordship treat the giving of a paragraph 8 notice as "making or levying " a rate requiring a formal resolution of the authority. The crucial question was whether the action and opinion of Mr Wells compiled with the paragraph 8(1) requirements. What they required was simply the formation of an opinion; the opinion was not final or conclusive. A right of appeal was accorded by paragraph 8(4) to the comity court. It was the judge's opinion on appeal which was finally decisive.

There was no dispute that the treasurer himself could have formed the relevant opinion had Mr Wells consulted him and he had formed an independent view on the material Mr Wells placed before him for his consideration. So the argument for the owners was that the opinion of the qualified relevant official was not good enough but that that of his administrative superior based on a report of that qualified official was good enough.

The statutory conditious prece-

was good enough.

The statutory conditions precedent to the imposition of a fiscal liability must obviously be properly complied with, and the ratepayer, like the taxpayer, was entitled to full protection against the improper exaction of revenue by local as well as by central government. But Parliament had conferred very wide powers on local authorities and plainly contemplated that the actual machinery of enforcement—and collection would not be operated personally by some senior local government official but by his staff. His Lordship regarded the provisions of the latter part of Schedule 1 as administrative in character. Section 151 of the Local Government Act empowered local authorities to make arrangelocal authorities to make arrangenieus for the proper administra-tion of their financial affairs. The treasurer was the responsible officer for that purpose. His Lord-ship was quite unable to see why that which Mr Wells did was not done as part of the proper admin-istration of the authority's finan-cial affairs—the collection of rate

done as part of the proper administration of the authority's financial affairs—the collection of rate revenue.

The filling up of blank forms previously signed with a facsimile signature could in some cases lead to an abuse and, indeed, to an illiegal exercise of power. It was the court's duty to see that that method of administration did not lead to any such abuse. If the county court judge's view bad prevoiled the authority would in consequence have lost some half a million pounds of rate revenue; so no doubt they would, if they had not already done 50, take steps to see that they did not again expose themselves to a possible huge loss of revenue like that because of some administrative failure of the kind suggested against them in the present cases. His Lordship agreed with the Court of Appeal for the reasons given by Sir. Patrick Browne. The question was not whether the treasurer delegated power to Mr Wells but whether what Mr Wells did was authorized by the treasurer so as to be the relevant opinion of the authority. His Lordship thought it was and would dismiss the appeals.

LORD BRIDGE, dissenting, entertained no doubt that the formation of the rating authority which one would expect to be delegated to a suitably qualified officer. How could any officer claim to be empowered to form the opinion on the authority's behalf without such delegation?

His Lordship did not think the delegation of "administration of financial affairs" was apt to embrace the formation of an opinion under paragraph \$(1) as to when a new building could reasonably be expected to be completed. The ability to form such an opinion lay within the competence, not of a financial administrator, but of a building surveyor. He would allow the appeal.

Solictors: Braby, & Waller; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co

appeal.
Solicitors: Braby & Waller;
Sharpe, Pritchard & Co

Few applications by former spouses

In re Fuller, deceased In re Fuller, deceased
Although section 15 of the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Act, 1975, contemplates proceedings after divorce, the Court of Appeal said, the situations in which it will be appropriate for a former spouse to apply for provision will be comparatively few, such as where periodical payments are ended by the death or capital is unlocked by it under an insurance policy. by it under an insurance policy.

The court dismissed; with costs against the legal aid fund, an appeal from Mr Justice Bush in chambers, who had decided that it was reasonable for the decased to make no financial provision in his will for his former wife, when there had been no change of cir-Christances since their agreement dividing their assets on divorce. LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said appeal was the first under the 1975 Act in which the appel-lant was a former spouse. Such

applications should not ... be applications should not be launched unless there was a real chance of success and judges should look very carefully at applications for the costs of both sides to come out of the estate. Section 3(1) provided specific criteria in paragraphs (a) to (f) for determining reasonable provision, but paragraph (g)—"any other matter... which in the circumstances of the case the court may consider relevant "—was also important. Divorce and the sequelae of financial settlement were clearly such a factor.

a factor. In the present case the ex-wife was as well-off as the ex-husband, who had made a simple will leavwho had made a single that having everything to the woman with whom he had gone to lodge. The ex-bushand's estate consisted largely of the money which the ex-wife had paid to him for his share in the former matrimonial

Mr Justice Purchas delivered concurring judgment.

Legal Appointments



Company, which is located at Weybridge, Surrey. The applicant will be expected to provide a full range of legal advice, particularly in relation to commercial agreements of all types. Some experience of commercial conveyancing could also be an advantage.

This is an excellent opportunity for a commercially orientated lawyer with at least three years' experience and able to work with minimum supervision. Some travel may be involved.

Salary and other benefits will be dependent on age and

Please write or telephone for an application form, or submit a current CV, giving details of existing salary,

F. P. Rhodes. Corporate Adviser - Personnel, British Aerospace Headquarters, Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey KT130SJ. Tel: Weybridge 45522 Ext. 368.

BRITISH AEROSPACE

Department of Legal Services

LWT wish to appoint an assistant, to join a small team responsible for providing general legal services to the Programme and other departments of the company.

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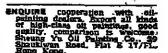
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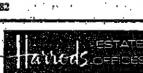
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On February 14th it's not only what you say, but how company of the country's greatest lovers.

And, when you think about it, a Valentine Card says TIMES

Could such a missive ever convey the feelings of one whose very being is in the grips of an all-consuming passion?

We think not.

Worse still, the custom of omitting one's name could lead to some confusion. And, unthinkable though it may be, even lead your sweetheart into the arms of another.

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Heaven forbid.

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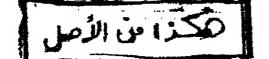
To place a message costs £3.75 per line with a minimum of three lines (count 28 characters, including word spaces, per line). So be bold. Proclaim your love before

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Emmy Young t 12.03 pm David

Hamilton. + 2.03 Ed Stewart. + 4.03

Much More Music. † 6.03 John Dunn. † 8.02 The Leading Ladies. †

9.02 Glamorous Nights. † 10.02 The

Law Game. 10.30 Funny You Should Ask. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night-and the Music.†

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike

Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.63 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat.

12.45 Stove Wright, 2.32 Dave Lee

Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00

Talkabout 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel + 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2; 5.00 am

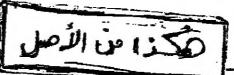
With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1, 12.00-5.00 am With Radio

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on mediam wave (648 kHz, 483m) at the following times

Western Englands of the following times (GMT)6.00 am Newsdesk, 7.00 World News,
7.09 Twenty-four Hours, 7.45 Netwerk
UK, 8.00 World News, 8.09 Rethections, 8.15 Europa, 8.30 Baker's HalfDozen, 9.00 World News, 9.08 Review
of the British Press, 9.15 The World
Today, 9.30 Financial News, 9.40 Look
Aheat, 8.45 The English Miniature,
10.00 Discovery, 10.30 John Peel,
10.00 Discovery, 10.30 John Peel,
10.00 World News, 11.09 News about
Ericia, 11.15 Letter from London,
11.25 Scouland This Week, 11.30 Sporis
international, 12.00 Radio Newsrel,
12.15 pm Musical Memories, 12.45
Sports Round-19, 1.00 World News,
1.09 Twenty-four Hours, 1.30 Nerwork
UK, 1.45, 8 Jolly Good Show, 2.30
Towards 2000, 3.00 Radio Newsrel,
3.15 Outlook, 4.00 World News,
5.09 Scouland This Week, 5.15
Just 2 Minute, 8.00 World News, 8.05

World Service

Radio 1



Radio 4

6.30 Today.

7.00. 8.00 News. 7.30, 8.30 Headlines 8.35 Yesterday in Po Yesterday in Parliet

5.00 am News Briefing. 5.10 Farming Today.

VAU Interior containing the state of the sta MELLING ATTEMPTS & IN

Elizabeth Springs as Olive James, a hospital almoner, in tonight's Play for Today, The Cause (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

O Robert Kee's watchable television history of Ireland (BBC 2, 9.25 pm) tonight reaches the tenth episode of the thirteen. The programme explains the events that led to the bloody civil war sixty years ago. It was the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty that precipitated the internecine struggle. With its signing Ireland was given Dominion status, with an option for the six northern counties to opt out if they so desired, but it also meant that the country had to swear allegiance to the King as bead of the Commonwealth and this the dichard Republicans could not stomach because it betrayed everything they had fought for against the British. With the help of archive film and eye witness accounts Mr Kee pieces together the war that split families up and down the country. The IRA took the first initiative and occupied the Fourcourts in Dublin, in defiance of the Free State government and to dislodge them the Irish Army, with wearons left behind by the Birtish, opened fire. In the end the IRA leader, Michael Collins, was killed and 77 members of his army were executed. It was a short-lived war but the events still divide Southern Ireland today.

O We as a nation pride ourselves as being among the most tolerent and liberal countries in the world. What little censorship of the media there is always receives a good airing in public. But all is not as it seems. In the Omnibus programme The First Freedom (BBC 1, 10.35 pm) (the title adapted from a speech by Franklin D. Rossave't) three case histories are thoroughly examined in which it is claimed, freedom of expression has been denied in this country. The suppression is said to have eccurred in the spheres of art, broadcasting and the printed word. The programme also has some informed opinion on how the unknown bureaucrats set the parameters of what we should look at, read and listen to and it brings home to us that freedom of expression is something we should not take for granted. Among the unsual characters that Wynford Vaughan-Thomas has this evening on his Countryside in Winter (Radio 4, 7.50 pm) is young Jui'a Hume of Alnwick, Northumberland. She left her job in a bank a year ago to advise farmers on how to control their vermin. She explains to Keith Allan why she changed her career pattern so dramatically.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO; BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges:
News in French; 9.35 Our of the
Past; 9.57 Talkabour; 10.16 Look
and Read; 10.38 English language; 11.00 All about bats;
11.17 Television Club; 11.38 Time
out of Mind; 12.05 pm Politics
and Society, Closedown at 12.30.
12.45 News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Speridan Morley is the guest today and he talks about his new book that traces the career of Gertrude Lawreace. Also featured is the weekly item, Family Matters; 1.45 Finger-bobs with Rick Jones (r); 2.00 You and Me. What Shape is a Roof? (r).

2.14 For Schools, Colleges: German; 2.40 Factories in Japan, Closedown at 3.00.
3.25 Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial; 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). on BBC 2).

4.20 Undercover Elephant, A cartoon entitled Dr Doom's Gloom
(r); 4.25 Jackanory, Martin Jarvis with the second part of The Indian in the Cupboard by Lyme Reid Banks; 4.40 Animal Magic introduced by Johnny Morris with Terry Nutkins, A look at animals

10.00 am Business World. A series

of ten programmes with advice for

people who own their own small business. (r) Closedown at 10.25 11.00 Play School. The Banger by Eva Figes is the story today and the programme presenters are Chioe Ashcroft and Ben Thomas 11.25 Speak for Yourself. Advice for parents who are apprehensive at the thought of going to their child's school open night. (r) Closedown at 11.50.

Closedown at 11.50.
2.30 pm Roads to Conflict. Part four of the ten-part series that traces the origins of the Arab/Israeli dispute. 3.00 Hussians of Reality.* Number four of five films about the cinema and public opinion in the 1930s. (r) 3.30 Living City. The penultimate part of a sociological series based on the city of Leicester. (r) Closedown at 3.55.

who own their own small

BBC 2

caring for your pets.
6.45 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time.
The artistic antipodean introduces two cartoons this evening starring Bogs Banny and Barney Bear;
7.15 Taxi. An American comedy series about a cab hire firm in New York; 7.40 Alias Smith and Jones starring Pete Duel and Ben Murphy as the former outlaws waiting for their annesty like Billy Bunter waits for his postal order; 2.30 Seconds Out. A comedy series following the blossoming of a young boxer. soming of a young boxer.

9.00 News read by John Edmunds.

9.25 Flay for Today: The Capse
by Derek Lister. An industrial dispute at a London Hospital recalls,
for a trade unionist, memories of
his days fighting in the Spanish
Civil War. Starring Jimmy Jewel
and Elizabeth Spriggs. soming of a young boxer.

college football team in The Freshman and then performs some

of his death-defving antics in

Never Weaken, 6.00 The Deceivers. Jeremy Beadle with the fifth pro-gramme in his series concerning the world's greatest con-men. This

world I grainey countries of wening he shows examples of Natural Deception and Illusion. 6.30 Cartoon Two: Piccolo, An award winning production about two neighbours who fall out when

one of them plays his piccolo in the middle of the right. 6.40 Under Sail. Tom Salmon tells the story of the Shamrock V, the finest

6.55 News with a subtitled synop-

7.00 Film: Ranche Notorious (1952) starring Mariene Diesrich,

Arthur Kennedy and Mel Perrer.
Vern Haskell vows to find the victors killers of his fances in this Fritz Lang directed western in which La Dietrich playes her

and birds with multi-coloured plumage; 5.05 John Craven's dom. A film about people who Newsround; 5.10 Grange Hill. believe that their work has been censored (see Personal Choice). It is about the pupils and staff of a mixed secondary school. 5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide. This evening features the weekly Animal Matters—the advice service on caring for your pets.

6.45 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time.

Regions

BEC 1 Variations: Cympu/Waleat
11.28 am-12.03 set Dechtas fistad
11.28 am-12.03 set Dechtas fistad
11.28 am-12.03 set Dechtas fistad
12.25.3.55 Closedown. 5.10-2.60
Bildowrat, 5.55-2.20 Wales Today,
7.60-7.30 fieldw. 7.32-2.00 Polod y
7.60 fieldw. 7.32-2.00 fieldw. 7.60
Aroman Aroman 12.40 pm-12.45 The
5.85-4.20 fieldw. 7.40-7.20
7.50 fieldw. 7.40-7.20
7.50

familiar role of dance hall queen.

\$30 Russell Harty. Live from
Locklou's Greenwood Theatre. Jan
Leeming, the newscaster, sings
Hello, Young Lowers.

9.00 Fot Black \$1. There is a
Commonwealth, bartle tonight,
when the holder, Eddie Charlton
from Australia meets Jim Wych
of Canada. of Canada.
9.25 Ireland: A Television History

of Canada.

9.25 Ireland: A Television History written and presented by Robert Kee. Tonight we cover the period of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921 and the bloody Civil War which followed (see Personal Choice).

10.20 Jake Theckray and Songt. Tonight Jake sings in the Liandovery Theatre in South Wales. His guest is the cosmopolitan singer and songwriter, Susha.

10.50 Newsmight. Comprehensive coverage of some of today's news stories presented by Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday. The programme ends at 11.40.

THAMES

1 HAMES
9.30 am For Schools: Basic mafter for young children; 9.47 The different Jewish religious festivals; 10.64 The importance of automographies; 10.26 The Brecon Beacons; 19.48 Mass spectometry; 11.05 Maths for seven to nine-year olds; 11.22 The need for rest, sleep and exercise; 11.39 The problems and delights of young family life.
12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch (r). 12.10 Pipkins. 12.30 The Suffivans. Drama series based on an Australian family during World War Two.

War Two. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News with

1.00 News, 1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the trial of the radio researcher who is being sued for malicious libel by her former employer (r). 2.00 After Noon Fins. Magazine programme for women introduced by Judith Chalmers. Her guest. Mary Berry, has some new recipes for vegetables. 2.45 The Mallens. In

this afternoon's episode in the story of passion and lust set in 19th Northumbertand. Donald discovers, on his wedding night, that his bride is not a virgin. Heavens! (r). 3.45 Unforgettable. Join Alan Freeman and wallow in the nostatgia of the music of the Fiftles. His guests are Don Lang and Marmalade.

4.15 Dr Smagles. Cartoon about an inventor. 4.20 Take a Chance. More tales from the theatrical

More tales from the theatrical boarding house called the Rose Marie Hotel. 4.45 Are Reports. Sob Goody joins Wayne Laryez and Brian Jacks in this live programme for pre-teenagers, 5.15

Emmerdale Farm.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with
Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with
information that could help solve
some of your problems. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Looks Familiar. Denis
Norden and guests reminisce about
the films, the stars and the variety
acts of the Thirties and Forties.
7.30 Eallyskillen Opera House.

Comedy series about the manager, his staff and the performers in an Irish Music Hall. The guests tonight are The Bachelors.

3.00 Sapphire and Steel. Another opisode in the science fiction mystery serial starring David.

McCallum and Joanna Lumley.

3.30 George and Mildred. For the first time in twenty six years George remembers their wedding anniversary—and he buys Mildred an expensive present. Starring Brian Murphy and Yootha Joyce (c).

(c). 9.80 Cover. Episode three in the story about a spy testing depart-ment of the Government starring Alan Howard.

Alan Howaru.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Pendulum (1968)
starring George Peppard and Jean
Seberg. A Washington detective is
in trouble when his unfaithful wife
is found murdered alongside her lover. 12.25 am Close with Sir Nell Cameron reading from the Dream of Gerontius by Cardinal Newman.

RADIO

Radio 3

9.00 News. 9.05 Toesday Call. 10.00 News. 10.02 From Our Own Correspon-5.55 am Weather. 7.00 News. 7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Campra, Telemann,
Schubert (Sym 8).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Reznicek, Chopin,
Rimsky-Korsakov.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Bach.†
10.00 Ensemble, pt 1: Dvorak,
Britten.† 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Story: Time to Kill, by Stewart MacKay. 11.00 News. 11.05 Play: The Housekeeper, by

.00 News.

Mike Parker. 11.35 Wildlife. 12.00 News-12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.20 Down Your Way. 12.55 Westher. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers.

.00 News. 202 Woman's Hour. 3,00 News. 1,02 The Good Soldier Svejk (3).† Borderlands (5). Committed to Paper. No Fond Return

Weather. Never Too Late. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. Medicine Now.
The Countryside in
Personal Choice).
Voices in Harmony.† 9.05 In Touch. 9.30 Kaleidoscope.

10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 Earthsearcher (5).† 11.00 The Worm Forgives the Plough. (7): 11.15 Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News. 12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast. VHF

y.i.f.
9.05am Schools: Dentsch för dis
Oberstufe (3); Music Interlude;
Voix de France (3); Music Interlude;
News; Music Interlude;
News; Music Interlude; Playtime.

10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Let's Move!; Music Interlude: Introducing Science.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: History—Long Ago; Secondary Science: Stories and Rhymes.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Alles France!

Britten.†
10.50 Interval reading.
10.55 Ensemble, pt 2: Spohr.†
11.35 Piano: Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin.†
12.10 pm BBC Scottish SO/Seamsu, pt 1: Wagner, Shostakovich
(Vin Conc. 1—Gruenberg).†

05 Six Continents. 25' BBCSSO, pt 2: Brahms (Sym 2.10 Talk (D. Stevens); Canzona ble (Capricorn): Mil-2.45 Ensemble (Capricorn): Milhaud, Hummel.;
3.25 Songs, harpsichord: Schubert, Marenzio, Forqueray.;
4.25 Jazz Today.;
4.25 Jazz Today.;
4.25 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.;
7.00 Talk: What Books I Please.
7.30 Opera Un ballo in maschera, by Verdi (Caballe/Bruson, Pavarotti/ROH/Haitink—live from Covent Garden). Act I.;
8.25 The Eternal Husband (5).
8.50 Un ballo in maschera, Act II.;

Talk (Annan): Running & University. 10.20 Un ballo in maschera, Act III.† 11.00 News. 11.05-11.15 Record : Stravinsky.†

Radio 2 5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Britain. 3.15 Discovery. Kilbey. † 7.32 Terry Wogan. † 10.03 Both World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio I medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz-and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1509m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 64kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV Tyne Tees

Scottish

Westward

Anglia As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word, 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm; 1.30 News, Locharound, 3.45-4.15 Locks Familiar, 5.15-5.45 Diffrent Spokes, 6.00 News, 6.02 Crossroads, 6.25 Northern Life, 7.00-7.30 Emmer, call Farm, 10.30 News, 10.32 North-ern Report, 11.00 Fantay Island, 12.00-12.05 see World's Apart ?

Channel

Grampian As Themes except: Sharts 8.25 sm-9.36
Pirel Thins. 12.30 pm-1.00 Simply
Sewing. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.18
Looks Familiar. 5.00-5.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 Welcome to the
Callidi, 10.30 Film: Thursday's Came
(Geor Wilder). 12.15 am-12.20 News.

Granada

Ulster As Themes except: 1.30 pm Lonchtime, 3.45 Looks Familiar, 4.15 News, 5.15 Carbon, 5.26 Crossroads, 6.00 Good Evening I. 7.00-7.30 Emmedie Farm, Stanley Batter Big Peture 11.30-11.40 Sections. Yorkshire

As Thomes except: 1.20 pm-1.30 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar, 5.16 Boop, 5.20-5.45 Crostroads, 5.0 by Day, 7.00-7.30 Emmerdal 70.35 Film: Die Schaming Ma 1Susan Goorge: 12.20 am W followed by Daily Murgaret.

Entertainments Guide

Range Ball

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CT.20. Student standay 2.C.27
Thurs prev. 7.45 The TICKETOF-LEAVE MAN. by Tom 123107
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6061. Eves 8. 11836 A 48.5.
Robin Ray John Admin Admin Revue
TOME OLIE WE A SATIRICAL REVUE
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Survey of the state of the stat

February 6th
MATTON.—On January 31st, suddenly. Freds. aged 80. 31
Tokcars, Uplowman, grantly tower
write of Bill and mulner of Ann
and grandmother of Julian, Nikk,
and Bumbir and gran-grandmultier of Emma, and Saroh.
Funeral service at Uplowman
citic at 10.450 am. To become
private cremation, Family flowers
only.

30th.

WHILLIPS.—On January 31st, widdeptly at home, Jeanne, debr wife
of John, of Bryansion Coort.

George Street, W.I. Requiem aervice 6.30 p.m., Wedneyday, 40
February at All Saints Church,
Margaret Street, London W.I.

RICHARDSON.—On January 15th
1981 Suddenly and peacefully.

Eloanor Alice (noe Johnson),
and 75, at her home at South
Bealised. Cremation has taken
place.

place.

SCAWILEBURY.—On Friday, 30th
January. 1981, suddenly, very
Reverend Mar Francis H. Scanliebury. Requirem Mass. 81 Peter's.
Winchester, 11.50. Thursday. 5th
February. followed by internment.
R.I.P.

Elsiree. Horn. No flowers by request.
Whitterean. On 31st January.
1981. peacefully at home at Engletised Groen. Peter Whitheread. The funoral will be held privately.

ATES.—On January 29th, peacefully in his steen. James, ison. dearly loved by his wife, children and standard of the property of the hold of asthrond Bill Crearch on Formary 4th at 9.50 p.m. Family flowers only Any dentations may be sent to Ridner for the Disablet Association. National Agricultural Course, Recilivorth. MEMORIAL SERVICES. WALTERS.—A Service of Thanks-glying for the life of Jack Walters will be held al. St. Mary's Church. Heigale, on Saturday, February 14th at 12 noon,

IN MEMORIAM HARGROVE. On January 19th. Aphra Locke, aged 90, at the Royal Free Hospital. Hampsted. Only surviving daughter, of the Reserved Charles. Hargrove, M.A.D., Litt. formerly Rector of Mill Hill Chappel. Leeds, and deart; beloved aunt of Charles Hargrove, of Paris, France, after a lifetime of devotion to the cause of others. Regular Mass at An Hallows Church, Gospet Oak. Lohdon NWS. at 12 poon Priday Patruary 6th. MGRAM, MAJOR LIONEL In I COVEN.—In cherished memory of Raie, very loved Mamma, on her birinday.—Prank and Edwina. Solinison, Margy Elizabeth. In loving and grateria remembrance. Margaret and Tobo.

LAWRENCE.—In very loving memory of Geoffrey. Feb 3rd. 1967.

—RYCO.

BROADHURST face Robinson)
Joan. on Feb 3rd. 1952. There is an aid American saving that its her well. "After they much that one they broke the mould."

Tim. Robin, Wess. FORTHCOMING EVENTS PROTECTION against Nuclear Attack—Provision for Shelters, Seminar at Novih East London Polytochnic, Straiters, Straiters,

Aith. at 10.45 3.m. yollowed by private cremation, family flowers only.

MEATH.—On 30th January. 1981.

Major Jamos. Gloucesterahire Regiment in Salisbury, Witishire. Private funeral. No lotters please. Hoyland.—On January 23rd.

1981. In Australie. William Frezor aged 73 years, husband of Phylis and father of Mark and of Christine Ward. of 26. Cromdale. Street. Moridale. N.W.S. 2223, headmaite of the Down School. Colwail 1980-1982. Memorial service at the school at 1.30 p.m., an May 2nd.

LINDARS.—On 28th January. Suddenly and peacefully. In his School, and peacefully. In his school at 1.30 p.m., an May 2nd.

LINDARS.—On 28th January. Suddenly and peacefully. In his School, and honorary musical director of Sheffied Philharmonic Society. Funeral service. Deans Grange Completery, Blackrock, Dublim. on Friday, 6th February, at 12.15 p.m. Flowers may be sent to William Fanegan Ltd., Aungler St., Dublin, by 10 a.m.

LOFT-SIMSON.—On or after 3rd Jenuary, 1981, missing, presumed dead, in the French Alna, with his friend Tim Martin, aged 20, Much loved youngest son of Mervyn and Elizabeth and dear hypher of Nicholas, Stephen and Calherine. CANCER RESEARCH. CAMPAIGN . where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses to hocome ratios of my charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all froms of cancer. Please help with a legacy-constion interest free loan or recearch Campaign. Dept. The Rouse Tarrace, Long don, SWIY SAR. · POETRY

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1 Servant of the state coming

up with the solution (6).

2 Disparage unnatural dict range (9).

3 Incomplete book reference

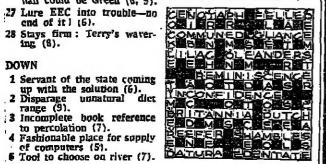
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11-4 Sunday.
If solling, by sure to contact
as.

All written enquiries attended

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FOR SALE

فكذا من الأصل